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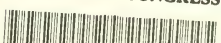

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HISTORY

OF

THE CITY OF TROY,

FROM

THE EXPULSION OF THE MOHEGAN INDIANS TO THE PRESENT CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1876.

BY

A. J. WEISE, A. M.

WITH MAPS AND STATISTICAL TABLES,

BY

A. G. BARDIN, C. E.

TROY, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. YOUNG,
8 & 9 FIRST STREET.
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PREFACE.

The locality of Troy, from the time when the first Hollander erected his humble cabin upon the site of the city until the present, has been diversified by many incidents and individuals, peculiar in circumstance and action. The lights and shades of its life fall upon the pages of history with an enrichment of coloring almost romantic in disposition, while the variety of their transitions, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," absorbs the attention and charms the mind. With an enthusiasm intensified by the inspiring elements of this field of research, the author patiently sought for unpublished documents and rare manuscripts relating to its early history, which by transcription gave the material requisite for the basis of the proposed work.

As the compiler reviews the many explorations of the sources whence he obtained his important information, he is impressed with a deeper sense of the significance of the maxim, "perseverance conquers all things." Emboldened by repeated successes, he was often aware of subjecting persons to many inconveniences in overlooking their private papers, and in permitting him the privilege of their time and conversation. Conscious that this was no ordinary undertaking, and that the opportunity of obtaining access to these repositories might never occur again to another compiler, he made complete and entire copies of all the papers and records proffered him. Up in dark garrets, in unused closets, in stores, offices, residences, in public and private libraries, among antiquarians and keepers of scrap-books, here, there, everywhere that suggestion or knowledge directed, these researches were diligently pursued.

Many months alone were given to a close inspection of a con-

nected line of weekly and daily newspapers published from the year 1787 to the present time. The magnitude of this particular task is made apparent from the number of journals examined, which by computation exceeded ten thousand separate issues. By these the various errors of dates in personal statement and of traditional history, were made apparent to the writer, and a more comprehensive view of the different personages and events during this long line of years was afforded him.

In the preparation of this matter for publication, the author has conscientiously endeavored to set forth only such facts and incidents as are authenticated by undoubted and creditable authority. In all matters involving bias or personal predilection, it has been his aim to be liberal and truthful in narration, rather than aspersive or exclusive. The dignity of the work has not been prostituted to advertisement, but only such persons, incidents and business relationships are noticed as prominently appeared and were concomitants of the periods considered.

The illustrations, particularly of old buildings, will give the reader a clear conception of their original appearance, while the maps afford a proper understanding of the various localities mentioned. An appendix, embracing the names and dates of office of the village, city and county officers, and a large number of important tables, have been added, which make the work one of much value to writers and others who may desire it as a book of reference.

To William H. Young, whose accurate knowledge and excellent memory were constantly at the service of the writer, the latter's gratitude is to be expressed. From the inception of the undertaking until its completion, he gave him the benefit of his long acquaintance with the eventful history of Troy, and by judicious suggestion assisted him in its preparation.

The author is greatly indebted to Mrs. Sarah S. McConihe for many unexpected favors of her time and the privileged use of the valuable private papers and memoranda of her distinguished husband, Hon. Isaac McConihe, deceased.

The frequent conversations which the writer had with Ebenezer Prescott, the oldest living male inhabitant of Troy, whose vivid recollection of the people and their manners at the close of the last century, were important sources of information; to him and his amiable wife the thanks of the writer are returned.

The technical observations of Myron King, so long and favorably known as an engraver, and one of Troy's early citizens, have added much to the truthfulness of the pictures of many of the old buildings which illustrate the work.

The courteous favors and commendations of B. H. Hall, Esq., and much important information received from E. Thompson Gale, have placed the writer under many obligations to these gentlemen.

Having had access to the valuable collection of old and rare papers of Charles J. Lansing, Esq., of Lansingburgh, an expression of the author's thankful acknowledgements is especially due.

Troy, July 5th, 1876.

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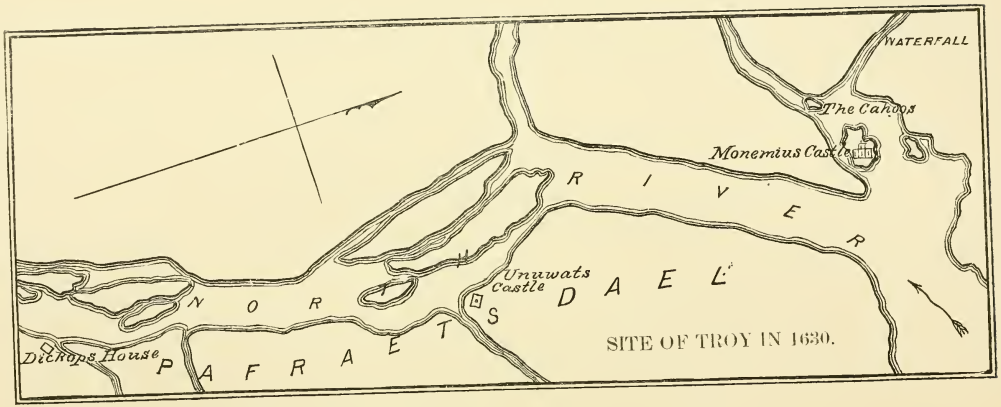


SITE OF TROY IN 1630.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TROY.

CHAPTER I.

From the Country to the Village.—1630 to 1786.

Almost two and a half centuries ago, Pafraets Dael, a name upon a map made by Gillis van Schendel, designated an extent of land east of Hudson's river, of which at this time Troy occupies the northernmost portion. 1630. Pafraets Dael may be interpreted as "the paradise of a lazy man," and was particularly descriptive of the appearance of this region of country, for to the eye of the acquisitive Hollander, sailing up the recently discovered river[1] (1609) of the New Netherland, the rich verdure of the neighboring meadows, the luxuriant growths of entangled vines and shrubbery of the upland, and the extensive tracts of stately forests embowering the distant hills, must have seemed the embodiment of what he would figuratively express as "a lazy man's inheritance." Flax and hemp grew uncultivated; herds of deer browsed along the limpid streams; enormous turkeys and myriads of partridges, pheasants and pigeons lodged in the adjacent woods; "great plenty of sturgeon" and other fish abounded in the river; nuts and wild fruits in their season depended from the trees; delicious grapes clustered upon the untrained vines, and such was the profusion of wild strawberries growing upon the old maize-lands, that the people resorted thither "to lie down and eat them." The right of possession of this pleasant country (Luylekkerland) was afterwards confirmed by patents to the Patroon[2] and settlers, and at the same time the appellation "Lubberde land"[3] began to appear in the conveyances of landed property lying on 1669.

1 Henry Hudson sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, the 25th day of March, 1609, (old style) or April 4th, 1609, (new style) and anchored within Sandy Hook Sept. 3d, and entered the river which perpetuates his name, Sept. 12, 1609.

2 A proprietor of a tract or tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail.

3 "*Pafraets Dael*," "*Luylekkerland*," and "*Lubberde land*;" kindred terms of the expressions, "a lazy man's paradise," "a lazy man's inheritance," "a lazy crew's land." "lubbers' land."

both sides of the Poesten Kill, and bounded on the west by the river.

This region had been the aboriginal domain of the Mohegan or Mohican Indians until the spring of the year 1628, when in battle with their more powerful enemies, the Mohawks, they were defeated with many killed and captured. The small remainder of the tribe, expelled from their native homes and hunting grounds, removed eastward to the Connecticut river, where less disturbed, they cultivated the soil.

By right of discovery, the Dutch republic of Holland granted
1629. certain privileges to those establishing colonies within its newly acquired jurisdiction, and bestowed upon them the absolute property of such lands as they might select and settle. The first to comply with the stipulations set forth in these important
1630. concessions was a wealthy and influential man, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a refiner[1] of pearls and diamonds in Amsterdam. Through his special agents[2] he purchased from the Indians three tracts of land, embracing a territory twenty-four miles long and forty-eight broad, containing as estimated, more than seven hundred thousand acres of land, over which the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and a part of Columbia now extend.

The first Hollander to penetrate the savage wilderness which lay north of Fort Orange[3] was Jan Barentsen Wemp. With the leave
1659. and consent of Jan Baptiste van Rensselaer and Arent van Corlaer,[4] he purchased from the Indians the "Great Meadows"—the present site of Troy. His only neighboring countrymen were a few farmers living in the vicinity of the Cohoes Falls. Around and about him the Mohawks were hunting and trapping. From his fields he beheld their bark canoes, laden with peltries, gliding to the "Fort" below, and at his door, when the silence of the northern winter was upon the valley, the wild man[5] of the woods would knock and find warmth at his rude hearth-stone. His solitary home and frugal life had their cheer in the marvellous harvests which crowned his yearly toil, and the future was more golden as his fences and barns enclosed his growing grain and sheltered his

1 *Rafineer*, polisher.

2 Sebastian Jansen Krol, April 8, 1630; Gillis Hassett, July 27, 1630; and Brandt van Slechtenhorst, March 13, 1652. Brodhead pp. 201. 534. O'Callaghan, vol. 1, pp 122, 123, 124.

3 A small Dutch fort where Albany is now situated.

4 Agents of the Patroon.

5 Wilden.—Dutch name for the Indians.

multiplying cattle. Jan Barentsen Wemp, however, only lived to be a pioneer, for he died a few years after his settlement.

Sweer Theunissen van Velsen married his widow, Maritie Myn-
1664. derse, in 1664,[1] and had all the title and interest of Wemp's land confirmed to him in a patent from Governor Richard Nicolls, dated 13th April, 1667. It is probable that Pieter Adriaens and Barent Pieterse (Coeymans) two Dutch husbandmen, were attracted to Lubberde land at this time, and settled adjoining him on the south. For on February 11th, 1669, the former conveyed to his son, Pieter Pieterse van Woggelum, 1669. a lot, a part of a garden and a number of fruit trees bordering the north fence of Coeymans.

Having erected a saw-mill upon the kill, which was known thereafter as Poesten Mill,[2] Sweer Theunissen van Velsen removed to Schenectady, leaving his property in the occupancy of his step-son Jacob Heven. Five years after, (18th Oct., 1674) 1674. Geertruy Pieterse van Woggelum sold her interest in another saw-mill on the second kill southward, to Wynant Gerritse van der Poel, from whom the creek received its name, Wynant's Kill.

In June of the following year, Sweer Theunissen van Velsen sold to Jan Cornelise Vyselaer and Lucas Pieterse (Coeymans) his "Poesten Mill" with the kill whereon it stood, and two 1675. morgens[3] of arable land opposite Stony-point (Steene-hoeck[4]) granting free egress and a road along the kill by Pieter Pieterse van Woggelum's to the shore.

Between the two kills, Wynant's and Poesten, was a bowery owned by Jeronimus Ebbink, husband of Madam Johanna de Laet[5] which, on July 7, 1676, Jurian Teunisse Tappen bought, to- 1676. gether with a house, a barn and eight horses, which he in turn sold (Nov. 6, 1677) to Captain Philip Pieterse Schuyler.[6]

1 September 8, 1664, the Dutch possessions of the New Netherland were surrendered to the English Commander Colonel Nicolls, and were thereafter known as the Province of New York. Fort Orange was then named Albany

2 Post-mill, a mill sawing sawing posts, lumber, &c

3 Four acres. 4 Stone-hook—now West Troy.

5 Heiress of John de Laet, one of the four co-partners of Kiliaen van Rensselaer.

6 "Philip Pieterse Schuyler came to the new world from Amsterdam in Holland, in the year 1650. He was married to Margaret van Slechtenhorst, at Rensselaerwyck, on the 12th of December, 1650. The nuptial rites were performed by Anthony de Hooges, the Secretary of the Colonie in the presence of the officers of Fort Orange, the magnates of Rensselaerwyck, and some of the principal inhabitants. Phillip Petersen Schuyler died on the 9th of March, 1684, and was buried on the 11th of the same month, in the Dutch church at Albany. These were the ancestors of the Schuyler family in America."—*Lossing's Life of Schuyler, vol. 1, p. 21.*

On the sixth day of May, 1679, Sweer Theunissen van Velsen finally disposed of the original Wemp property to Peter van Woggelum.

At the close of the century, it is probable there were seven separate families[1] dwelling contiguous to the river, whose fenced
1700. fields, fruitful orchards and grassy pastures extended northward from Wynant's to the Piscawen Kill. These sturdy people of Holland, resolute in purpose, diligent in labor, and patient in tribulation, prepared the way into the wilderness, fearing not the terror by night of Indian massacre, nor the arrow flying by day from the bow of the revenging savage. Their simple lives and relationships adorn no brilliant page of history, their humble names are seldom mentioned by tradition, and are only discoverable among the concise records[2] of legal conveyance and tenure.

Another and a different era began with the opening of the eighteenth century—an era when landmarks were recognized and protected; when title and possession were more carefully secured, and when men were more honored as they became prominent and active agents in subduing the wilderness and cultivating the soil of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck.[3]

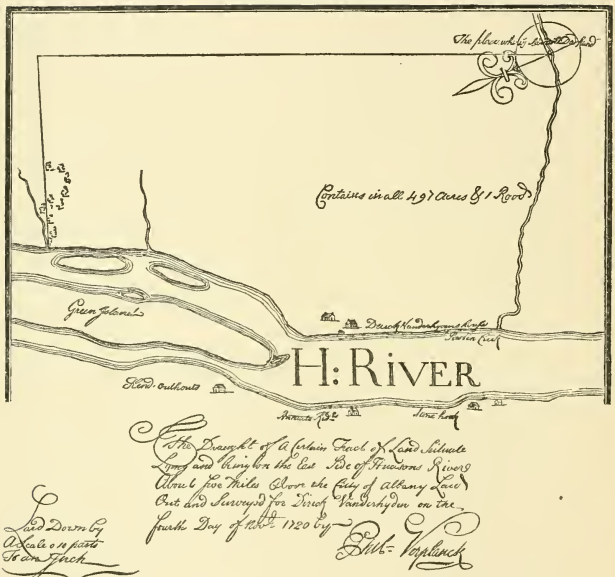
The following inscriptions were taken from the tomb-stones standing December 4th, 1848, in the family burying ground, on the north side of the lane (Madison st.) leading to the Schuyler mansion, and west of the Greenbush road, on the old Colonel Stephen I. Schuyler farm in South Troy:

"Barent H. Ten Eyck (born Aug. 31, 1721) died Feb. 6, 1809, aged 87 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days.
Helena Ten Eyck, (born Aug 31, 1723) died Dec 19. 1809, aged 86 years. 3 mos., 19 days.
Colonel Stephen I. Schuyler, (born Aug. 12. 1737.) died Dec. 14, 1820, aged 83 yrs.
Helen, wife of Col. Stephen I. Schuyler, (born May 22, 1746) died May 22, 1818, aged 72 yrs.
Barent Schuyler, born April 12, 1780: died Feb. 11, 1833, aged 52 yrs., 9 mos., 29 days.
Tobias R. Schuyler, died June 2, 1808, aged 38 yrs., 1 mo., 12 days.
Stephen V. R. Schuyler, born Oct. 3, 1786; died July 18, 1832, aged 45 yrs., 9 mos., 15 days."
Col. Stephen I. Schuyler's sons were:
Major Henry Schuyler. His wife was a Vischer, of Greenbush.
Philip S. Schuyler, who built, about 1800, the house known as the old Schuyler house, on the hill south of Madison Avenue extended. Tobias R. Col. Stephen V. R., a militia officer.
Captain Barent, was in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war in 1846-7.
Captain Courtland, an officer of the old Trojan Greens. John, a farmer.
Col. Stephen I. divided the farm, and sold the lower portion to his son Henry, who built the two-storied brick house known as the Hoyle house, now standing on the banks of the river, south of Jackson street.
The old Schuyler house stood for many years on the south-west corner of Madison and First streets. It was built of brick, with dormer windows and gambrel roof.

1 Jacob Heven, Barent Pieterse (Coeymans), Wynant Gerritse van der Poel, Jan Cornelise Vyselaer, Lucas Pieterse (Coeymans), Philip Pieterse Schuyler and Pieter Pieterse van Woggelum.

2 Albany records

3 Confirmed by a patent from Thomas Dongan, Lieut.-Governor, etc., under King James November 5, 1685.



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At this period, Derick[1] van der Heyden[2] (2d June, 1707), purchased of Van Woggelum two tracts of land, one bounded on the south by the Poesten Kill, and north by Meadow Creek; the other adjacent and running thence northward to the Piscawen.[3] He, as all the settlers heretofore, was made subject by the Patroon to certain exactions. From him was demanded (Dec. 15th, 1720,) on the land so purchased, an annual ground rent of three and three-fourth bushels of wheat and two fat hens or capons. 1720.

Derick van der Heyden, besides becoming the proprietor of a large farm, evidently at this early date was possessed of a ferry privilege. The situation of his house (see map of Verplanck), its proximity to the river, and its relative distance from the mouth of the Poesten Kill, are corroborative of an opinion that the dwelling of his son Jacob in 1767, and that of Jacob D. van der Heyden in 1786 were identically the same building, and known subsequently as the "old ferry house."[4] The Poesten saw mill which Sweer Theunissen van Velsen had built fifty years previously had now disappeared, but the site of it became a much preferred location for other mills during the century. Derick van der Heyden had three sons, Jacob, David, and Mattys. Among them, in November of the year 1731, he divided his estate, granting each an equal third part of his possessions. The farm thus allotted was cultivated and improved by them and their descendants[5] for many years. 1731.

They seem to have been little disturbed by the French and Indian hostilities of 1754-9, for at this time, little low ships freighted with brick[6] were to be seen unlading at different points along the shore of the upper Hudson. Meanwhile arose the 1754.

1 Richard.

2 Heiden—heathen. *De Heidenen zyn in uw erfdeel gevallen.*—The heathen are come into their inheritance

3 "Beginning on the north side of a certain creek, called Poesten creek, where there formerly was a saw mill (which said mill stood on a straight line fifty eight chains from the said river,) and runs from the place where the said mill formerly did stand, down along the said creek to the said river: thence up along the said river on five courses, one hundred chains to a small creek called the Meadow Creek; thence into the woods, seventy degrees easterly forty chains; thence south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes westerly along the west side of the land of Albert Bratt, one hundred and six chains to the place where it first began, containing in all four hundred and ninety-seven acres and one rood." Another parcel of land and meadow thereunto adjoining and bounded on the north side by a certain kill or creek, known and called by the name of Piscawen Kill, and on the south by the aforesaid parcel of land, on the west the river, on the east the hills." Deed Book No. 6, pp. 225, 226, Albany County Clerk's Office.

4 Formerly standing on the south-east corner of Ferry and River streets.

5 See genealogical table on page 14.

6 Although bricks were made below Albany as early as 1664, yet their importation from Holland was continued in the shape of ballast as late as 1790.

Genealogical Table of the Van der Heyden Family.

DERICK VAN DER HEYDEN, the original purchaser of land from Peter Van Woggleum, June 2, 1707, which he conveyed to his three sons, in November, 1731, Deed Book F, No. 6, pp. 225-6, Albany County Clerk's Office.

- Jacob, died April 18, 1746.
  - Dirck, born 1722, died 1775, aged 40. He conveyed to his brother Jacob, July 19, 1746, two equal parts of land, Deeds 3, pp. 62-65, Rens. Co. Clerk's office. Bequeathed his property to his son, May 11, 1774.
    - Jacob D. (Middle Patroon,) born Oct. 28, 1758, died Sept. 4, 1809, aged 50 years, 10 months, 12 days. Jane, his first wife, born May 11, 1763, died Sept. 11, 1792, aged 29 years, 4 months. Mary, his second wife, born July 1, 1786, died Feb. 20, 1809, aged 41 years, 7 months, 19 days.
      - Derick Y., Dec. 25, 1781, died Feb. 1, 1818, aged 36, 1, 6.
      - Catherine, wife of Jacob. L. Lansing, July 10, 1783, died April 7, 1822, aged 38, 8, 27.
      - Elizabeth, wife of Derick C. Lansing, Dec. 12, 1784, died July 2, 1812, aged 27, 6, 21.
      - John G., Nov. 5, 1786, died Jan. 5, 1829, aged 42, 2, 0.
      - Samuel, May 26, 1801, died Nov. 27, 1823, aged 22, 6, 1.
      - Jacob D. E., Apl. 10, 1804, died Dec. 25, 1839, aged 35, 8, 15.
      - Sally Ann Maria wife of John H. Bayeaux, April 1, 1806, died Oct. 8, 1831, aged 25, 6, 7.
      - Blandina, Jan. 12, 1809, died Sept. 14, 1838. aged 29, 8, 2.
  - Elizabeth, wife of Jacob. Dirck, born 1750, died Aug. 23, 1801, aged 51 (North Patroon.)
- David.
  - Dirk.
  - David.
  - Jacob.
- Mattys, died 1772, Willed his property to his sons and grandsons March 1, 1770.
  - Dirk, born May 10, 1732, died May 16, 1814.
    - Matthias, born Aug. 15, 1760, died Aug. 17, 1825. (South Patroon.)
    - John, born Oct. 8, 1761, died April 13, 1825.
    - Dirk, born June 3, 1763, died July 15, 1816.
    - Abraham, born April 25, 1767, died March 14, 1847.
  - John, born Dec. 12, 1733, drowned June 18, 1784, leaving no heir.

quaint proportions of newly built brick houses, whose gambrel. long-shingled roofs, were broken by a projecting row of small, square dormer-windows. As the landscape became dotted with these rural homes, the hands of industry and thrift were multiplied. The dull quietude of the long winter was broken by the resonant echoes of flails falling upon floors of grain-filled barns, and within doors, by the harmonious humming of the spinning wheel, and the repeating click-clack of the busy loom. As the evening darkened into night, the great kitchen fire-place became the focus of the family gathering. Within this spacious recess, hung with trammels and hooks, huge logs of oak and hickory burned and sparkled. Here the wearied farmer sat after the toil of the day, quietly puffing the smoke from his long-stemmed pipe; here the diligent wife (*vrow*) plied her knitting needles until the hour of bed-time; here the children were beguiled by the negroes with horrifying tales of sudden-appearing spooks; here the stories of the Fatherland stirred up the dear memories of ancestral homes; and here the cheer of Christ-kinkle day and of Paas was dispensed in the shape of forest nuts, koeklings, and cups of flavorous cider.

When the snow and ice had melted from the fields, the farmer went forth to till the ground. The implements of agriculture were, as yet, of very primitive construction. Ploughs with mould-boards were unknown; to overturn the soil cut by the passing plough-share, required much labor before the soil was ready for the seed. To protect the newly sown seed from numerous flocks of flying birds, watchers guarded the fields, and a motley crew of spectral effigies were improvised to terrify the winged depredators. The ripened grain was reaped by low-bending sicklemen. Threshing and winnowing were done by rudest methods of separation. The retting and scutching of flax and hemp demanded no little of the grower's attention and time. These remote husbandmen were mainly dependent upon their own resources for such cumbrous instruments of tillage as were necessary for farming. In their little smithies the iron was shaped into shoes for their horses' feet, and there also chains were linked, bars welded, nails pointed, and a multitude of contingent wants supplied by their adaptive industry. In the rudiments of carpentry and joinery they were also proficient. The chairs they sat upon, the "slâp banken" on which they slept, the tables, the great barn which housed their grain and cattle, were ample evidences of their constructive ability.

Absorbed though they were in the cultivation of the farm and in the labors which increased their riches, church-going and holidays were still strictly observed. The rough country road to Albany was regularly travelled on Sundays by these early settlers and their families. Upon the baptismal and communicant rolls of the old Dutch church their names are enrolled, and to it,—the "kerk" of their fathers—they punctually repaired While the father rode on horseback, the mother with her arm around his waist, sat upon a padded cushion placed behind his saddle. The other members of his family were similarly mounted. Matrons and maidens never rode alone, for it was at a later period that side-saddles came into use. Late in the afternoon they would return in company with their neighbors, to whom invitations were often tendered to partake with them of the Sunday evening supper. These little friendly civilities were interchanged, and established the social relations of life in the country.

Whether the factional interests between the Whigs and Tories were espoused to any degree by the Van der Heydens of the east bank of the North river, there is no historical information. However, the following copy of an appointment made by Governor William Tryon, 30th July, 1772, affords at least evidence of an attempt to strengthen the royal cause:

1772.

"Jacob Van der Heyden, gentleman, of the county of Albany, appointed by his excellency, William Tryon, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same: First Lieutenant of Captain Henry H. Gardenier's Company of Foot in the Second Battalion in the Regiment of Militia in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Fort George, in the city of New York, the thirtyeth day of July, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, Anno Domini 1772."

The Whigs were the opposers of royal tyranny and the unjust demands of Parliament, and were led in the Province of New York by Colonel Philip Schuyler,[1] one of the few remaining patriots in the General Assembly. The Tories were the supporters of the Crown and the British ministry. The design of this military honor of Governor Tryon may have been to counteract the political influ-

1 Representative of the city and county of Albany in the Colonial Assembly.

RESIDENCE OF W. L. ADAMS ESQ. VAN SCHAICK ID.

Army Headquarters 1777

ence of Colonel Schuyler in the immediate vicinity of his home,[1] and to win the allegiance of the Van der Heyden family. Such a show of patronage, whatever circumstances induced the appointment, was evidently considered a high honor at the time, and this is attested by the excellent preservation of the original paper.

These were among the many premonitory preludes which introduced the thrilling events and the noble deeds of the heroes of the American revolution. The quickening spirit of liberty had long brooded over the land, and the hearts of three millions of people waited the ordination of freedom. In 1775 the war began. For eight years peace was banished from the borders of the provinces, and the sounds of battle pulsed along the valleys and reverberated among the hills. 1775.

In the summer of 1777, Van Schaick's Island (at present more commonly known as Adams' Island,) was the camping ground of the northern army, under the command of General Philip Schuyler. A multitude of small craft laden with munitions of war and military supplies sailed up the river and discharged their cargoes on its shaly shores. The mingled music of shrill fifes and the roar of drums for the morning reveille and the evening tatoo, became familiar sounds to the neighboring farmers who wonderingly watched the evolutions of the moving soldiery in the various manœuvres of review and drill. Milk, fruits and vegetables were in great demand, and all the contiguous dairies, gardens and orchards were soon taxed beyond their means of supply. The British General Burgoyne had at this time advanced by way of Lake Champlain as far south as Fort Edward, with an army of nearly ten thousand men. His object was to obtain possession of the navigable waters of the Hudson, and so confident was he of its accomplishment, that he declared he would eat his Christmas dinner in Albany. The forces of General Schuyler numbered about five thousand soldiers, mostly militiamen,[2] many of whom were without arms and accoutrements. 1777.

1 Fish Creek, Saratoga County.

2 The following Muster and Pay-Rolls exhibit the names of the officers and privates belonging to the militia companies of Lansingburgh and vicinity during the Revolutionary war:

"A Roll of the Lansingburgh Company of Col. Stephen I. Schuyler's Militia, Feb. 17th, 1777.

Christopher Tillman, *Captain.*

Abraham Ten Eyck, Jonathan Sever, *Lieutenants.* John Clarke, *Ensign.*

Daniel Toneray, Aaron Ward, William Conclin, Jonathan Douglas, *Sergeants.*

William Willoughby, James Barber, James Sloan, Stephen Marvin, Jun., *Corporals.*

Privates.—George Lane, Abraham J. Ouderkerk, Henry Van Aernum, Robert Thomson,

The naturally strong position of Haver Island overlooking the fords at Half-Moon point, he strengthened with intrenchments and small fortifications. At this juncture, while suffering from the aspersions of intriguing officers, and laboring under difficulties which Congress failed to understand, the command of the Northern Department
1777. was taken from him and given to General Gates. He assumed command on the 19th of August, and twenty days thereafter the Northern Army broke camp and moved toward Stillwater, where, on the 19th of September he engaged Burgoyne in battle. In a second engagement, October 7th, the Americans were victorious, and this success was finally followed by the surrender of the army under Burgoyne at Saratoga. Thus passed the threatening clouds of war from Northern New York. After a protracted
1783. struggle for liberty, the rights of an independent government were secured by the noble patriots of the impoverished colonies.

The destinies of the people were now to be determined for other channels of action and usefulness. The business circles of the older towns were too contracted for many of the more ambitious
1786. merchants; conflicts of manufacturing interests were destroying enterprise and capital; commerce was languishing,

Samuel Burns, Levinus Lansingh, William Thomkins, Samuel Bennet, Michael Houswirt, Comfort Shaw, George Mastin, Robert Armstrong, Conrad Hentlebeeker, John Dunbarr, Robert Dunbarr, John Hogg, Pelletiah Winchell, Henry Cambell, Benjamin Bruster, Samuel Bruster, John Young, Levinus Leverzey, Solomon Goewy, Francis Hogell, Isaac Van Aernum, Thomas Martin, Ephraim Griswould, Jebez Griswould, William Carr, John Wool, Christopher Pamser, John Barber, Job Paddock, William Spotten, Nicholas Fisher, Justus Brown, James Perkins, Joseph Perkins, John Walker, George Van Vleck, George Boyd, Leonard Miller, William Boyd, John Follet, Phinus Bacon, William Douglas."

"Pay-Roll of Capt. Cornelius Noble's Company in Col. Stephen I. Schuyler's Regiment of Albany Militia, to August 11th, 1777:

Cornelius Noble, *Captain.*

Samuel Shaw, John Clarke, *Lieutenants.* John Byly, *Ensign.*

Hugh McManus, William Greenfield, Samuel Lape, Hezekiah Hull, William Norton, *Sergts.*

James Barber, Stephen Marvin, Samuel Frazer, John S. Fine, *Corporals.*

Emanuel Hennicke, *Drummer.*

Privates. — Herculus Kronckhyte, Abraham Kronckhyte, William Crannell, Hendrick Strunck, Jacob Fellow, William Cooper, John Van Ostrander, Hendrick Ploss, Jr., Jacob Smith, William Morris, John Hannah, Isaac Crannel, Samuel Evans, Job Paddock, William Willoughby, John Paget, Mathew Marvin, Andrew Colehammer, Daniel Groyberger, John Vander Warken, Ephraim Griswould, David Randel, Joseph Dody, Bethuel Greenfield, Solomon Grifiths, Stephen Millard, Joshua Randal, Stephen Randal, Reuben Bompis, Ephraim Jackson, Israel Brooks, Jacob Van Every, Philip Haner, Joseph Benson, Eleazer Hill, Andreas Barott, Ebenezer Baker, Francis Hogell, John Frazer, John Carner, Folket Miller, Peter Minigh, Andries Parker, Casparis Valentine, Jost Harwick, John Watter, Frederick Conrad, John Craver, Garrit Peck, Ruelf Ostrum, John Lansingh, Thomas Martin, John Kelly, Solomon Battler, Hendrick Ploss, Peter Coons, Isaiah Durham."

and the Continental Congress inefficient to provide a stronger and a better government.

Emigrants from beyond the Green Mountains and the Connecticut river were seeking other homes, and eligible locations for traffic and trade. Professional men, mechanics and manufacturers followed them. The opportunities for barter and gain which the products of the well-cultivated farms, and the general wants of the increasing population of the territory of the Hudson River north of Albany afforded, were soon perceived by these migrating and speculative New Englanders. One by one they came together and formed the elementary organization of an embryo village, which, ninety years thereafter, had developed into a large and prosperous city.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.—1786 TO 1794.

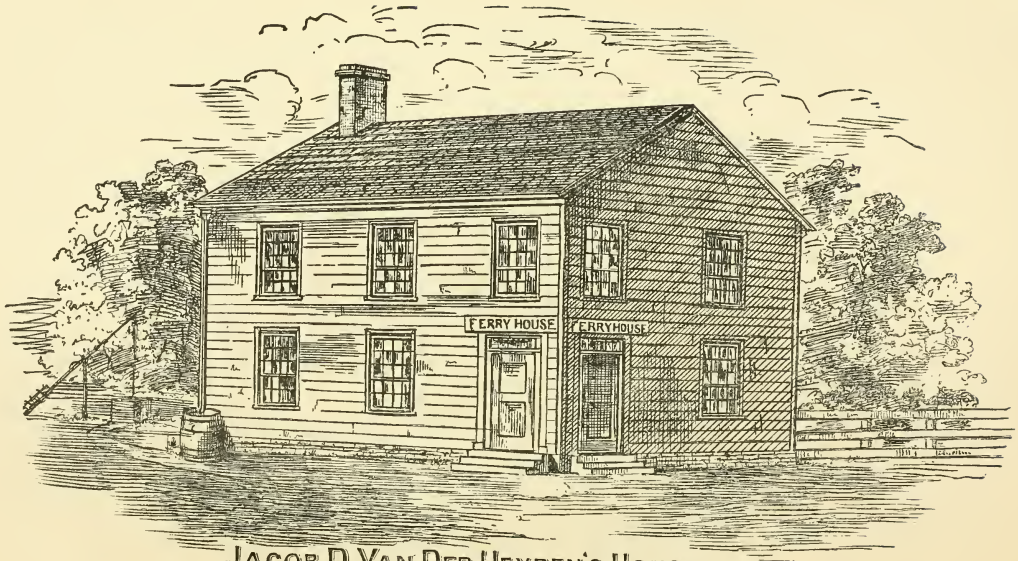
The land whereon the City of Troy became established, was in the year 1786, owned by three farmers, Jacob I., Jacob D., and Matthias Van der Heyden. The first and eldest was in possession of the northernmost farm, which extended from the Piscawen Kill southward to a line projected easterly from the river through Grand Division street. The middle tract of land, bounded south by what is now known as Division street, adjoined the land of Jacob I. Van der Heyden on the north, and had been bequeathed to Jacob D. by his father Dirck, in 1774. The third portion, which adjoined the farm of Jacob D. and terminated at the Poesten Kill, had been conveyed to Matthias by his grandfather Mattys in his will dated March 1, 1770.

1786.

The two upper farms were in point of cultivation and fertility superior to the southern farm, being more elevated, and less flooded by the spring freshets, and also being irrigated by smaller streams than the wide-spreading and meandering Poesten Kill. The ground lying between Ferry and Division streets was fenced and tilled. Not far north of it, along the bank of the river, was an orchard, and from the River road (as River street was then designated,) to the foot of the hills, a mingled growth of pines and scrub oaks covered the neglected soil.

Jacob I. Van der Heyden resided a little north of the junction of the Hoosick and River roads (Hoosick and River streets). His antique one-story brick dwelling long remained a landmark of the past. The floors were laid with ten-inch yellow pine boards, fastened by wrought iron spikes to oaken beams, twelve by fourteen inches. The height of the room did not exceed eight feet. Founded as it was on a solid rock, its walls are still unimpaired by time, although the hand of improvement has incorporated them with those of a larger and more modern structure. (See engraving.)

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, better known to the early settlers as the "Patroon," lived in a frame building at the east side of the



JACOB D. VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE.
Ferry House in 1794 Located S.E. cor. Ferry & River Sts.

JACOB I. VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE, 1756.

Location 548 River St. between Hoosick & Vanderheyden Sts.

River road and south of the one leading to the ferry. It is probable that at this time it was the oldest house north of the Poesten Kill. (See engraving.) After Jacob D. removed to his new brick mansion on the southwest corner of Grand Division and Eighth streets, it was sold and taken away to another part of the growing village.

Matthias, the younger of the three proprietors, dwelt in the old farm-house which continues to stand as a venerable monument of a by-gone period, at the southeast corner of Division and River streets. This ancient edifice, built one hundred and twenty-four years ago, although despoiled of its original Dutch roof, is the oldest link which Troy possesses in the chain of its history.

Such was the situation previous to the arrival of any of the adventurers from the eastern provinces. When the tide of emigration did set in, the applications of the New Englanders for lots upon which to erect houses and places of business, were met with repeated denials. The difficulties which had grown out of the vexed questions relative to the earlier boundaries of New Netherland, had not been forgotten, and from those recent experiences the Dutch people had learned to be extremely wary of their Yankee neighbors. Propositions to purchase their land were therefore received with the utmost coldness and distrust. The "Patroon" Jacob D., and his family, strongly opposed every project which contemplated the establishment of a community upon any portion of his patrimonial estate.

The result of such frequent repulses was, for a time, of great benefit to "New City,"[1] as Lansingburgh was first named. A spirit of enterprise had early infused itself into the business relations of this already growing village. Suitable locations within its bounds for the erection of buildings were offered on most favorable terms, and a general interest in the welfare of the new settlers was manifested by all of its inhabitants. These fortuituous circumstances surrounding the prosperity of New City, however, were to be changed. The Van der Heyden families were no such dullards as not to perceive they had unwisely refused opportunities of money making more eligible than those which follow from the cultivation of the soil. Their prejudices also began to waver, as they beheld the increasing wealth of their more northern neighbor, Abraham J. Lansingh, who had subdivided his land, and was disposing of it to the eastern purchasers.

1 Nieuw Stadt (New City), in contradistinction to Oude Stadt, the Old City (Albany.)

Jacob I. Van der Heyden was the first of the family to accept the proffered money of one of the New England emigrants. To him, he sold a lot on the west side of the River road, where now the boiler manufactory of Thos. S. Sutherland, No. 485 River street, is situated. A frame building was erected; a mixed assortment of merchandise arriving in a schooner was transferred to the shelves and counters arranged therein; and the attractive sign of a huge bunch of grapes was suspended from above the door, so as to project outwardly to the roadway in front. This active man of business, as soon as the first newspaper was published in Lansingburgh, introduced himself to the public generally, by an advertisement, as follows:

"Benjamin Thurber[1] Hereby acquaints the Public that he continues to sort his New Cash Store, at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, at the Fork of Hoosack Road, near Mr. Jacob Vanderheyden's, with East, West-India, and European Goods of all kinds. For which he will receive, in lieu of Cash, black Salts, Shipping Furs, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Butter, Cheese, Flax and Flax Seed, Tallow, Hogs' lard, Gammons, Pork, Bees'-Wax and old Pewter. He also continues to receive ashes, as usual, to supply his new erected Pot and Pearl Ash factory, and will pearl black Salts in the best manner on equitable Terms; and also will give the highest Price for black Salts.

N. B. A number of New French Muskets for sale at the above Store."[2]

The next applicant was Captain Stephen Ashley, of Salisbury, Connecticut. He secured the old building of Matthias Van der Heyden, at the corner of Division and River streets, by a two years' lease, and opened the house as a tavern. In connection with his business as a landlord, he controlled and operated a ferry, which, being the only public crossing over the river in the vicinity, brought him both guests and gain. Following him, came Benjamin Covell, on the second day of November, 1786, from Providence, Rhode Island. A few days after his arrival, he began store-keeping in a building rented for six months from Captain Ashley, with whom he boarded. In a letter dated Ferry Hook, November 16th, 1786, and addressed to his brother Silas, he stated that he had done more business in one day here than he had done in a week in Providence,

1 From Providence, R. I.

2 Northern Centinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser, June 4, 1787.

and that after sundown of the night of the fifteenth, he had taken in twenty dollars.

The leavening influences following the appearance of these men soon began to affect the territorial interests of Jacob D. Van der Heyden. The natural steepness of the bank of the river along the shore line of his property afforded vessels a close approach to land, and for this reason his farm was more favorably looked upon than the upper and lower farms. At length, owing to the continuous importunities of the New Englanders and the advice of his Dutch friends, he was finally induced to have a part of his land surveyed and laid out into lots. Flores Bancker was employed as surveyor, and a map of the middle farm or allotment was completed by him on May 1st, 1787. "It was, with a foresight not always observed, laid out with a view of its ultimately being a place of considerable magnitude; and Philadelphia, with its regular squares and rectangular streets, was selected as its model, by the advice of a gentleman who had made a then rare visit to that celebrated city."

Among the first to secure a lot was Benjamin Covell, who took a lease in fee of lot number five, (the fourth one on the west side of River and south of Ferry street,) on which he paid an annual rent of ten dollars. To it he transferred a frame building, thirty-six feet long and twenty-two feet wide. This, with several additions, he converted into a store and dwelling. Not long after he procured lot number four. It is to be inferred that Vanderheyden, as the settlement is designated in his letters, had already other inhabitants than those above mentioned. The number may, indeed, have been small, but evidently it was a sufficient nucleus in itself to afford him a patronage of no little value. At this time, Abraham Van Arnam is advertised as living near Benjamin Thurber's store; and Captain Benjamin Allen was in command of a vessel then anchored in the river. By this sailor, Benjamin Covell transmitted to his brother Silas, in Providence, twelve pounds and ten ounces of beaver, sixteen raccoon skins, and a quantity of country produce, for which he was to return in exchange, tanned sheepskins, leather gloves, writing paper and spelling books.

The importance of the little hamlet was greatly enhanced about this time by the adventitious arrival of Doctor Samuel Gale. of Killingworth, Connecticut. Intending to become a resident of New City, he embarked, in the month of August, 1787, on 1787.

board a sloop with his wife, and two daughters and five sons,[1] with the prospect of a short and pleasant voyage. However, contrary winds and unforseen detentions along the Sound and up the river lengthened the journey by water to a three weeks' passage, and the vessel did not reach Vanderheyden until the first of September. Conjecturing that this unexpected delay might have deprived him of the house for which he had previously bargained, he concluded to let his family and goods remain at Vanderheyden, while he proceeded by land to New City. Here he learned that the owner, then residing in New York, not having been definitely apprised of his coming, a few days before, had rented the house to another person. On his return, he was kindly received by Jacob D. Van der Heyden and family, through whom he was induced to make the place his future residence. A portion of the house of Jacob D. Van der Heyden was at once tendered the Doctor, and here the family remained through the winter, until a double frame dwelling had been erected on the two lots, numbered six and seven, south of the southwest corner of River and Ferry Streets. Soon, the professional abilities of Dr. Gale were called into requisition by the neighboring families and more remote farmers; and while he enlarged his acquaintance, at the same time the circle of his practice widened. In the month of October following, he too became engaged in the rapidly increasing trade and commerce of Vanderheyden, and in this he continued one year, when his son Benjamin succeeded him.

The transportation of wheat and other products to New York, and to different points along the New England coast, was at first accomplished by the schooner Flora of sixty tons burden. Returning, she was freighted with such foreign goods and domestic merchandise as were demanded by the local trade and daily barter of the place. Accommodations for passengers, also, were provided on board, as water conveyance was the most rapid means of transit afforded the earlier inhabitants. The sloop Joanna soon after
1788. began also to sail to and fro with freight and passengers. The shipping interests at this time were under the direction of Abraham Van Arnam, Casper Frats, Valles Mandeville, Michael Anthony and William Selden.

The ferry which Captain Stephen Ashley had secured in his two years' lease, was again to revert to Matthias Van der Heyden, as appears in the following card :

1 Benjamin, John, Samuel, Roger Townsend, and William.

MATHIAS VAN DER HEYDEN'S HOUSE
1752.
Stephen Ashley's Tavern, 1786

"The subscriber respectfully informs the public that as the time for which he leased his Ferry to Captain S. Ashley hath expired, he proposes to exert himself in expediting the crossing of those who may please to take passage in his boat, which will ever be in readiness directly opposite the house at present occupied by said Ashley. The terms of crossing will be as moderate as can reasonably be expected, and a considerable allowance made to those who contract for the season.

He has in contemplation to commence keeping tavern in a few weeks from the date hereof, when no exertions of his shall be wanting to accommodate those who shall resort the house from which Mr. Ashley will shortly remove.

MATTHISE VANDERHEYDEN.[1]

N. B. Notice for crossing will be given by sounding a conk-shell a few minutes before the boat starts."[2]

The terms were, for crossing in the boat with a wagon, 1*s.* 6*d;* man and horse, 6*d;* footman, 3*d.*

Vanderheyden, as it became more noted for business, advanced no less in the fashionable proprieties of dress. This is evidenced by the following advertisement "Asa Crossen, Taylor and Habit Maker, from New London, informs the public that he carries on his business in all its various branches, at Messrs. Ashley and Vanderheyden's ferry, and flatters himself that if elegance in fitting ladies and gentlemen in the newest fashion will be an inducement to them to honor him with their commands, he doubts not from his experience to give general satisfaction to all who employ him. All favors will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged."[3]

Before the close of the year, Ephraim Morgan, Jonathan Hunt, and John Boardman were added to the number of merchants already established and doing business in Vanderheyden.

Elkanah Watson, returning from the West in the autumn of 1788, gives the following description of the settlement in his Journal:

"From Schenectady, I passed the road to Ashley's Ferry, six miles above Albany. On the east side of the river, at this point, a new town has been recently laid out, named Vanderheyden. This place is situated precisely at the head of navigation on the Hudson. Several bold and enterprising adventurers have already settled here;

1 The original name is Van der Heyden.

2 Federal Herald, May 10, 1788.

3 Federal Herald, June 23, 1788.

a number of capacious warehouses and several dwellings are already erected. It is favorably situated in reference to the important and growing trade of Vermont and Massachusetts; and I believe it not only bids fair to be a serious thorn in the side of New City, but in the issue a fatal rival. I think Vanderheyden must, from its more eligible position, attain ultimate ascendancy."

The rivalry to which Watson referred, was prominent in every feature which marked the business interests of the place. It began with Benjamin Covell, who, when on his first voyage to Ferry-Hook,[1] being told by a Dutchman that paper was the best article he could carry up the river, wrote to his brother, "don't sell your paper to anybody that belongs to New City." These men, few in number, possessed of little capital, and hampered by many local prejudices, entered into competition with their formidable neighbors of New City with a spirit of activity and enterprise which soon gained for Vanderheyden an envied reputation, and made it the mart of trade for the new State of Vermont and all the surrounding country.

Its local advantages were particularly conducive to its growth and prosperity. It was situated at the head of ordinary navigation; it was at a point where the roads traversing the country eastward of the Hudson converged to the ferry, the farmers living south of the Mohawk river along the Boght (the bend) found it more convenient of approach, and at a shorter distance from their farms than either New City or Albany; and the more northern pioneers of the wilderness bordering on lakes Champlain and George, discovered that prices for wheat and staple productions were much higher at this market than at either of the sister places. With these auspicious circumstances attending it, Troy entered upon its history.

1789. At a meeting of the resident property owners, on Monday evening, January 5, 1789, the name Troy was adopted, and by this designation it was resolved that the settlement should be known, and that the same should be published in the papers of Albany and Lansingburgh. The announcement was made in the following statement:

"To the Public.—This evening the freeholders of the place lately known by the name of Vanderheyden's or Ashley's Ferry, situated an the east bank of Hudson's river, about seven miles above Albany, met for the purpose of establishing a name for said place, when by a majority of voices it was confirmed, that in future it

1 Early name for present site of Troy.

should be called and known by the name of Troy.[1] From its present improved state, and the yet more pleasing prospect of its popularity arising from the natural advantages in the mercantile line, it may not be too sanguine to expect, at no very distant period, to see Troy as famous for her trade and navigation, as many of our first towns. Troy, January 5, 1789."[2]

The assumption of this classical title by the village very naturally gave rise to criticism. Pedantic communications appeared in the newspapers of the contiguous localities, opinions of fitness and unfitness were discussed, and the pages of history consulted by the more earnest champions of the differing sides. However, the frequent use of the name in the various transactions of business gradually extinguished all the petty feeling which the adoption of it had engendered. Still the indentures made by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, in the conveyance of lots at this time, exhibit his steady adherence to the former designation, and his property was described as being at "Vanderheyden (alias Troy)."

From the older States the tide of emigration continued, and Troy became more attractive, as the fame of its traffic was published by correspondence and passing travelers. With packs upon their backs, Ebenezer and Samuel Willson,[3] two brothers, young and vigorous, of Mason, New Hampshire, crossed the Green Mountains on foot, in the month of February, and located here. They began brick making the summer after their arrival, east of Fifth, and in the vicinity of Ferry street. Mahlon Taylor, another enterprising and energetic individual, came from New Jersey and obtained the proprietorship of a saw and flouring mill on the Poesten Kill. Colonels Albert Pawling and Abraham Ten Eyck, two soldiers of the Revolutionary war, removed from Lansingburgh, where they had been partners in business, and entered themselves as Abraham Ten Eyck & Co., in the fortunes of Troy. Richard Grinnell, James Caldwell, Josiah Kellogg, Israel Knapp, Robert McClellan, Isaac Rogers and Henry Oudthout are also chronicled as merchants and inhabitants of the place.

In this year there was granted by the Legislature to Ananias Platt, an innkeeper of Lansingburgh, a right to run a daily stage between that place and Albany, which, going and returning, passed through

1 This appellation, it is said, was suggested by Christopher Hutton.

2 Federal Herald, January 12th, 1789.

3 The double consonants occur in their first signatures, but afterwards one *l* was dropped.

Troy. This conveyance began running on Tuesday, April 21st, 1789, from Platt's Inn in Lansingburgh to Lewis's City Tavern, Albany, stopping five minutes on the way at Captain Ashley's tavern. Passengers were charged four shillings for a round trip, twenty pounds of baggage being allowed to each person paying full fare. This undertaking met with ample patronage, and at the end of the succeeding five years Ananias Platt was induced to place another similar coach upon the route.

1790. One of the local celebrities of Troy, in the year 1790, was Captain Stephen Ashley, who having vacated, in the previous year, the Matthias Van der Heyden house, had now opened an inn in a new and larger building on the east side of the road north of the corner of Ferry and River streets. This was a tavern much resorted to by a large number of farmers, to whom this jovial host had endeared himself, and it was also a favorite stopping place for a night's lodging for those going to and returning from New York on river craft. Upon Ferry street he planted two high poles, one on each side of the roadway, and connected them at the top with a horizontal bar, and from it he suspended a small gate, upon which was painted in large letters:

"This gate hangs high, it hinders none,
Refresh, then pay, and travel on."

In front, on River street, was erected a tall sign-post, on the top of which was a three-sided box supported by pivots, which turned with the wind, and bore this public invitation on its several sides:

"Come, here is Ashley's, let us call."

The ennobling and beneficent interests of the Christian religion were not forgotten nor absorbed by business cares, but were cultivated and displayed, both in individual character and in the proper observance of Sunday. No clergyman of any denomination had yet been settled here, and the inhabitants were solely dependent upon their own ability and association for mutual instruction and edification in the precepts of the Bible The services of public worship were first held in the ball-chamber of Ashley's Tavern, which was the most commodious apartment offered. The conch-shell used at the ferry, was blown at precisely nine o'clock on Sunday morning, with a slow and prolonged sound, by which it was generally understood that religious services would begin at ten. When the people had convened, William Frazer (the only person who would pray in public,) invoked the Supreme Being, after which

Jacob D. Van der Heyden lined out a Psalm, in the singing of which the men and women united their voices. This was followed by a selected sermon read either by Doctor Gale or Colonel Pawling, both of whom were excellent readers. The services closed as they had begun, Jacob D. Van der Heyden lining the hymn, and William Frazer making the closing prayer. Frequently, preaching occurred in the old Brick Church in Lansingburgh. This was announced in the papers, and the service was generally well attended by the people of Troy.

The large territory of Albany county, on the seventh day of February, 1791, was subdivided,[1] and a portion of it was named Rensselaer county, in honor of the Van Rensselaer family. 1791. The new county officers met in Lansingburgh, at the inn of Ananias Platt, on Tuesday, April, 15th, and there took the necessary oaths of office, and appointed the third day of May, following, for the sitting of the first court. The Judges were, Anthony Ten Eyck, John Van Rensselaer, Israel Thompson, Robert Woodworth and Jonathan Brown; Assistant Judges, John Knickerbacker, Jun., John W. Schermerhorn, Jonathan Niles, Benjamin Hicks, Nicholas Staats, Robert Montgomery, Moss Kent and John E. Van Alen; Justices, Levinius Lansing, Jonah Martin, Hosea Moffit, Daniel B. Bradt, Joseph Spencer, David Brown, Moses Vail, James McKown, Abner Newton, Stephen Gorham, Jacob Van Alstyne, Ephraim Morgan, Josiah Masters, Gerrit Winne, Jacob A. Lansing, Rowland Hall, Hezekiah Hull, William D. Douglass, Daniel Gray, Jonas Odel, Benjamin Randal, Benjamin Hawks, Harmin Van Vechten, Benjamin Milks, Ebenezer Darling, Jacob Van der Heyden, Jun., John C. Schermerhorn, and Nathaniel Jacobs; Sheriff, Albert Pawling; Clerk, Nicholas Schuyler; Surrogate, Moss Kent, Coroners, Silas Weeks, Abraham Ten Eyck, John De Wandelaer, James Smith and Aaron Ostrander. The county clerk's office was first kept in a house in Lansingburgh, previously occupied by N. Jacobs, near that of Col. Van Rensselaer.

The town of Troy was formed from Rensselaerwyck, on the 18th day of March, 1791. On Monday, the 4th of April following, a town-meeting was held, and the first officers were elected. These were: Supervisor, Cornelius Lansing; Assessors, Derick Lane, Ephraim Morgan, David De Freist, Henry H. Gardinier, and Nicholas Wager; Constables, David Henry, William Hickok, Lawrence

1 Into Albany, Rensselaer and Saratoga counties.

Dorset and Samuel Colamore; Collector of Taxes, David Henry; Overseers of the Poor, David Henry and Henry H. Gardinier; Commissioners of Highways, Cornelius Lansing, Mahlon Taylor and Jacob Wager; Town Clerk, Cornelius Lansing.

According to appointment, the county court opened in due form, (in a building on the corner of King[1] and Lansing streets) in the village of Lansingburgh, and after establishing the rules, &c., adjourned to meet at the house of Captain Stephen Ashley, in Troy, on the second Tuesday in November following. The grand jury on the day of adjournment informed the Court that they had "no cause of presentment." The following persons were sworn as attorneys of said court: Dirck Ten Broeck, Moss Kent, Peter E. Elmendorf, John V. Henry, Peter D. Van Dyck, Abraham Hun, John W. Yates, Nicholas Fonda, Gerrit Wendell, John D. Dickinson, Gerrit Van Schoonhoven, Cornelius Vandenbergh, John Lovett, Francis Silvester, Sanders Lansing and John Woodworth. The county courts were thereafter held alternately at the inn of Ananias Platt in Lansingburgh, and the public house of Captain Ashley in Troy, until the erection of the Court House on Second street.

With such antecedents, Ashley's Tavern was not only a reputable rendezvous for all travelers, but the place of the annual meeting of the County Court, a poll for the election of civil officers, and on Sundays, a meeting house for divine worship. Incongruous as some of these uses may seem in connection with a tavern, still they are to be considered as due to the pressing necessities of a new village where the wants are greater than the accommodations. Additional prestige was given to the house in the month of May, 1791, when the Secretary of State, Hon. Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, then a member of the Constitutional Congress, representing the State of Virginia, made it a stopping-place on their way to Lake George.

Christopher Hutton and Timothy, his brother and partner, were among the leading dealers and shippers of grain and produce, and their warehouse is still standing in all of its original completeness No. 457, on the west side of River street, opposite King street. Christopher Hutton was in the Revolutionary war, and is said to have been much esteemed, as an officer of great merit, by General Washington. Timothy was a man of polished manners and of strict integrity. William Willard was the apothecary of the village.

1 The name of King street, after the Revolutionary war, was changed to State street.

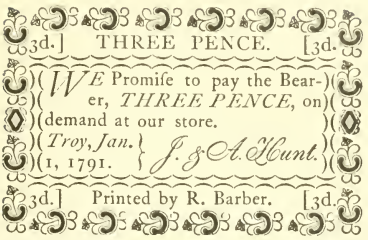
Andrew Cathcart & Co. possessed a large storehouse for wheat near Abraham Ten Eyck & Co.'s building, and Benjamin and John Gale were engaged in the sale of general merchandise. The annexed map accurately represents the residences and business places of the other inhabitants of Troy in the year 1791.

As the population of the village increased, the attendance upon the religious exercises held on Sundays, in Captain Ashley's ball-room, grew larger, and soon that apartment could no longer accommodate the people. The red school-house was the next place resorted to by the worshippers of God. This associating body of christians was sensible of the benefits to be derived from a more united organization, and at the same time was desirous of securing the services of a preacher and pastor. The same feeling prevailed among the people of Lansingburgh. The citizens of Troy, after some preliminary meetings, at length decided to form themselves into a Presbyterian congregation, and on the 31st day of December, 1791, at a meeting held at the dwelling house of Stephen Ashley, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Samuel Gale, Ephraim Morgan, John McChesney, Sr., Benjamin Covell and Benjamin Gorton were elected Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of the Town of Troy. A similar action on the part of the people of Lansingburgh occurred on Wednesday, August 29th, 1792, when Shubael Gorham, James Dole, Jonas Morgan, Levinius Lansing, John Lovett and John D. Dickinson, were chosen Trustees. These two bodies were united, and in August of the same year proffered a call to the Rev. Jonas Coe, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, to become their pastor. This call was accepted by him, and he began his ministrations in the two villages the same autumn. This most excellent man and minister, after the Lansingburgh congregation had been dissociated from the Troy body, served the latter most acceptably for nearly thirty years. 1792.

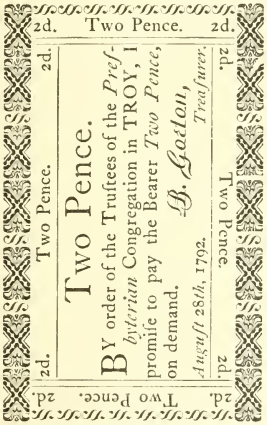
Previous to the foregoing action, the people, without respect to denominational tendencies, began the erection of a frame building for a meeting house, near the south-east corner of Congress and First streets. To complete this building, at a meeting of the members of the Presbyterian congregation, held on November 26, 1792, it was resolved, that "Whereas, the inhabitants of the town have begun and partly completed a church building, but by reason of the almost infant settlement, and a variety of other public expenses, which must necessarily attend a newly settled town, they find it bur-

densome for them to carry their wishes into effect without calling in the aid of their friends and fellow-christians; we therefore, the trustees of said congregation, have and do hereby appoint Jacob D. Van der Heyden to present this our memorial to all whom he shall think proper, requesting their aid and assistance in the completion of the above undertaking." The contract for enclosing the building was let to Abel House, Robert Powers, Henry and John De Camp, and Benjamin Smith, and for doing this work they were to receive "forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, York money, in cash; and ninety-three pounds, seven shillings, in European and West Indian goods at the retail cash prices in Troy." The ground upon which the edifice was built was donated by Jacob D Van der Heyden. In the spring of 1793 a floor was laid, and a temporary platform erected preparatory to the ordination of the pastor. Blocks of wood were brought into the building, and boards placed upon them for the seating of the people. On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of June, the Rev. Jonas Coe was ordained in the new meeting house, by the Presbytery of Albany, as pastor over the united congregations of Troy and Lansingburgh, in the presence of a large audience. "On the occasion, the Rev. John McDonald presided, and delivered a solemn and pathetic discourse from the address of Paul to the elders of Ephesus, Acts 20: 28. The Rev. Simon Hosic gave the charge to the newly ordained minister, and the Rev. Aaron Condict addressed the people. All was conducted with propriety and dignity becoming the solemnity of the occasion." The interior of the church was not entirely completed and furnished until several years thereafter. The remains of Derick Van der Heyden and his wife, which at their death, some years previous, had been buried in the back part of their garden, were, on the completion of the meeting-house, deposited in a vault which had been constructed under it for that purpose.

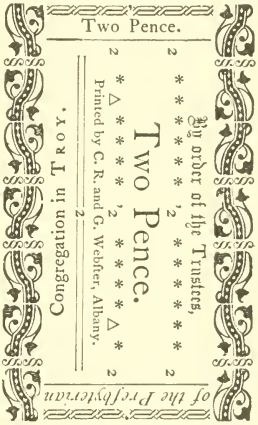
In lieu of a national circulating medium, foreign specie was employed in facilitating the business transactions of the merchants and the other inhabitants of Troy; and for amounts less than one dollar paper money (shin-plasters) was substituted, in the various denominate values of shillings and pence. The firm of Jonathan and Alsop Hunt were among the first to issue these notes of hand, which were in the form of the following copy:



The Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation also put into circulation corresponding notes, whereby the weekly contributions of the members were more promptly and regularly collected.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Spanish coin was received from New York in small wooden kegs, which being opened, were deposited in the various stores behind the counter, on the ledge of the lower shelving. The number of kegs, with their shining contents thus exposed by the merchants, naturally advertised their resources, and readily attracted the attention of the observant Dutch farmers. The grain merchants of Albany and Lansingburgh, for some time previous, had been accustomed to make as great a show and parade of their money as was possible, and by this method of publishing their resources, had already se-

cured the trade and custom of a large circle of the adjacent farmers. Not to be outdone by the show and parade of these competing merchants, Benjamin Covell, who was always alive to the interests of Troy, as well as to his own prosperity, originated a very enticing mode of attracting customers by a more free and open display of coin. This device, while it increased his own business, also gave to the new village an additional reputation for greater wealth and superior resources than was desired by the merchants of the two neighboring places. In the open space between his counter and shelves, early one morning, he arranged a row of empty but headed barrels, upon the tops of which he poured the contents of a number of coin kegs, so that the barrels had the appearance of being filled with Spanish dollars. One unheaded cask filled out the row, and into it he emptied another keg of money. Thus prepared, the doors of his store were opened for the business of the day. During the morning, a Dutch farmer arrived with a load of wheat. The price for it was arranged, and the grain stored away. Returning to the store, Benjamin Covell at once proceeded to pay for the wheat from the partly filled barrel of coin. While he slowly gathered up the specie, ample time was given the farmer to observe closely the great quantity of money apparently contained in the barrels. With an assumed indifference to the amazed expression visible upon the face of his rural customer, Benjamin Covell counted out over the counter the money due him. Then, as was quite customary, he importuned the farmer for a continuance of his trade, and also desired him to enlist his neighbors in bestowing upon him, or any of the merchants of Troy, the favor of their patronage, at the same time informing him that while the merchants of Lansingburgh and of the more remote city of Albany, were doing a retail trade in grain and country produce, and were receiving their money in kegs, Troy, on the contrary, was doing especially a wholesale business in those articles, and found it advantageous to have Spanish silver in barrels. With this exciting information, the Dutch farmer, who had been paid a high price for his wheat, wended his way homeward, and through him and his friends the news was rapidly spread, of the wonderful advances Troy was making, and of the great quantities of money that were needed to sustain its wholesale dealings with the surrounding country.

About this time, Benjamin Covell rode down to Albany one morning, and in the street, among the grain wagons of the countrymen,

he publicly announced the price he was paying for wheat at Troy, which was somewhat higher than that given by the Albany merchants. The effect was, that while returning home, (as he afterwards related the circumstance,) chancing to look back upon the road, it seemed to him as if he was in command of a great procession, for the economic farmers, immediately on the publication of his prices, turned their teams and followed him to Troy, where on that day he made a great purchase of wheat and produce.

No little trouble was occasioned, one season, by a general scarcity of Spanish coin. Although every endeavor was made to obtain a sufficient quantity in the city of New York, yet the Troy merchants were obliged instead to use English crowns, possessing a different value from the money formerly current. In the purchase of wheat a crown was reckoned at the value of one dollar and ten cents, or nine, with an additional Spanish sixpence, were equal to ten dollars. This dissimilar computation did not appear satisfactory to the Dutch farmers, who could not understand any just reason for such an equalization of standard values. Explanations were offered, but still the Dutchmen were suspicious, and for a time withheld their products from the Troy market.

This peculiarity of the workings of the Dutch mind is illustrated in an incident with which Jacob D. Van der Heyden was connected. After a portion of his farm had been surveyed, he employed a form of conveyance similar to that adopted in the landed grants of the Van Rensselaers, and sold lots in fee, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent. Wait Rathbun, a man of some means, from Connecticut, arrived in the village about the year 1790, and applied to him for a lot whereon to build. Instead of conforming to the mode adopted by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, he offered him cash in payment, proposing to become the absolute owner immediately. This offer was met with a decided refusal, for there was something in such a method of dealing very suspicious to the Patroon. He could not understand why Wait Rathbun should want to purchase for cash, when by paying a smaller sum of money each year he could as easily become the owner. The conduct of Jacob D. Van der Heyden highly incensed Wait Rathbun, and in this mood he proceeded to New City with a view of seeking a residence there. Dr. Gale and Benjamin Covell being informed of the nature of the disagreement, and aware of the monetary benefits which would result from the location of Wait Rathbun in Troy, at once called upon

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, and with much earnest persuasion induced him to alter his mode of selling, so as to accommodate the New Englander with a lot. Procuring a wagon, the three proceeded at once to New City, where they found Wait Rathbun, and after an apology from Jacob D. Van der Heyden, an agreement was entered into between the Patroon and Wait Rathbun, whereby the latter became the first occupant of the lot on the northwest corner of Congress and First streets.

Closely following the choice of county officers, the selection of a permanent site for the erection of county buildings became a question of absorbing interest to the inhabitants of the rival villages of Troy and Lansingburgh. Each was aware of the important local benefits which it would derive from being invested with the prerogatives of a county town. Lansingburgh, as the older settlement, set forth its claims of age and growth, and Troy argued that its position was central and convenient of approach. As the decision lay with the Legislature, the Trojans, with shrewd foresight, nominated as candidates for Senator and Assemblymen[1] individuals of unquestioned ability and of unequalled popularity. They named Robert Woodworth for Senator; Christopher Hutton, Josiah Masters, Nicholas Staats, Jonathan Niles and Benjamin Hicks for Assemblymen. The entire ticket was elected, although a mixed one of Federalists and Anti-Federalists. To avoid any appearance of partiality, it was announced by these newly-elected legislators that the village which should subscribe the more liberally for the erection of the necessary buildings, would have the preference in the decision. Lansingburgh was quite assured that in this particular Troy would not be successful. The Trojans were few in number, young adventurers, with no capital, and were already weighted with debt. But the prize was worth an effort, and the people of Troy, united and zealous, determined to make the most of this opportunity for making the village the county seat of government. Quietly and persistently a subscription paper was circulated and signed, some men writing their names for more than they were actually worth, while others gave generously of their more abundant means. No one was overlooked, but every person solicited. Colonel Albert Pawling, then County Sheriff, often took with him the subscription paper as he traveled through the county on of-

1792.

1 The Assemblymen for 1791, were Thomas Sickles, Jonathan Brown, John W. Schermerhorn, John Knickerbacker, Jr., and Moses Vail.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York at their present Session, it was enacted that a Court House and Goal should be erected and built in the County of Rensselaer within Sixty rods of the dwelling House of Stephen Ashley in the village of Troy in the Town of Troy — and that the sum of one Thousand pounds should be made payable to the treasurer of said County for the time being, for the purpose aforesaid by the Inhabitants of the said Village in the Town of Troy — Now therefore know Ye that we whose names are hereunto Subscribed do respectively promise to pay unto Albert Dawling and Christopher Hutton or to one of them, to their or one of their Executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of money annexed to our respective names on demand, which money is to be appropriated to the building of a Court House and Goal as aforesaid — dated this fourteenth day of January in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand seven hundred and ninety three —

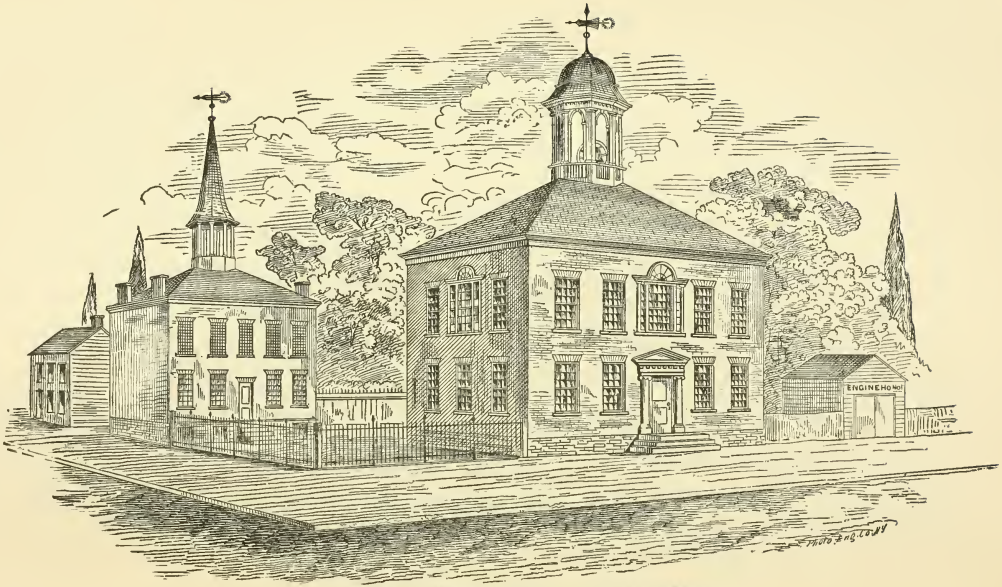
Jacob Vander Heyden: Two hundred pounds ---	£200-0-0
Abraham Tonbyck & Co fifty pounds ----	50-0-0
Christ. & Wm J. Hutton Thirty five pounds ———	35.0.0
Benjn Gorton Twenty pounds ----	20-0-0
Jona Labrop Hunt thirty five pounds ——	35.0.0
Benjamin Covell fifty pounds ———	50-0.0
John D. Vanderheyden thirty pounds --	30-0-0
Mathise Vanderheyden one hundred dolars --	40-0-0
Hugh S. McClelan ----	13.0-0
Adam Keeling Eight Pounds ———	8:0:0
Ephm Moigan Thirty five pounds ———	35.0
James Betts -------	15-0-0
Jonathan Platt ———	10-0-0
Caleb Russell ———	2-0-0
	543-0-0

Continued	9 0 0
Alex Anthony five pounds —	5 = 0 = 0
Josiah Sheldon three pound ..	3 - 0 .. 0
Robert Power Five Pounds	5 - 0 - 0
John & Peter Frear five Pound	5 . 0 . 0
David Harris two Pounds 40/	£2 - 0 = 0
Jeremiah Peirce five Pounds	5 . 0 0
Luther Walker four pounds	4 0 0
Humphry Clark Forty Shilings	2 - 0 - 0
Jon Warren Eight Pounds	£8 .. 0 .. 0
John Wilkyon Four Pound . . .	4 - 0 - 0
James Ward Well four Pound	4 - 0 . 0
Stephen Andres two pounds	2 . 0 . 0
Samuel Wagon four Pound	4 . 0 0
Lawrence Dorpit	4 . 0 . 0
John Fowler Eight pound	8 - 0 - 0
Solomon Willore forty Shillings -	2 - 0 - 0
George Greinwood Fifteen Shillings —	0 . 15 . 0
Hendrick Coonradt his + mark twenty dollars	8 - 0 - 0
John Anthony Thirty Shillings	1 . 10 - 0
Samuel Johnson — 20/	1 .. — —
Dennis Skutt forty shillings	2 0 0
Robert McClathan two pound	10 .. 0 - 0

William Sheldon ten Pounds 10-0-0
Hatt Wickes five Pound - - 5.0 0
Hedges Wickes & Co Feflen Pound 15.0.0
Casper Frats Ten Pounds - - - 10..0-0
Abel House Four Pounds ... 4 0 10
John Warren Eight Pounds 8.-.-
John DeCamp Six pound - - - 6.0-0

Henry D Camp 6.0.0

John Woodworth Twenty pounds 20-0-0
Jacob Vanderhuyen one hundred pounds more 100-0-0
James Spencer ten pounds 20-0-0
Mahlon Taylor 100..0..0
John Kinnard 10..0.0
Joshua Owen Eight Pounds - 8:0:0
Jonathan Larrabee Eight Pounds ..... 8.0..0
Samuel Miner - five Pounds - - - 5..0.0
Wait Rathbun ten pounds - 10..0..0
Josiah Thellogg four pounds - - - 4'0'0
Philip Hearth four pounds - - - 4..0.0
William Willard four Pounds - - - 4..0..0
Elwin Willson three pounds - - - 3:0:0
Bennajah Wright twelve pounds - 12'0 0
Benjn & L Gale ~~Fifteen Pounds~~ 15-0..0
Anthony Good Speed ten Pounds 10 =0=0
George Dickens ten pounds 10-0-0-
Danl & Mistl Minitt thirty Pounds 30 0 0
James Van Blarcum three Pounds - 3:0:0
Moses Bears Eight Pounds 8-0-0



COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1793.

ficial business, and when occasion offered would appeal for aid. Once while waiting for the return of a man from whom he thought he should procure a subscription, he entered into conversation with the gentleman's wife After a while, as he began to enlarge upon the merits of Troy as a site for the erection of the county buildings, he learned to his astonishment that he was within the bounds of an adjacent State, discussing a political question altogether foreign to the interests of the individual whom he was waiting to see. When the Legislature assembled in New York in the winter of 1793, the subscription which the Trojans presented, amounted to one thousand pounds. (See autotype copy) The site was decided in favor of Troy, much to the astonishment and chagrin of the people of Lansingburgh. On the 22d day of March, 1793, Jacob D. Van der Heyden granted and conveyed to Robert Woodworth, Cornelius Lansing, Jacob A. Lansingh, Benjamin Milk, Thomas Sickles, Jonas Odell, and John Wylie, the Supervisors of Rensselaer County, as a gift, lots 145, 146 and 147, on the southeast corner of Congress and Second streets, whereon the Court House was that year erected. 1793.

From this time forward, Troy became the leading village. To many enterprising merchants of Lansingburgh it was evident that Troy's favorable location and water privileges would now be more attractive to eastern emigrants; that its commercial relations would become more extended, and its prospect of steady growth more assured, when the county buildings were completed. Several of the more circumspect among them, at first came to Troy at night, and in the moonlight, selected lots upon which buildings were very soon constructed. In a manner equally guarded, they also packed their goods, and on wagons and boats removed them to Troy. Great was the mortification which these surreptitious removals caused the people of Lansingburgh. To check this mercantile exodus, every possible means of persuasion and argument were adduced, and specious promises made to those remaining. The greed for gain was too powerful, and the business interests of Lansingburgh waned in proportion as the number of its merchants sought the advantages which a removal to Troy offered them.

In 1793 Troy was yet quite rural in appearance. East of First street, the land was covered with bushes and scattered trees, excepting that at the foot of the hills the land was cleared and cultivated. The warehouses and stores were mostly situated on the west side of

River street. A number of dwellings had been erected on First and Second streets, but beyond the latter no lots had been sold or occupied. Those lots which had been presented to the Presbyterian congregation and the County, as well as the approaches to the burying-ground on the southeast corner of State and Third streets, were thickly grown with scrub-oaks and small pines. These, however, entirely disappeared as the land was gradually used for the erection of buildings. The storage and shipment of grain chiefly engaged the attention of the merchants. Wheat, particularly, was a staple article of production throughout the fertile farming region of the upper Hudson and the adjacent territory of the Mohawk valley. Capacious storehouses were erected along the river, fronting on River street, from Albany street (now Broadway,) as far south as Division street. From wagons and sleighs loaded with wheat, which during the alternating seasons gathered about their portals, the busy tackle raised the filled bags of grain to the lofts, where their several weights were taken upon scales, after which the contents were deposited in bins until the time of shipment. To these cribs spouts were attached, through which the grain was conveyed to vessels at the docks below. With such facilities, labor was saved, no wastage occurred, and no cartage was required.

In the spring of 1793, a mill for the manufacture of paper was erected—the only one at this time north of the Highlands. Paper had become a very saleable article, and was much needed by merchants for wrapping, as well as for writing and printing purposes. But the material consumed was very scarce, and the success of the mill was altogether dependent upon a constant supply of rags. To meet this particular want, every endeavor was made to provide an ample quantity. A lengthy and earnest appeal was published to induce families, especially the females belonging thereto, to save the odd scraps and cast-off portions of clothing, which previously had been deemed of no value, and for which three pence per pound were offered on delivery at the mill. A general support was given the enterprise, and the paper manufactured commanded the highest prices of the market.

In February of the same winter, Doctor John Loudon, a young physician, having finished the study of physic, surgery and obstetrics, at the University of Edinburgh, and having practiced in Europe for some years, came to Troy and offered his services to the people. Thenceforward, Doctors Gale and Loudon socially and

professionally became very intimate, and their mutual abilities were often united to cure the suffering and to save the dying.

During this year the northern and southern farms were surveyed into lots by John E. Van Alen. On the fifteenth day of June, Ebenezer Prescott, now the oldest living male inhabitant[1] of Troy, and who was born July 21st, 1792, was brought by John Barrows, from Northampton, Massachusetts, in a wagon, with his father, mother and four other children, to the village.

The inhabitants, though closely devoted to business affairs, had nevertheless, occasional opportunities of enjoying visits of itinerant elocutionists and showmen. The character of such diversions is fully described in the following advertisement:

"This Monday evening, May the 20th, 1793, Mr. Moore, who performed in Albany about seven years ago, will give one evening's entertainment at the house of Mr. Ashley, in a course of lectures, when the chaste and delicate ear will find gratification; while mirth attends to call forth the Risible Faculties. The exhibition offered is entitled the Muse in Good Humor, in four parts; to be preceded by an Eulogy on Free Masonry. Tickets 2 shillings and six pence for grown persons, and one shilling and six pence for children. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the eulogy commences at half-past seven o'clock precisely."

As early as 1791 the project for deepening the channel of the Hudson river north of Albany was considered. At that time, a plan for connecting the waters of lake Champlain and also those of the western lakes with the Hudson by means of canals, locks and dams was devised, and two companies formed to accomplish the proposed work. On the thirtieth of March, 1792, these two associations, the Western and the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Companies were vested with certain powers by the State Legislature. Philip Schuyler, in the month of July, was chosen President of the Board of Directors of the northern incorporation. At this meeting, a committee was designated to examine the Hudson river as far north as Fort Edward, and also the country between it and the streams leading to Lake Champlain, and to report what works were necessary to connect these waters and render them navigable. Five years were allowed for the Western Company to complete a

1 Mrs. Philena Cook, *nee* Waters, born in Ashford, Conn., August 3, 1785, came to Troy with her father, mother and four other children, in December of the year 1790. Although nearly 91 years of age she is blessed with an excellent memory, and with pleasure relates the experiences of her life in Troy.

stated distance, and fifteen to the northern to accomplish a particular portion of work. The trade of Albany apparently had been somewhat lessened by the recent growth of Lansingburgh, and to make good this loss, it was necessary to render a greater extent of country tributary to the welfare of the Old and New cities. When Troy became the intermediate and competing village, the more needful and advantageous did the opening and connection of these water channels appear. The services of a skillful engineer named Nesbit, from Scotland, were secured, and in July, in company with the President and the Board of Directors, he examined the river between Albany and Troy. But the grand consummation of these earlier undertakings did not occur until a third of a century later.

In the short interval of eight years from the establishment of the first store by Benjamin Thurber, in 1786, to the year 1794, Troy had so rapidly enlarged the number of its inhabitants, both by neighboring and distant emigration, that its population was found by Doctors Gale and Loudon, during the prevalence of the small-pox, to be between four and five hundred. The political and commercial interests of the community began to demand direction and control, and it was evident these could not be attained except through the powers of an organized village government. In connection with certain local laws of Lansingburgh, the Legislature passed an Act on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1794, whereby Trustees of the village of Troy were to be invested with authority to administer such laws as were most beneficial to the welfare of the villagers. The first Trustees were Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Samuel Gale, Benjamin Covell, Anthony Goodspeed, John Pease, Ephraim Morgan and Christopher Hutton.

1794.

CHAPTER III.

From the Incorporation of the Village to the Closing Year of the Century 1794 to 1800.

The incessant struggles for ascendancy and the constant vigilance displayed to enhance the local interests of Troy were not only crowned with success, but were the means of preparation for the commercial strife and greater enterprises of the future. A prudent economy began to regulate all the domestic and business affairs of the community. Present utility and general advantage were the impelling forces which governed labor and united the people. Along the unpaved streets no pretentious buildings invited attention; the usual associations of the people were marked by no social orders of caste, and individual wealth had no controlling influence except as it assisted traffic and made improvements. Merchants and clerks in the early morning, and even before the shadows of night had vanished, appeared in the stores, and with busy hands were opening bales, barrels and boxes, or supplying the immediate wants of early customers. From the still darkened lofts protruding spouts were pouring grain into the capacious holds of the masted vessels cabled to the shore. The blacksmiths' anvils rang out from beneath the falling hammers musically upon the morning air. The early-rising countrymen, with lumbering wagons, were one by one arriving, and bargaining for the purchase of the products of their dairies and farms, and the daily stage loaded with passengers, rumbled down the street to the ferry below, where a brawny-armed ferryman was hastening the steps of laggards by blowing through a convoluted shell a hurrying blast. Along the shore were moored a variety of water-craft—schooners, sloops and lighters—receiving and discharging their differing cargoes. As the morning mists enveloping the river billowed upward into pillared clouds, many of these anchored vessels spread their furled sails to the breeze, and like passing birds sped quietly away.

This daily panorama of events was as commonplace in circumstance and coloring as that which characterizes the usual occurrences of any modern village of equal size, but beneath this seem-

ing similarity there was always a sanguine expectancy, a positive energy, and an unwavering persistence displayed in the accomplishment of particular purposes, exclusively its own. As a set-
1794. tlement, not imitative, but widely projecting, Troy reaped the rich harvests of its own considerate sowing.

Among the various local improvements which already had advanced the manufacturing interests of Troy, was the development of the water power of the Poesten Kill. The waters of this creek had previously flowed to the river in a devious and expanded channel, which at certain intervals submerged the adjacent land and rendered it untillable. Mahlon Taylor, an observant and practical millwright, perceiving the valuable privileges of the stream, purchased the site of the former saw mill of Sweer Theunissen Van Velsen, restored the broken dam, and erected a large flouring mill. Upon the same flume he constructed a saw mill, which as soon as it was put into operation, became busily engaged in supplying sawed timber for the building purposes of the growing village. He also excavated a lateral canal at a short distance northward of the main body of the Poesten Kill, with which, by a series of gates, he economized sufficient water to drive the wheel of another flour mill, erected at the termination of the canal, near the river. Through this water-course he floated the logs to his saw mill, which were there converted into boards and other needed lumber. Above the mills of Mahlon Taylor, a second flouring mill had been erected, near Ida Falls, by Moses Vail, who, as an Assemblyman, had represented the interests of the village in the State Legislature, in the winter of 1791-2.

Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt travelling along the Hudson river in 1795, thus describes the villages of New City and
1795. Troy:

"Two new towns built five or six years ago a few miles above Albany on the eastern bank of the river, share this trade. These two towns, which have rapidly raised themselves to a considerable degree of importance, and are but three or four miles distant from each other, carry on the same trade as Albany, with about twenty-five or thirty vessels, which belong to them, draw from the back country the productions of these fruitful provinces, transmit them to New York, take in return European goods, and supply with them those parts which were formerly supplied from Albany. The greater distance, however and less depth of water, are circumstances unfavor-

able to these new towns. The freight thence to Albany is two pence per barrel; their largest ships are only of sixty tons burthen, and generally cannot take on board more than half their cargo, the remainder of which they receive from lighters, which attend them for that purpose, in the vicinity of Albany. Yet they continue their trade, increase daily, and will probably animate Albany to greater boldness and activity. New City contains about sixty or seventy stores or shops, and Troy fifty or sixty. These new settled merchants all prosper, and their number is daily increasing. The merchants of Albany, it is reported, view this growing prosperity of their neighbors with an evil eye, and consider it as an encroachment upon their native rights. On my return from Saratoga, I crossed the northern branch of the Mohawk river by Halfmoon, to see the two new towns, New City and Troy, which, as has already been observed, were built a few years ago, and are already carrying on a considerable trade. The houses are very neat and numerous; almost every house contains a shop; the inns are excellent; vessels are moored near all the keys; tan-yards, potash works, rope walks, and mills are either in full work or building. The sight of this activity is truly charming. A Mr. Taylor, who possesses about one hundred acres near Poestenkill Creek, has erected here two grist mills, two saw mills, and one paper mill."

The first brick dwelling house erected in the village, by the early settlers was built on the north-west corner of Second and Albany (Broadway) streets, by James Spencer. As this triangular space was at this time divided into lots, it was soon afterwards occupied with other buildings fronting on Albany and on River streets.

The Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Jonas Coe was pastor, Jacob D. Van der Heyden and Timothy Hutton were elders, and Philip Heart was deacon, and whose membership amounted to twenty-four persons, held its first communion on the 8th of March, 1794. Soon afterwards the other inhabitants began to manifest denominational proclivities, and to form organized bodies of Christian believers. Among the first and prominent Baptist families of Troy, were those of Silas Covell and Adam Keeling. The former, on his removal from Providence, Rhode Island, in the autumn of 1792, brought with him letters of dismission of himself and wife from the First Baptist Church, of which Rev. Jonathan Maxcy was then pastor. In connection with several other households, social meetings for worship were alternately held at their respective dwellings.

As the number of worshipers increased, a room in a building near the corner of Albany and River streets was secured, where for a year they assembled. Thence they removed to more commodious quarters in the store of Silas Covell. On the 15th day of October, 1795, a regular church organization was effected, and designated "The First Particular Baptist Church in the village of Troy." To this incorporated body Jacob D Van der Heyden and his wife, Mary, conveyed, as a gift, in January, 1796, lot 231, south of the burial-ground, and fronting on Third street.

While the Court House was building, proposals for the erection of the County Jail were advertised for by Benjamin Gorton, clerk, on November 11th, 1794. Until the completion of the jail, a strong room in the Court House, with a barred door and grated windows, was used as a place of confinement. At the same time, a pillory and a whipping-post, which had been newly erected, ornamented the Court House yard. On Saturday evening, November 14th, 1795, corporal punishment was inflicted on the person of John Weden. Having been apprehended for horse stealing, and convicted thereof, he received as his punishment forty lashes save one, which were administered in the presence of an attracted crowd.

Previous to the end of the year 1795, the following persons, in addition to those whose names have already been given, were residents of Troy, and were engaged in various occupations: Nathaniel Adams, Thomas Akin, George Allen, Stephen Atkins, John Baker, John Barney, Nathan Betts, Jedediah Bouttell, D. H. Breck, Joseph Brintnall, Nathan Clark, William Collins, Stephen Cook, Abel De Forest, William De Forest (firm of Wm. De Forest & Co.), Zephaniah Filer (firm of Truesdell & Filer,) Benjamin Dickinson, D. Latour Dupin, Jonathan Fassit, Philip J. Feller, William Graham, Levi Goodnough, John Hamil, Timothy Harrison, Francis Hawley (firm of Wm. De Forest & Co.), Hedges, Wicks & Co., Aaron Holt, John Johnson, Benjamin Joy, Christopher Laybourn, Francis Marshall, Elbanah Martin, John P. Merris, Alex. Moors, Howard Moulton, Stephen Moulton, Amos Parmely, Wm. Pendleton, James Pengross, John Potter, Peter Prentiss, James Rogers, James Ross, Lemuel Scott, Ashebel Seymour, John Stillwell, Jonathan Truesdell, Herman Twist, Edward Tylee & Co., (formerly Willis, Tylee & Co.), Joseph Wescott, John Wheeler, Elbert Willett and Nathan Williams.

Previous to the establishment of post-offices and mail routes, post-

riding was the favored method for the transmission and circulation of letters, newspapers and public notices. Men of considerable physical endurance, honest and capable, were at first despatched along certain roads and to remote places, by the proprietors of various newspapers for the distribution of their weekly journals. As this became a regular and reliable means of intercourse with distant localities, merchants and other persons were accustomed to entrust the riders with letters and small packages for delivery along their routes, for which they either unitedly appropriated money or individually paid a small sum. Besides undertaking such personal trusts, the post-rider also attended to such other special business as he could verbally transact, particularly in those localities where were situated the country taverns at which he rested for the night.

The first post-office north of Albany was established at Lansingburgh, in 1792, and all letters for the inhabitants of Troy were usually directed to it. These, immediately after the arrival and opening of the mail, were sent down by a boy for delivery. Early in the year 1796, a post-office was established in Troy, and Nathan Williams was appointed postmaster. He was at that time a student of law in the office of John Woodworth, but in after years became a Circuit (Supreme) Court Judge at Utica. At the close of the year he resigned the position, and John Woodworth was appointed to succeed him.

The inhabitants of Troy were not forgetful of the blessings of liberty and the right of free government which they enjoyed. The particular manner in which they commemorated the signing of the Declaration of Independence is quaintly described in the American Spy of July 12, 1796: 1796.

"The anniversary of the 4th of July, 1796, was celebrated at Troy with demonstrations of heartfelt joy and festivity. The clergy, a number of gentlemen from Lansingburgh, Waterford, and different parts of the county, united with the citizens of Troy, and formed a large and respectable concourse of people. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, which was repeated at twelve o'clock, at which time the procession, accompanied by martial music, moved from Ashley's tavern up River street, then turned and came down First street to the meeting-house, where the procession halted, opened to the right and left, and the rear marched through into the meeting-house, which was unusually crowded. The business was opened with a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coe, after which

the Declaration of Independence was read by Doctor Samuel Gale. An ode, written for the day, by John Bird, Esq., was then sung, accompanied by instrumental music, after which an elegant and well adapted oration was pronounced by John Woodworth, Esq., and the performance ended by singing a second ode, also written by Mr. Bird, and adapted to the occasion. The procession then returned by the same route to Mr. Ashley's tavern, where they were saluted by a discharge of cannon, under the direction of the Artillery Company commanded by Captain John Keating, whose appearance and manœuvres reflected great honor on the discipline. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the company, consisting of more than one hundred, sat down and partook of an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Ashley, after which appropriate toasts were drank, each followed by a discharge of cannon. The company were entertained by a number of patriotic songs, which strikingly called to mind the spirit of '76. At an early hour the company dispersed, in perfect good humour and with the utmost decorum. In short, we may with justice observe that the utmost unanimity and good understanding prevailed, and no one was seen who appeared disposed to intercept the harmony which so happily prevailed, and bids fair to unite the friends of Liberty under one standard."

Among the distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, resident in Troy at this time, was Captain Howard Moulton. He had suffered the horrors of confinement in the noted Jersey prison ship, and had heroically endured other privations incident to military service. Possessing some capital, he embarked in the various enterprises of Troy, by which he soon acquired property, and became extensively engaged in mercantile trade. On the ground now occupied by the Female Seminary, he erected a large wooden building, having a frontage of forty and a depth of sixty feet, and being three stories high. It was fitted up for a tavern, and was known for many years thereafter as Captain Moulton's Coffee-house.

The associative tendencies of the people rapidly developed, as year by year the number of inhabitants increased. In addition to the two denominational bodies, the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, a third, but not an ecclesiastical society, was organized, which at present, like the former congregations, is an association of large membership and of good reputation. The inaugural ceremonies of the institution of Apollo Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are thus related in a newspaper communication of that date :

"Yesterday (Monday, Dec. 11, 1796,) was installed in this village a new Lodge[1] by the name of Apollo Lodge. The officers nominated in the charter are John Bird, Esq., W. Master; John Woodworth, Esq., Senior Warden; and Mr. Samuel Miner, Junior Warden The ceremony of installation was performed by Mr. James Dole, Master of Hiram Lodge, Lansingburgh, together with his officers, and some of the respectable and knowing Masons of the city of Albany,—who, with the members of the new Lodge and occasional visitants, moved in solemn procession from Mr. Ashley's inn to Mr. Moulton's Lodge Chamber, where the ceremony was performed. The greatest decorum was maintained, and the cheerful, yet decent hilarity which was excited on the occasion, did honor to the principles of the Institution and to the respectable characters who composed the company. We have reason to hope the new constellation will shine with steady and superior light in the galaxy of the royal art."[2]

The other charter members were Joseph Bacon, Secretary; Marvel Ellis, S. D.; Chester Truesdell, J. D.; Howard Moulton, S. Steward; Benjamin Gorton, J. Steward; and Samuel Gale, Jeremiah Pierce, Jonas Abbott, Elisha Baker, David B. Tynsen and David Squires. The by-laws of Apollo Lodge, No. 49, are dated the third day of January, 1797. On June 24th, 1797, the Apollo Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons duly celebrated the festival of St. John the Baptist. Samuel Gale, Jeremiah Pierce and Howard Moulton, were the committee of arrangements. The members in a body proceeded to the Presbyterian meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Coe preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.

These successive steps of Troy's advancement became more marked by the establishment of a weekly newspaper. The merchants were without any means of advertisement except by such publications as they were necessarily compelled to make in the papers printed in Lansingburgh. Competition in business and local differences had naturally embittered the feelings of the inhabitants of the two neighboring villages, and hence any mutual dependent position was alike distasteful to both parties. In this respect Troy, not having a newspaper, had long occupied a position subordinate to Lansingburgh. However, an opportunity soon occurred by which Troy was released from this unpleasant attitude.

1 Charter granted by Grand Lodge June 19, 1796.

2 American Spy, Dec. 13, 1796.

Luther Pratt and Daniel Curtiss, Jr., in the month of March, 1796, associated themselves as printers, in Lansingburgh, under the name of Luther Pratt and Company. From Sylvester Tiffany, the originator of the American Spy, they purchased printing material and opened a job office at No. 104 King street. Apparently the place did not afford support for two printing establishments, and the new firm were therefore obliged to remove to another locality. Fortunately Troy offered them the needed inducements, and sufficient patronage to sustain the publication of a weekly newspaper. Their card, as inserted in the American Spy of February 7th, 1797, thus refers to their removal, and the publication of their first paper :

1797.

"Luther Pratt & Co. inform their old customers that they have removed their printing material from Lansingburgh to Troy, and commenced publishing a newspaper at their Printing Office in Water street,[1] opposite the Ferry, entitled Farmer's Oracle, printed every Tuesday at 12 shillings per annum. Troy, Jan. 31, 1797."

This was Troy's red-letter day. Enthroned at the base of Mount Ida, and sitting in the shadow of Olympus,[2] the little village received this scepter of its acquired rank with becoming dignity, whence weekly thereafter the Oracle sent forth its messages and mandates to the busy people. As the inhabitants opened the sibylline leaves of the Oracle, which declared to them in no uncertain words the attending success of each projected plan of future aggrandizement, and gave direction to the vigorous forces of their local activity, they gave instant heed to these various charges and wise admonitions, and at once began to earn the respect and honor to which loyalty to their own interests and enterprises entitled them. The pictured oak, spreading its branches between the words of its title,—Farmers' Oracle,—like the fabled Dodonian tree of old, disclosed to the merchant the ennobled growth of small beginnings,—while in the plough, the rake and the scythe suspended from its branches, the farmer discerned the representative symbols of agricultural success. The carrier boy, as he went along the unpaved sidewalks from store to store and from dwelling to dwelling, distributing this little blue-tinted newspaper, seventeen by twenty inches in dimensions, had no youthful vision of the closely-built streets and stately stores of the present city, nor imagined the future poten-

1 River street.

2 Mount Ida and Mount Olympus, two prominent hills in Troy.

cy of the press whereby men were to be moved to lead the waters of the distant lakes[1] to the channel of the Hudson, and to prepare an easy passage for hurrying trains through the deep dark chambers of a great mountain.[2]

There was no abatement of effort, no halting, no dissensions, but instead of these there was combination of capital, a well-tempered zeal, a strong will, and a capacity for active undertaking developed and employed, which gave to Troy a renewed life and greater powers of attainment than it before possessed.

The influx of eastern emigants continued, and the exodus of merchants from Lansingburgh was still unchecked. The following are the names of some of the settlers whose arrival was then recent: George C. Adriance, Daniel Barney, William Bliss, James Boies, Alfred H. Brown, Henry Brewster, Samuel Bradstreet, Charles Boyle, David Buel (books and stationery); Benjamin Carnell, John Carpenter, Thomas Davis, James Dole, Lyman and Marvel Ellis, Bela Fosgate, John Fuller, George Freiot, William Gilliland, (Sheriff); William Hendryx, Daniel Hudson, Thomas Hodgkin, Jonathan Hatch, (a noted hatter), Ebenezer Jones, Abner Keeler, Abel King, Joseph Klien, John Knowles, Thomas Lockwood, Russell Lord, Townsend McCoun, John McCoun, John Le Moss, Pierce & Carrington, Josiah W. Page, Robert Power, Rice & Townsend, Captain William Roberts, Elijah Russell, James Ross, Solomon Smith, Henry Slason, Samuel Stillwell, Calvin Sexton, Thomas Skelding, Thomas C. Talman, George and Benjamin Tibbits, Jacob Van Benthuysen, Platt Wickes, Joel Wicks, Israel Waters (slaughtering and packing); Peter Welch, Job Whipple, Israel Wells, David Williams, Captain Winslow, and James Young.

The inhabitants of Troy were greatly elated by the sudden and unexpected removal from Lansingburgh to Troy of the large and prominent firm of George and Benjamin Tibbits. So quietly had they purchased the store and dwelling of Abraham Ten Eyck, situated on the opposite north corners of Congress and River streets, that it was not until a short time before their removal that it was divulged to the astonished citizens. Subsequently, James Dole also came, and occupied the store of Howard Moulton & Co., opposite Capt. William Roberts' tavern.

The following paragraph from the Oracle of April 25th, 1797,

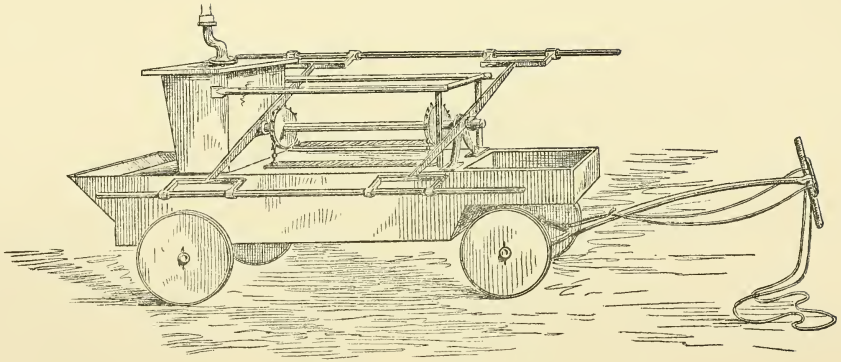
1 Lakes Erie and Champlain.

2 Hoosick Mountain.

thus refers to the arrival of emigrants: "During the last forty-eight hours there have upwards of forty vessels arrived at this port, the most of which are from the New England States, with families on their way to settle our northern frontiers."

The Fourth of July, 1797, was observed in a style quite flattering to the inhabitants, and highly commended in the columns of the weekly journal. The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery. At eleven o'clock in the morning, a procession was formed, consisting of about four hundred persons, "with Captain Van Rensselaer's troop of horse in front, with military music, followed by a piece of artillery and several of the matrosses in uniform; succeeded by Captain Davis' new company of Troy Grenadiers, in uniform, with instrumental music. The citizens and visiting gentlemen followed with perfect order and regularity." Proceeding to the Presbyterian meeting house, the ceremonies were opened by the Rev Mr. Coe, in a "comprehensive, energetic and edifying prayer." The Declaration of Independence having been read, Mr. John Bird "pronounced an oration enlivened with the rays of genius and the sentiments of liberty." The procession then returned "in the same order, and preserved the same harmony and dignified decency, to the house of Mr. Stephen Ashley, where they partook of a bounteous entertainment."

The devouring element of fire had not as yet wrapped its dark mantle of smoke about the hills of Troy, nor with ruddy flames of sacrifice strewed its streets with ashes. No less startling, however, than afterwards to the future people, was the alarm of its presence now for the first time heard in the village; and at this period, as on later occasions, the people were as powerless to stay its ravages. The short and concise account of this primal conflagration is in these simple words: "On Friday morning, December 8th, 1797, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Asa Anthony, on the north-west corner of State and River streets, from which it was communicated to that of Messrs. P. & B. Heartt, both of which were rapidly consumed." The inhabitants, absorbed in their steady application to business, had not bestowed much thought upon any of the appliances necessary to meet the exigencies of a fire, and hence in the present instance they were altogether unprovided with the proper means either of extinguishing it or preventing its communication. However, it was at once decided to form a fire company and to purchase an engine. A committee visited New York,



ENGINE NO. 1, 1798.

where a second-hand apparatus was inspected, purchased and forwarded in a sloop to Troy.

When the information of the shipment of the purchased engine became public, considerable curiosity was manifested by the inhabitants to witness the workings of this wonderful machine, which to many was a novelty, and to which in imagination, they attributed most improbable performances At last the sloop made its appearance at the moorings, and the news of its arrival was rapidly promulgated throughout the village. Clerks and customers deserted the stores; farmers left their loaded wagons, men, women and children hastened to the river to see the fire-conqueror, and to inspect the arrangement of its peculiar machinery There before their wondering gaze, standing upon the cumbered deck, was Premier Engine No. 1, gleaming in all the brilliancy of its brightly varnished paint. This engine consisted of a box-trough about nine feet long, twenty inches high, and thirty inches wide, on which was placed at its further end an upright box three feet in height, in which pumps and valves were arranged and joined to a horizontal shaft, to which in turn ratchet wheels, chains, treadles and hand-brakes were attached, which being moved, forced, with considerable velocity, sufficient water through the goose-neck pipe protruding from the top of the upright box, to throw a continuous stream an inch and a half in diameter upon the roof of an ordinary two-story building at a short distance from the engine. It was supported by and moved on four solid, wooden wheels, a foot and a half in diameter, rimmed with bands of iron. 1798.

To satisfy the general anxiety of the people to witness a display of its power, the engine was landed on the dock, and drawn by a throng of eager men up into River street, in front of Ashley's Tavern. All the buckets in the neighborhood were gathered together; a double line of men was formed between the nearest well and the engine; two men pumped; one line of men passed and poured the filled buckets into the trough of the engine, and the opposite line returned them to be again filled. Six men stood astride the horizontal shaft, with their feet upon the opposite treadles, and balanced themselves by clutching with their hands the right and left supporting bars, while other men, with opposing faces, stood holding the smooth handles of the brakes on each side of the engine. Some one, an experienced fireman, took his station on the box above, adjusted the pipe, placed his hand upon the nozzle, and gave com-

mand to the treaders and brakemen to begin working. These, with more alacrity than was needful, turned the shaft too rapidly, and consequently very little water was taken up through the valves, and none emerged from the pipe of the foreman. This apparent failure was evidence sufficient to justify the more expectant and least thoughtful of the spectators in a general aspersion of the committee who had made the purchase, and many unwise comments were loudly uttered in regard to the expenditure of so much money for such a worthless piece of mechanism. However, after some little instruction from the pipe-man, another trial was made, and with better success, except that as soon as the stream began to issue with some velocity from the nozzle, the treaders and brakemen, in their anxiety to observe the utmost limit reached by the expelled water, suddenly relaxed their united movements, and to their surprise were as suddenly deluged by the shortened stream. This second attempt restored confidence and put everybody in good humor. At each repeated effort the rude hand-engine won greater favor and esteem from the congregated people, until late in the evening, after throwing water upon all the neighboring roofs, and covering the sidewalks and streets with sloppy rills and muddy puddles, the engine was drawn to an unoccupied building, where it was temporarily kept until a house was erected for it, on the south side of the Court House, fronting Second street, and adjoining the brick building now having the street number 86. When the first market-house was built in State street, west of Second street, a set of fire ladders and hooks, which had been previously purchased, were hung along its south and north sides.

Each holder of property was required by the local authorities, to have and to keep hanging in an accessible part of his store or dwelling, two leathern fire buckets, whereon were painted his name and the number of each bucket. On an alarm of fire, he was enjoined to run with these to the burning building, and there take his position in the ranks of those passing and returning buckets. The following admonitions regarding individual action on an alarm of fire, are selected from a printed communication of that period:

"First, seize the fire buckets immediately, and repair to the spot; let the mind be as composed as possible, and at the same time behave with the greatest activity and energy Second, those who live most contiguous to the engine, together with the firemen, should immediately repair to it, and have the engine under way, also the fire-

hooks and ladders and axes, to be on the spot at the same instant, and when at the place of action, there ought to be the most profound silence observed, except from the trustees and fire wardens."

In 1801, several years after the purchase of the second hand engine, the fire wardens of the village appeared at all fires with a white cover upon the crowns of their hats, and a white staff in their hands, as designating badges of their official position.

Among the sudden and unexpected departures, from Lansingburg, was the removal of the office and materials of the Northern Budget to Troy in 1798. In the last number published in Lansingburgh, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1798, there is no reference made to any such intended change. It is probable that the Farmer's Oracle was discontinued about this time, and that the Budget immediately succeeded it. Whatever the circumstances may have been, the Northern Budget, volume 1, number 48, was published in Troy, on Tuesday, May 15, by Robert Moffitt & Co., in a building on the east side of Water street, four doors north of Pierce's Inn, at the sign of Franklin's head. The first Troy advertiser was Mahlon Taylor, who informed his friends and the public in general, that he had established a ferry at the lower end of Troy, opposite to that of John Schuyler, where he had good safe boats, experienced ferrymen, and where constant attendance would be given. Afterwards, in 1800, this same ferry came under the control of Asahel House; and in 1801, David Williams rented the upper ferry.

The reception of the news of the re-election of John Jay as Governor of the State, by a majority of two thousand, three hundred and eighty votes, was celebrated with no little enthusiasm on the yart of the people. An account of the enthusiasm exhibited in Troy on this occasion is thus communicated to the Northern Budget of June 9th, 1798:

"The election of Mr. Jay diffuses general joy throughout the State, and the citizens of our village are far from being the last to notice so interesting an event. On Saturday last, a great number of our patriotic citizens assembled at Mr. Moulton's Coffee House in the afternoon; Captain Davis' company of Trojan Grenadiers were paraded in their uniform, and made a very respectable appearance; a salute of sixteen guns was fired; three cheers succeeded; a voice of "Long live John Jay, the worthy Governor of our State!" then animated the multitude to raise six cheers, which were followed by the musicians with the patriotic march, Yankee Doodle. At the

going down of the sun, an evening gun was fired, and the citizens retired with all those lively and animating feelings which naturally rise in generous minds while paying a tribute of gratitude to distinguished merit."

On Saturday, July 8, during a great gale of wind, the Court house and Jail were partly unroofed, a number of frame buildings and barns were blown down, and other damage done to stores and dwellings in the village.

The County Clerk's office, which had been located in Lansingburgh, was on Monday, October 9th, removed to Troy, to a building on the northeast corner of First and Congress streets. The Court House was first occupied by the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, the 13th of November of this year. On the sixth day of this month, David Buel, having received the appointment of Postmaster, succeeded John Woodworth in that position.

The Assessors for the Seventh district of the Fifth division, comprehending the Towns of Troy, Hoosick, Schaghticoke and Pittstown, were Ephraim Morgan, principal; Eliphalet W. Close, Joseph Alexander, Jacob A. Fort, John Knickerbacker, Jonathan Brown, and John Carpenter. Among other things requested of the property owners by these assessors was a description of "the size and height of their dwelling houses, with the particular dimensions of all the windows contained therein. Also, the size and height of their back kitchens, with the dimensions of the windows therein contained." They also declared "that in case any fraudulency or omissions are discovered in the lists, the offender will be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred, to be recovered with costs of prosecution."

In 1798, Eliakim Warren, with his family, removed from Norwalk, Connecticut to Troy. Under the firm name of E. Warren & Company, he and his three sons, Esaias, Nathan and Stephen, were for many years thereafter engaged in merchandising, and established extensive business relations with the surrounding country.

During the year 1798, all kinds of business in Troy were very remunerative; the flouring mills had more orders than they could conveniently fill; wheat sold at nine shillings and sixpence a bushel, and nearly three thousand cattle had been slaughtered in the early part of the season. The prosperous village generously contributed, in October, three hundred dollars for the relief of those suffering from yellow fever, which disease at that time was extensively preva-

lent in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The autumn weather was abruptly terminated, and navigation closed, by the freezing of the river on the twenty-seventh day of November, and at the same time the snow lay eighteen inches deep on the level. The municipal affairs of Troy were conducted at this period on an economical basis, for only one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents were required this year for the exigencies of the village, which amount was levied on and collected from the inhabitants.

On the ninth day of January, 1799, Troy was deprived by death of one of its best and most reputable citizens, Doctor Samuel Gale. He had been associated with all of its first enterprises; and by wise suggestion and directive mind, had shown the people the true ways to successful attainment; and by his kind, gentlemanly and professional manners, had obtained not only the general respect, but the lasting affection of those with whom he mingled. When he died, his residence in Troy had numbered eleven, and his life fifty-six years. 1799.

It having become evident that a public market place was greatly needed, a meeting of the citizens was called by the Trustees of the village, on the tenth of September, to consult upon the propriety of erecting a building suitable for a market house. It was resolved that the sum of two hundred dollars should be assessed upon and collected from the inhabitants to build such a structure. At a short distance west of Second street, and in the middle of State street, east of the alley, a low wooden building was erected, about twenty feet wide and sixty feet long. On the north and south sides of the building sufficient space was given for the passage of vehicles, and along these sides, beneath the overhanging roof, were hung the hooks and ladders of the fire department. The structure being completed, it was opened to the public in March, 1800.

The educational wants of the community were not forgotten in the general stress of business. Select schools were maintained; and on all public anniversary occasions, addresses were made and poems read by the leading professional men, which were received with marked favor by large and listening audiences. At a very early day books of different descriptions, together with a general assortment of stationery, were to be found upon the shelves of all the dealers in mixed merchandise. The printing offices not only published their weekly newspapers, but also printed books for various

authors. The bookstore of Thomas, Andrews & Penniman was the first one established in Troy. Here the citizens were supplied with all the standard works and choice literature of that period. This firm were also the first to suggest to the public a plan for the establishment of a circulating library, for, in November, 1799, a subscription list was opened at their store for this purpose in which it was announced that the library would consist of one thousand volumes, for the use of which each subscriber was to pay annually eight dollars. To this appeal the citizens generally responded, and a sufficient sum of money was raised for the purchase of the necessary books. Under an Act of the Legislature, passed April 1, 1796, a meeting was called at the house of Jeremiah Pierce, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1800, at which the following persons were elected "Trustees of the Troy Library": Benjamin Tibbits, Christopher Hutton, John Woodworth, Jonas Coe, Aaron Lane, David Buel and Jeremiah Osborne. On the 21st of January, Rev. Jonas Coe was elected Chairman, and on the 14th of March following, Zephaniah Filer was appointed Treasurer and Librarian, and Jeremiah Osborne, Clerk.

Among the last of the oldest firms of Lansingburgh to remove to Troy was that of Aaron and Derick Lane in 1799. As were all the others, so were they also compelled to acknowledge that the site of Troy possessed local advantages which the former village could never secure, and that all the past predictions relative to the business success of the latter, made by observant travelers and by other unbiased and discriminating persons, had been gradually, and at the same time, rapidly verified. The members of this notable firm, immediately on their arrival, enlisted themselves in an active participation with all the other enterprising merchants for the furtherance of Troy's political and commercial interests, and for many years they were honored with public trusts which they never debased.

The latter days of the eighteenth century were made a season of general sorrow and mourning to the American people by the sudden death of George Washington. The Revolutionary officers and soldiers resident in Troy who had been personally honored by the great commander, with weeping eyes and woeful hearts, gathered together, and in eulogy and commemorative words manifested their affection and loss of so good and great a man. At a meeting of the Trustees of the village, on the thirtieth of December, 1799, it was resolved "That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this village

to wear mourning for the space of six weeks from the date hereof, in token of the high respect and affectionate esteem entertained for the memory of our departed Lieutenant-General George Washington, late President of the United States of America."

On Sunday, January 12th, 1800, "A numerous and respectable funeral procession was formed, and moved in a solemn and mournful manner to the meeting-house, where the Rev. Jonas Coe delivered a sermon pertinent to the afflicting occasion, from this passage of sacred writ: 'How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished.' "[1]

1 Northern Budget, January 15, 1800.

CHAPTER IV.

Manners and Customs of the People.—1786 to 1800.

The close of the Revolutionary war brought with it many changes, both political and social, the effects of which were most apparent in the fifteen or twenty years next succeeding. Extravagance in fashion, which had assumed a certain degree of permanence under royal rule, now gradually passed away. In place of it the people began to adopt an unpretentious simplicity in their costume, and a more unembarassed freedom in social etiquette. The deferential courtesies paid to rank and professional position began to be neglected, while favor and honor were seemingly bestowed only upon individual worth and personal attainments. The English wig and twisted cue worn by the men were by degrees abandoned for closely clipped or smoothly combed heads of hair. In the fourth volume of the Documentary History of New York, are portraits of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House and members of the Senate and Assemby of the State of New York in 1798. The hair on the heads of many of these officials is represented as smoothly brushed, and gathered at the back in a bag. Some have long hair which is curled about the neck; and several have whiskers. The appearance of their heads suggests the effect of powder. The fashionable cocked hat gave way to other shapes of head covering; the short breeches were exchanged for pantaloons, while leather shoe-strings took the place of silver shoe buckles; the ruffled shirt was followed by the plain plaited bosom; and the slow dignified walk soon changed to the quick, bustling step of business.

The last among the inhabitants of Troy to dress in these time-honored habiliments were several prominent attorneys and the two clergymen, Rev. Jonas Coe, and Rev. David Butler, rector of St. Paul's Church. "The rector, who dressed until the close of his life in the fashion of the olden time, walked from the old rectory, opposite the Friends' Meeting House, down to the church, at the corner of Third and Congress streets, clothed in gown and bands. His stately form, passing up the aisle, disappeared within the con-

tracted robing room, beneath the pulpit, whence he emerged arrayed in the surplice for the performance of divine worship." The dress of Benjamin Covell, who was a constant and regular attendant at the Presbyterian church, was very showy, as was also that of Benjamin Gorton, who was, in the early days of Troy, the greatest beau in the village. The Sunday attire of the former consisted of a pair of yellow top-boots, short breeches, a cloak of fine blue cloth, lined with bright crimson velvet, a long gold chain at the collar, powdered hair, and a cocked hat. Among the farmers and out-door laborers leather breeches continued to be worn. Two sheep skins were sufficient to make a pair of these serviceable garments. From great watches, usually of silver, kept in fobs beneath the protecting flaps of long waistcoats, dangled a large seal or key. Bandana handkerchiefs were also in vogue. Upon the faces of more radical innovators mustaches and trimmed whiskers began to appear.

The women wore, ordinarily, striped skirts and short gowns, bordered caps, ribbed hosiery and low shoes. Matrons had on each side of their dress skirt, a long outside pocket made of ornamented patchwork or stylish embroidery, of which, keys, a snuff-box, needle-book, and a piece of sweet-flag, made up the ordinary contents. By the side of these capacious receptacles hung a pin-cushion and the accompanying scissors. Evening and party dresses were of costlier stuffs, more ample in skirt, and graced with a long train. The hair was then, as now, subjected to the involved ingenuities of feminine art. It was tufted and curled, powdered and crimped, and upon it when perfected in beauty, were placed hats of jaunty appearance, or bonnets with great flaring rims. Frequently the female face was marked on such occasions with minute patches of court-plaster of fanciful pattern and attractive outline.

The formalities of introduction were often lengthy and full of complimentary phraseology. Generally, when two individuals first met, the form of presentation was in these words: "Mr. Gorton, allow me the honor of introducing to you my estimable friend, Mr. Andrews; Mr. Andrews, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Andrews" In epistolary communication similar conventionalisms and expressions were used even between the most intimate friends. Letters began with "Honoured Sir," "Respected Madam," "Much Esteemed Miss," and closed with "Respectfully your humble servant," "Your dutiful wife," "Yours ever to command," &c. Very seldom was a letter written which did not begin with a statement respecting the

physical condition of the writer, and an expressed hope that the person addressed was enjoying all the blessings of excellent health.

The dwellings of the inhabitants of Troy at this early period, even of the more affluent, were plainly furnished. The floors were uncarpeted, the walls unadorned, and the furniture was without ornament and generally angular. Frequently, in the center of the best room a carpet pattern of three or four yards square, was spread. On the brightly scoured floor, between it and the wash board, were arranged at uniform distances the parlor chairs. The floor of the best apartment in the houses of the Dutch families was statedly scrubbed and sprinkled with clean white sand, which being evenly distributed, was afterwards traced with various lines and figures. Peacock feathers often adorned the mantles and mirrors; and little black profile pictures (silhouettes,) representing the outlined face of some relative or member of the family, were suspended in small frames here and there upon the bare walls. Upon the hearth of the chimney place stood andirons with brightly polished knobs, in winter supporting large pieces of burning wood, and in summer dressed with the delicate green boughs and red berries of the asparagus plant. The fire-places of several Dutch houses in the village were faced with imported tile ornamented with scriptural scenes and imagery. The best chairs were of various patterns and of different woods. Some were straight and high-backed, covered with leather and studded with brass tacks; others had cane seats with broad back pieces, whereon were painted griffins, sea views, or fruits; and others again of mahogany or walnut woods were elaborately carved, and trimmed with crimson damask, or decorated with embroidery and cushioned in velvet.

The high-posted bedsteads (bedsteede) was canopied with testers, the sides hung with white or colored curtains, and the space between the bedding and floor was draped around with valances of sundry shades and prints. The Dutch matrons prided themselves upon the size and softness of their feather beds, which often assumed huge proportions. As late as 1816, the largeness of these beds had so increased that steps had to be used to get upon them, and among some old families in country villages in the neighborhood, beds of this description may be occasionally seen even at this time. Great quantities of bed linen were usually manufactured in the house, and the intricate patchwork of the quilts was ingeniously designed and connected. Upon open shelves, often ten to twenty of these quilts

and coverings were piled up, and were shown to visitors with no little apparent evidence of a certain pride of possession. The "slaapbank," (settle or press bed,) was a chest-like structure about six feet in length and height, and about four feet wide. A hinged door in front opened outward and downward, upon which and the inner flooring, the bed was made. This by day was closed, and the top used as a shelf for books, work baskets and similar articles.

"The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."

A sideboard, brilliant with an array of wine glasses, goblets, decanters and bottled liquors, was one of the fashionable appointments of the houses of the wealthier classes. Previous to the great temperance movement of the present century, social drinking was considered harmless, and men of all classes were accustomed to drink the various alcoholic liquids proffered them at private gatherings, and to toast each other, and distinguished personages, in bumpers on all public anniversary occasions. The glass doors of the kitchen and dining room cupboards revealed the family china and domestic table wares, tastefully arranged therein on the different shelves. The solid silver tankard of the more wealthy was also often one of the special articles of display in these closets. The tall eight-day clock, with its audible tick tack, was an object of particular veneration; and the slow mutations of a painted moon moving in an upper disk at the top of the clock, were closely observed and studied. This moon, in its varying positions, indicated either an auspicious seed-time, or a favorable opportunity for making soap and vinegar, or perchance a fitting season for placing shingles upon a leaky or roofless house. Dipped tallow candles dimly lighted the dwellings and stores at night. Improved lamps and illuminating gas were yet among the unknown things of the time. Besides candlesticks of tin and brass, sconces decorated the best rooms. These were rimmed tubes similar in shape to a candlestick, projecting from the walls, and supporting a candle, behind which a small mirror was placed to reflect a better light. Silver plated candlesticks were also in fashion, in which wax candles burned at the fashionable receptions of the rich. For lighting fires, each family was provided with a tinder box, steel and flint. The tinder was usually a scrap of scorched linen kept in a small tin box, which also contained a piece of flint and a bar of steel, with a ringed end, which could hang on the thumb or finger. By striking the steel

upon the flint, a spark was elicited, which falling upon the tinder, ignited it. Soft pine wood, previously dipped in brimstone, was then easily set in a blaze from this spark.

Often, only the lower half of each window was draped with curtains, which being strung upon a horizontal cord were drawn at pleasure from side to side. An ornamental knocker of iron or brass was fastened on the outside of the upper part of the front door, on which the name of the occupant was usually engraved.

The earlier inhabitants were generous providers for their tables. The Dutch housewives were deeply concerned with the preparation of the daily food of the household, and not one of them, even were she of the most prominent family, considered it beneath her position to take the personal superintendence of the culinary offices of the kitchen. The arts of cookery at this time demanded a capacity for a great endurance of heat, and a skill and management of the kitchen utensils little known in more modern days. In the open fire place, heaped with burning wood and glowing coals, were suspended iron trammels, cranes and hooks, to which kettles and boiling-pots were hung. Upon the hearth were flat Dutch ovens, which could be heaped over with ashes and live coals; and here also were long handled spiders and griddles, waffle-tongs and revolving spits. With such rude cooking utensils, two or three women would provide a rich and abundant repast for a great company of people. The tables were spread with cloths of home-made linen, and the various articles of food were displayed upon it in different uncovered dishes, and the cups and saucers, with the sugar bowl and tea-pot, were placed at the head of the table. A two-tined fork and a plain knife, with common bone handle, lay by the side of each plate. Bohea tea was more in general use than coffee. It was usually served from black earthen tea-pots, but sometimes a silver tea-urn decorated the table. It was always deemed necessary for a properly provided table to have at least four kinds of cake and preserves on it. Before and after meals, grace and blessing were said and heard in a standing posture. White sugar, at this time, was moulded in a tall conical shape, and was known as loaf sugar. This was broken, before coming to the table, with sugar cutters, and the pieces were placed in a bowl. On small social occasions it was customary for the hostess, when pouring the tea, to inquire of her guests whether they would "stir or bite"; stir signifying that the sugar should be dropped into the tea, and bite, that a piece of

it should be placed in the saucer for the guest to bite, and mingle as taste might suggest.

In some of the commodious Dutch houses, an apartment was frequently set apart as a dead room. At sundry times it was subjected to the customary scrubbing and sanding as the best room, and then closed until a return of the regular season of house cleaning. The funerals were not only times of mourning, but were also occasions of feasting and drinking. Before proceeding to the place of burial, the clergyman, physician and pall-bearers were usually presented by the more prosperous families with a linen sash, which they wore to the grave. This sash, which was about three yards in length, was hung over the right shoulder, and after the funeral was appropriated by the recipient for shirt bosoms. It was generally deemed incumbent upon the family bereaved to provide a collation and an ample quantity of various wines and liquors for the entertainment of those attending the funeral. After the burial, all were expected to return to the house, where they bade farewell to the mourners and partook of the refreshments previously prepared. The quantity of liquor provided was proportional to the means of the family. Several instances are known where whole butts of liquor were opened and placed for the free use of the assemblage. These solemn occasions were often converted into drunken revels by the congregated rabble. In time, however, customs of this kind decreased in favor, until they gradually passed away, and are now almost forgotten.

The church holidays of Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas were held in high regard by the Dutch inhabitants, and were better known to them as Paasch, Pinkster, and Kersmis. The last-named—Christmas—was particularly the festal day of the children. At this season, Sint Nikolaas, or Klaas, the gracious patron saint of all Dutch children, made his annual visit, and rewarded their good behaviour with gifts suitable to their childish wishes. Pinkster, or Whitsuntide, was the great holiday of the colored people. The favorite place selected by the latter for the enjoyments of the day, was the old parade-ground, east of Fourth street, between Broadway and Congress street. Here all the slaves and colored people in the vicinity assembled annually in large numbers. A colored harlequin from Albany, under the designation of King Charles, was the ubiquitous master of ceremonies. Booths, for the sale of beer, cakes, &c., were erected, and at night lights were suspended from the trees to

illuminate the scene. King Charles, on his arrival, was seated on a huge hollow log, over the open ends of which, skins were tightly drawn. By beating this great drum, he timed the movements of the dancers, and otherwise gave directions to their various amusements. Crowds of white people thronged the common to observe the merry-making and to enjoy the sports of the day. Paasch, or Easter was also a holiday for children. Great numbers of eggs were colored with dyes and the juices of various woods, and each boy and girl received his or her particular portion. A special pastime at this season was termed picking, or breaking each other's eggs by knocking them together at their ends, the possessor of the stronger egg receiving the broken one. At this early date, the Dutch were the only observers of these annual church holy-days. In later years, these recurring seasons, observed by many of the churches, are regarded as occasions for the exercise of christian charities and friendly hospitality.

The farmers residing in the vicinity ot the village were accustomed to enliven the autumnal evenings with the mingled labor and pleasure of corn husking. On an occasion of this nature, the entire corn harvest was gathered into two great separate heaps upon the spacious barn floors. Two energetic leaders were selected, who each chose alternately such of the invited guests as they thought best fitted for the assigned task of helping at husking. Each party equal in numbers and nearly matched, began the work at a certain signal, and both kept on husking until one of the heaps was finished. The finder of a red ear of corn was considered as privileged to kiss the maiden who had been selected as his partner. The party first completing the task were honored with loud huzzas and other noisy marks of successful competition. When all the corn was husked, a prepared repast was served, followed by a dance and other rural amusements of the period. One of the most prominent features of the farmer's table was the monster pumpkin pie which graced it, and which was sometimes as large as the front wheel of a wagon.

The comfort of the body appears to have been but little considered by the church-going people of this early period. No thought was given to the form of the seats, and in winter no fire warmed the interior of the meeting-house. When it was first suggested by one or more members that Sunday services in the Presbyterian Church in winter would be more enjoyable, should one or more

common box-stoves be placed within the cold edifice, the intimation was deemed almost sacrilegious. After many discussions and defeats, at length one stove was set up on the south side of the church. The introduction of this piece of furniture into the building, caused several persons to withdraw their names from the church membership. Previous to this innovation upon the old and established usages of the people, the pastor, Rev. Jonas Coe, was accustomed during the winter to preach with his cloak about him, and had his hands protected with a pair of striped mittens. Women of delicate constitutions were also allowed the use of foot stoves while seated in the cold uncomfortable church. As time passed, and the opposition to heating the church moderated, the peace of the congregation was once more disturbed by a proposition to carpet the floor. The decision of this proposal threatened at one time the disruption of the association. However, the carpets were put down, and as the church was made more inviting and respectable in appearance thereby, they were allowed to remain But again lowering clouds of a disturbing character darkened the clear sky of the church's existence, and the congregation was called upon to give an answer to a momentous question. The vocal music of the choir needed instrumental support, and a bass viol was asked for by the choristers. The appellatives similarly bestowed upon organs when first brought into use in some of the churches, were heaped upon this innocent viol, and it was denounced as "the devil's fiddle." After much heated debate, it was decided that a trial of two Sundays should be given it, with the understanding that if afterwards the opposition should be continued, it was no longer to be used. Inasmuch as the bass viol soothed the spirit of disturbance, and pleased the people, it took its place in the services of the church thereafter. The leader of the choir obtained considerable importance in the eyes of the congregation at this early period. With a vibrating tuning fork held to his attentive ear, he took the key note of the tune, and with audible modulations at length led the choir and congregation through the melody of the selected hymn. The Presbyterian pulpit was one of those high, old-time, hour-glass shaped structures, over which was a canopy, and on the top of it the figure of a dove. In St. Paul's church, "the Clerk's desk, the Lectern, and Pulpit were piled up in the form of what was called a three-decker." "The responses pronounced by the Clerk were of such unearthly solemnity, that it often seemed as if the voices of the

whole congregation were rolled into one tremendous and threatening utterance. Banished from the Chancel, the Clerk continued for a while, from the organ-loft, to make the same resounding responses."[1] It was the duty of the sextons to keep watch over the boys assembled in the galleries and back part of the churches, and for this purpose they were provided with long rods, with which they gave them sundry taps upon the head when unruly or disturbing the congregation. The collections were taken up in little bags, suspended from the end of a far-reaching pole.

A voyage down the river to New York, in a sloop or schooner, was for many years considered a great undertaking. The management of sails and rudders, at that time, was not as well understood as at the present day, and often two or three weeks were spent in going or returning. Vessels then always sailed in the main direction of the wind, and when it was blowing east or west, they were compelled to lie at anchor. In a calm, oars or sweeps were used, and the vessel was slowly propelled through the water. Samuel Wilson, during a period of high water in the river, had occasion to go to Catskill, and embarked on board a sloop commanded by Captain Abram Nash. The captain, not being thoroughly acquainted with the navigation of the river, ran his sloop, the first night, into a corn-field. They got it off next morning, and after a three days' sail arrived at Catskill.

The river was full of fish, and sturgeon, bass, shad, herrings, &c., were caught in great numbers and of excellent quality. Many of the varieties disappeared after building the State dam at the upper part of the city. Asa Anthony, Matthias Van der Heyden and Jonathan Davis were the celebrated fishermen of Troy. A favorite mode of taking fish was that learned from the Indians. At night, with a jack burning brightly at the bow of their boats, they watched the river for the attracted fish, and with barbed spears dexterously stabbed them and took them from the water.

The night watch, which patrolled the quiet streets of the village, were accustomed to cry "all's well!" at the expiration of each hour. When a building was discovered to be on fire, the loud cry of "fire! fire! fire!" aroused the inhabitants, and hastened the steps of the firemen. When the fire was extinguished, those returning from it cried, "all out! all out!" After the bell was placed in the steeple of the Court House, it was rung daily, on week-days, by William

1 Discourse of Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D., 1872.

Frazer, at the hours of 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. On Sundays, he rang it also for church service; it was also rung at all alarms of fire.

The uniform of the militia of Rensselaerwyck, commanded by Colonel John Van Rensselaer, in the year 1787, was, for commissioned officers, "dark blue coats faced with white, and white underclothes." "Each non-commissioned officer and private was dressed in a white linen hunting-skirt and overalls, a round hat, three inches in the brim bound with white tape, and covered with a piece of bear-skin four inches wide, over the crown. The privates were armed with a musket, bayonet and cartouch box, twenty-four cartridges, two spare flints, a knapsack and blanket."

In the business and social intercourse of the Dutch people and the New Englanders, many of the Dutch terms and expressions found their way into the conversation and letters of the latter, and are frequently used, even to this day, by newspaper correspondents and the descendants of the Dutch families. Among the more prominent words were the following:

Baas, (erroneously written *bos*) a master.
Beverwijk, beaver retreat.
Blicksem, lightning.
Bosch, a wood or forest.
Bouwerij, a farm.
Brief, a letter or bill.
Burger, a citizen.
Dijnsday, Tuesday.
Donderday, Thursday.
Donder, thunder.
Durip, a village, (a corruption of Dorp).
Eiland, an isle, island.
Handschoen, a glove.
Haver, oats.
Helderberg, a clear mountain or hill.
Hoofdkaas, head cheese.
Kaas-koek, a cheese cake
Kerk, a church.
Kerkhof, churchyard.
Kil, a channel; the water between Holland and Zealand is called the kil.
Kreek, a creek or ditch.

Krib, kribbe, a little bed for children, placed near to that of their parents.

Klopper, the knocker of a door.

Koekebakker, a gingerbread baker.

Kool-slaa, cabbage salad.

Maanday, Monday.

Nieuwjaars-dag, New Years' day.

Portaal, a porch.

Schepel, a bushel, three pecks English measure.

Spek, pork.

Spook, a ghost.

Stoep, threshold-pavement, door steps.

Stoop, two quart measure.

Stuiver, a penny.

Sout, salt.

Vlakte, a plain.

Vrijdag, Friday.

Walvisch, a whale.

Woensdag, Wednesday.

Zaturdag, Saturday.

Zondag, Sunday.

Zuur kruid, fermented cabbage.

CHAPTER V.

From the Closing Year of the Eighteenth Century to the Incorporation of the City. 1800 to 1816.

The people of Troy announced the beginning of the nineteenth century[1] in a very memorable manner. Large placards with the Arabic numerals 1800 were hung conspicuously upon the fronts of the stores and dwellings in the village. Little children, ignorant of their meaning, interrogated their parents respecting the signification of this display, and were properly informed of the opening of the new century. It made a lasting impression upon the minds of children living in the year 1800, and is chronicled by the suggestion of an individual contemporary with the era.

The establishment of the Farmers' Bank on the northern boundary line of Troy was an important benefit to the trade and commerce of the village. For many years the merchants of Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford had been subjected to various inconveniences arising from frequent expensive and tiresome journeys to Albany, where they made their money deposits, and secured discounts on their mercantile paper. To relieve themselves of these inconveniences, a number of them signed a petition and presented it to the State Legislature, asking for the passage of an act to enable the petitioners therein named to organize a bank with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. The bill was passed March 31, 1801, in which the following persons were named as Directors: 1800. 1801.

Troy.—John Woodworth, Daniel Merritt, Benjamin Tibbits, Christopher Hutton, Townsend McCoun, Ephraim Morgan.

Lansingburgh.—Elijah Janes, Charles Selden, John D. Dickinson, James Hickok, William Bradley.

Waterford.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Samuel Stewart.

The act also provided that the bank building should be established at such place in the town of Troy as Hosea Moffat, Jonathan Brown,

1 The year 1800 was in reality the closing year of the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century began with the year 1801.

John E. Van Alen and James McKown, or any three of them should designate, and that it should be near the road leading from Troy to Lansingburgh, and not farther north than the mill creek nor farther south than the house of Joshua Raymond. It was also enacted that the building should be so far completed as to admit the transaction of the business of the bank by the first day of December, 1801. On the ninth of April, at a meeting of the directors held in Troy, John D. Dickinson was elected President, and Hugh Peebles, Cashier. At a meeting of the board at Jacobs' hotel in the village of Lansingburgh, held June 29th, 1801, it was resolved that "William Bradley should prepare and roll up five ballots with the word Lansingburgh written thereon, and five others with the word Troy written thereon; that these should be placed in a hat and shaken together by Christopher Hutton, and drawn out by Daniel Merritt, being blindfolded, in the presence of the Directors, and that the bank should be situated at the village the name of which should appear upon the two of the first three ballots drawn." The papers being so prepared, the word Lansingburgh was written upon the first two ballots taken from the hat. In July, at a meeting at Ashley's inn, it was decided to accept two lots in Middleburgh, tendered the Bank by Jacob D. Van der Heyden, and to purchase for two hundred dollars two others adjoining them, and to erect thereon a building thirty by forty feet, and a kitchen adjoining eighteen by twenty-one feet. In November, the Directors met for the first time in the new banking house, and resolved that the Bank should be opened for business on the first day of December; that the business hours should be from ten A. M. to two P. M.; that no note less than two hundred dollars or over fifty-six days time should be received for discount; that the rate of discount should be six per centum, and that the notes offered should be enclosed in sealed covers directed to the cashier. With these preliminary actions, the Farmers' Bank began its business life in the building, which is still standing, on the north-west corner of Middleburgh street, near the state dam. The business of the Farmers' Bank continued to be transacted in this building until the fifteenth day of November, 1808, when the Bank was removed to a new building which had been erected on the second lot south of the south-west corner of First and State streets. The Board of Directors purchased this lot from Daniel Merritt for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars.

Evidently, at the beginning of the century, the village officers

were endeavoring to regulate the municipal affairs of Troy with commendable discretion and economy. Whether the multiplicity of taverns had become detrimental to the public peace or hurtful to the business interests of the place it is not known, but apparently the Board of Trustees had valid reasons to influence them to pass a resolution declaring that it was the opinion of the Board that ten inns or taverns was a sufficient number to accommodate all the travelers then coming to Troy.

For the better protection of property, on May 9th, 1801, they resolved to apply five hundred dollars and fifty cents to purchase a second fire engine, and fifty dollars to procure additional fire-hooks and axes. To enhance the appearance of the plot of open ground in front of the Court House, and north of Moulton's coffee house (now Seminary Park), they voted that three hundred dollars should be appropriated for leveling, fencing, planting trees, and making gravel walks. 1802.

In the autumn of 1802 Thomas Collier began the publication of the third newspaper ever printed in Troy, under the title of the "Troy Gazette." It was issued on Tuesdays, at two dollars per annum. Wright and Willbur became its publishers in September, 1804, and the office of the Gazette was then in "the Green Store opposite of the Golden Bell on River street."

The early endeavors of itinerant preachers to organize a Methodist congregation in Troy were not as successful as the previous efforts of the Presbyterians and Baptists in establishing their Churches. Without prestige, and dogmatically opposed to certain principles of Calvanism, the introduction of their particular doctrines among the people was attended with no little persecution and debate. The exponents of Methodism in Northern New York were men of no extended fame, and the newness of their belief was thought radical, and their preaching sensational. Lorenzo Dow, in his early manhood, came to Troy in 1798, and preached to a few of the followers of Wesley, which small body of Methodists he again visited in the year 1799, and found in a state of revival. Stephen Andres, Caleb Curtis, Samuel Goodrich, Benjamin Betts, Archibald Gray, and a number of other New Englanders, were among the first mentioned Methodists of Troy. About the year 1803, by removal, death, and other causes, this small association was broken up. "In the year 1805, Rev. Elijah Chichester revived the society and enrolled seven in class." From this time to the incorporation of "the

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village of Troy," on the eighth day of December, 1808, preaching and class-meetings were held in the various dwellings of the members, or in the more roomy hall of the Court House. On Christmas day, in the year 1808, two lots, numbers 743 and 744, on State street, near Fifth street, were secured from Jacob D. Van der Heyden, at an annual rent of thirty-five dollars. The following year a frame building two stories in height was erected, which became in a few years thereafter a place of worship for a large and influential congregation, embracing in its membership not only persons residing in the village, but people in Albia, at the Nail Factory, Gibbonsville, (West Troy), and Brunswick.

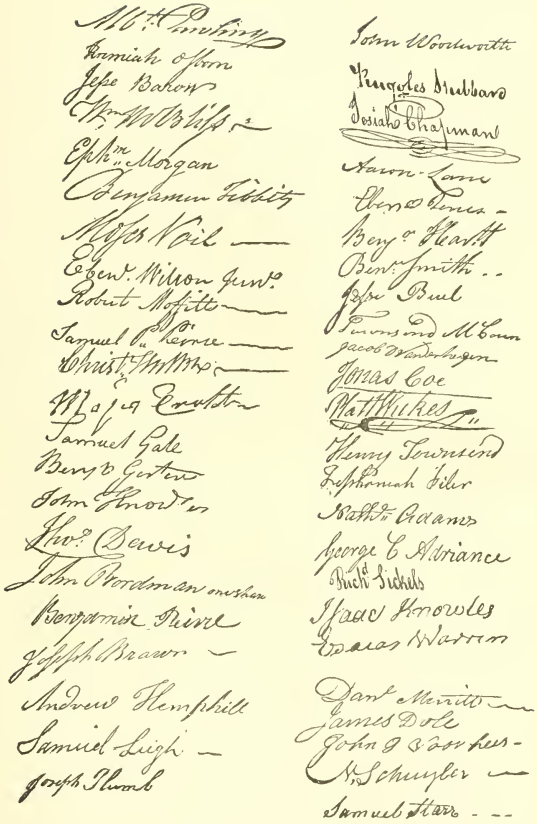
In the beginning of the year 1804, the two Presbyterian congregations of Troy and Lansingburgh amicably agreed to separate, and to assume each an independent existence. Thereafter Rev. Jonas Coe was the pastor only of the Presbyterian Church in Troy.

Among the charitable organizations of this early period, was the Ladies' Benevolent Society, for rendering assistance to indigent women and children, which was established in 1803. The officers were the representative women of the leading families of Troy.

1803. Mrs. Eliza H. Coe was Directress; Mrs. Esaias Warren, Treasurer; and Mrs. Shinah Schuyler, Secretary. The Managers were, Mrs. Hannah Forman, Mrs. Sarah Ten Eyck, Mrs. Benjamin Tibbits, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Skelding, and Mrs. Charlotte Bliss.

The incorporation of "The Trustees of St. Paul's Church in Troy," was the result of a meeting held in the Court House on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1804. Previous to this meeting a few Episcopalian families had assembled occasionally in the Court House, where on Sunday, services were conducted by visiting clergymen of the church. Among those officiating at these different seasons of public worship, the names of Rev. Philander Chase and Rev. David Butler are recorded. The smallness of the number of these devout churchmen was the only hindrance apparently which had hitherto deterred them from building a church and supporting a clergyman. Their necessitous condition becoming known to Trinity Church of New York, a helping hand was extended to this little band of zealous christians, and an annual contribution was offered them for the support of Rev. David Butler, who was afterwards chosen to take the charge of the two Episcopal

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. 1804
Cor. Third & Congress Sts.



congregations in Lansingburgh and Troy. With this needed assistance, it was at once determined to call a meeting of all those favoring the organization of an Episcopal Church. The necessary notice was given, and the meeting of January 16, 1804, was held in the Court House for this purpose. At this meeting 1804. Nicholas Schuyler presided, and Eliakim Warren and Jeremiah Pierce were elected Church Wardens, and Nicholas Schuyler, David Buel, Lemuel Hawley, Thomas Davis, Thomas Hillhouse, John Bird, William S. Parker, and Hugh Peebles, Vestrymen. During the same month, Rev. David Butler was also chosen Rector. It had been proposed that one church edifice central to the two villages of Troy and Lansingburgh, should be erected, but the suggestion did not meet with acceptance. At a meeting held March 8th, 1804, it was determined that two lots should be purchased on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets, which at that time belonged to John Bird, one of the recently elected vestrymen. Daniel Merritt and John McCoun were appointed appraisers at the suggestion of the owner, who was unwilling to fix a price upon them, and desired that the Church should nominate their value. The lots fronted one hundred feet on Third street, and sixty-five feet on Congress street, and the committee named their valuation at four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The building committee consisting of David Buel, Thomas Davis and Nicholas Schuyler were ordered "to contract with proper workmen to put up the building of the church, the frame to be well put up and filled in with brick, one thick." On the twentieth day of April, Lemuel Hawley and Jeremiah Pierce changed places, the former having been chosen a warden and the latter a vestryman. Daniel Jones was elected a vestryman in place of William S. Parker, who became treasurer and clerk. The following notice of the laying of the corner-stone, on the second day of July, appeared in the Albany Gazette of July 3d, 1804:

"It cannot but be pleasing to the friends of religion to notice the ardour for erecting convenient places of public worship, which at present actuates the citizens of this flourishing village. This ardour is not confined to any particular sect or class of worshippers, but seems equally diffused through all classes, which exhibits itself in their liberal subscriptions for the erection of churches the present season. Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Rev. David Butler, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Coe, pastor of the Presbyterian

Church, and a respectable number of citizens, formed in procession and proceeded to the spot destined for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and with the usual exercises of prayer, vocal and instrumental music, &c., laid the corner stone, upon which to build an edifice for the public worship of God."

1805. The building was erected during the year, and early in the summer of 1805 the church was completed. The sittings of the church were disposed of in the following manner, as published in the Northern Budget of June 18, 1805 :

"The pews and seats in St. Paul's Church will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the church, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The conditions are, one-quarter of the purchase money to be paid when the lease is executed,—one-quarter in six months,—one-quarter in twelve months, and the last quarter in eighteen months from the date, with interest; a note with a good endorser to be executed immediately after the sale; each pew or seat subject to a certain annual rent for the support of the Rector. Those who have subscribed and paid towards the building of the church, or towards the purchase of the organ, will have the sum paid deducted from the pew or seat they purchase. By order of the Vestry. WILLIAM S. PARKER, Treasurer.

"June 17, 1805.

On the day of the publication of this notice, Bishop Benjamin Moore granted the Rev. David Butler his letter of institution into the Parish of St. Paul's Church in Troy, and on Wednesday, January 8, 1806, he was instituted according to the office then in use in the church, by the Rev. Frederick Beasley, of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Van Horne, of Ballston, and the Rev. Cyrus Stebbins, of Schenectady. On the day thereafter he was inducted as Rector also of Trinity Church in Lansingburgh. From this time he officiated regularly, twice each Sunday, once in Troy, and once in Lansingburgh, except on every fourth Sunday, when he officiated once in Waterford. On the twenty-first day of August, the Right Rev. Bishop Moore consecrated the church, and designated it by the name of St. Paul's Church. In the afternoon about seventy persons were added to the Church by the rite of confirmation, which at the beginning of the organization only numbered three communicant members, namely, Eliakim Warren and wife, and Lemuel Hawley. The organ, which had been placed in the building at its completion, was constructed in England, and had been used

in the old French Church in New York. For two decades it was the only organ in Troy, and probably in the county. The desk of the Parish Clerk was immediately below that of the minister, as in old English churches. The Canticles were always read until the enlargement of the church, at which time, to compromise with some of the dissatisfied members respecting the new innovation of chanting them, an order was adopted in the service by which but one of the Canticles was chanted, either the *Venite* or *Jubilate*, and also the same at the evening service. Later, all the Canticles were sung except the *Te Deum*, which hymn of praise was never sung in the old brick edifice, while occupied by St. Paul's congregation.

In the winter of 1803-4 a project of bridging the Hudson river at the foot of Ferry street, was enthusiatically discussed, and legislative action was sought by those most directly interested. A bill for this purpose was passed on the ninth day of April, 1804, by the Legislature, constituting George Tibbits, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, Ephraim Morgan, Daniel Merritt, Thomas Hillhouse, John Woodworth, Derick Lane, Philip Heartt and Esaias Warren, directors. This bridge company had corporate powers granted it for a period of seventy-five years; the number of shares were not to exceed three thousand, at fifty dollars per share; after the completion of the bridge no other one could be erected within two miles of it; the bridge was to be at least twenty-five feet wide, covered with a flooring of plank not less than three inches thick, and the sides to be secured by good and substantial railings, not less than four feet in height. This project was not carried into execution, and it was not until many years after, that a bridge was constructed across the Hudson at Troy. 1803.

Among the denominational associations which began a career of usefulness and regenerative influence early in the present century, was the Friends' Society of Troy. The Quaker element of that day was represented by some of the most prominent settlers, whose solid worth and business energy gave Troy both credit and growth. It was not until about November, 1803, that a local organization was effected; previous to this time, several private meetings only had been held by permission of the Easton Monthly Meeting at the residences of some of the Friends in Troy and vicinity. One of these meetings, held in the capacious barn of Zachariah Garnryck, a short distance from the village, north of the Hoosick road, and east of the Lester farm, is thus described by Joseph Brintnall, a

leading Quaker of the period. The barn was a large one, having a high, double-pitched roof, which extended three-fourths the distance downward from the ridge-pole to where it met the upright sides. It faced to the east, and through the middle of the structure, a little above the ground on which it stood, the threshing floor extended from front to rear. This had been swept with care, and seats were arranged upon the sides of the enclosure for the accommodation of the meeting. There were present more people than could be provided with seats inside, and such as could not be thus accommodated found sitting places upon the sills and sides of the front platform, which led up on an incline from the ground to meet the level of the floor. Those present, as remembered, were Daniel Merritt and wife, Jacob Merritt, Zachariah Garnryck and family, John Gifford and wife. The latter preached to the assembled friends, and the meeting proved a source of great satisfaction to those present at the time. The men wore broad-brimmed hats, and wooden buttons on their coats." This meeting was followed by others, and afterwards the Society met at stated periods in a building of Josiah Chapman on Ferry street.

About the year 1804, Daniel and Jacob Merritt were the possessors of the lot on the south-west corner of Fourth and State streets, which had on it at that time a double tenement house, built of wood and in an unfinished condition. This property was commended to them as a suitable location for a meeting house. The matter of purchasing it was referred to a committee, which reported in April, 1806, that the terms of Daniel and Jacob Merrit, who offered the house and lot for twenty-three hundred dollars, the house to be furnished with out-houses, and the lot to be fenced, should be accepted. It appears that no immediate action was had upon the acceptance of the report, other than that the Society rented the premises at one hundred dollars per annum, until October 7th, 1807, when the lot was deeded to Edward Southwick and Abraham Staples, Trustees of the Society, for the sum reported by the committee. As the property of the local Meetings was held by the Monthly Meeting, these Trustees deeded the lot and buildings to Joseph Brintnall of Troy, Lewis Tabor of Easton, and Adam Allen of Cambridge, Trustees of the Easton Monthly Meeting. The meetings of the Society of Friends were at this period distinguished by four different names, each name being characteristic of the Meeting designated. These Meetings were : the local or Preparatory Meeting, the Monthly

Meeting, the Quarterly Meeting, and the Yearly Meeting. The Society here was called the Troy Preparatory Meeting, which was connected with the Monthly Meeting held in Easton, and the Yearly Meeting in New York City. The more prominent Friends were Robert Barton, Thomas Betts, Joseph Brintnall, Josiah Chapman, Job Collins, Zachariah Garnryck, John Gifford, James and Robert Hagen, Charles Hurstfield, Aaron Jones, Daniel, Jacob and Isaac Merritt, Jonathan Mabbitt, Samuel Peckham, Abijah Purington, William Renouf, Alfred Richardson, Edward Southwick, Abram Staples, Nathaniel Starbuck, and John Williams. An incident is narrated which illustrates the manner in which they enforced and practiced what they believed and professed. A member had been reported as selling liquor, contrary to the discipline of the Society. He was called before a business meeting, where he did not satisfactorily answer the questions propounded. A committee was at once appointed to visit him at his warehouse. Liquor was found, and he was at once disowned by the offended Friends. This occurred before the day of temperance organizations, and shows the early position taken by the Quakers respecting the sale of spirituous liquors.

In the year 1804, Dr. Moses Hale came to Troy as a physician and surgeon. A man of remarkable intelligence and a lover of scientific pursuits, he afterwards became greatly honored for his active participation in the establishment and prosperity of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History. This same year Abram Nash arrived in the village. He became engaged in carpentry, and was for a number of years a partner of Leander Childs, as a builder and contractor. 1804.

On the 27th day of April, 1805, the book and stationery firm of Obadiah Penniman & Co. dissolved. Sylvanus J. Penniman went out of the firm, which was continued under the former name by the remaining partners, Obadiah Penniman and William S. Parker. The latter shortly afterwards became sole owner of the business. 1805.

The city authorities this year resolved to have street names on boards erected at the corners of certain streets, and twenty-five dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Imprisonment for debt was one of the early features of the laws of the State of New York, and the Troy jail appears not only to have been well filled with these impecunious prisoners, but to have been also a place of suffering and physical distress. The weekly

newspaper of August 13th published this card, which was evidently truthful in fact, as no contradiction was made to the asserted poverty and want of the prisoners at the time of its publication:

"To the Humane and Benevolent.—It is through real necessity that the debtors in jail make known their situation to the public. With diffidence they solicit the citizens to help them so far as to keep them from hunger; as the law gives no relief, and consequently, if unable to help themselves and unassisted by a charitable community, they must inevitably starve. One of their number is two hundred miles away from his friends and family, without money or credit.

"They tender their grateful acknowledgements to a number of families, who have given them repeated assistance. Broken meat, &c., and many things which go to waste, would greatly relieve them, and be received with heartfelt gratitude. Troy Jail, Aug. 13, 1805."

Previous to the day of glittering caravans of wild-beasts, menageries and circuses, one or two wild and strange animals were taken about the country on exhibition. These were generally exhibited at some leading hotel for a number of days. The Troy Gazette of October 8, 1805, advertises with a wood-cut of an elephant, the following:

"A Live Elephant.—To be seen in the village of Troy, at the house of Howard Moulton, from Tuesday morning the 8th of October inst., where she will continue till Thursday evening, the 10th. Price of admission, twenty-five cents, children half price."

The surroundings of a Troy tavern are fully described in the advertisement which follows:

"House of Entertainment.—The subscriber has opened, at the north end of the village of Troy, a Tavern, sign of The Hart, nearly opposite A. Smith's inn, where he calculates to keep a still, civil house, and the best attention given those who please to call. Constantly on hand, the best of Hay; good stable room sufficient for thirty spans of horses; good and safe yards for wagons and sleighs; good store room for goods that are moving.

"He also intends keeping a Register-book, in which he will make a memorandum of goods left in this village to be carried into the country; so that merchants or teamsters may by inquiring, get information gratis.

"Rules of the House: No profane language; no noisy, quarrelsome fellows; no fighting or threatenings; no gambling, which is the

foundation of the above profanities. Horses kept for three shillings a night per span. Troy, Dec. 3, 1805.

MOSES CRAFT."

With this provident landlord, and such conveniences of entertainment, "The Hart" was doubtless frequented and patronized by commercial travelers and general wayfarers.

A tavern, located where the Troy House is now situated, was in 1806 kept by Platt Titus. Connected with it was a stage office, and two stages left its doors daily for Albany. This inn, like Ashley's in the early history of the village, became noted afterwards as an excellent house of entertainment, a public place of local resort, and where the village and city authorities held their meetings, and where Apollo Lodge possessed a room known as St. John's Hall.

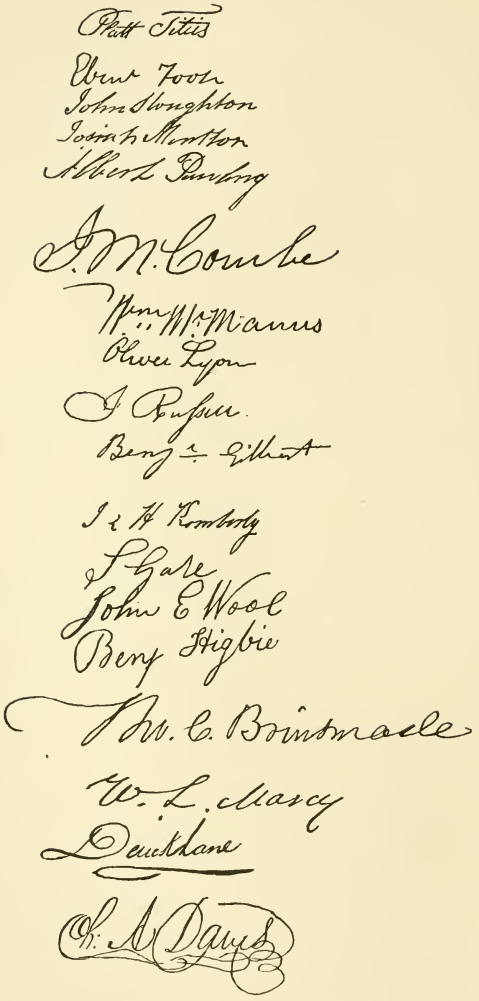
The appearance of Troy in 1806, its progress and prospects, are very explicitly set forth in an article published in the Troy Gazette, in the month of June of that year. This description is in keeping with the predictions of the visiting foreigners heretofore mentioned, and presages the destiny of the struggling and growing village, with an assurance of language which is almost prophetic: 1806.

"The buildings are chiefly situated in River, First, Second and Third streets. The lots in those streets are taken up, and with some exceptions, occupied with buildings; and many lots, especially in River street, have two, and some three buildings in front. Fourth street already contains several buildings and many inhabitants; several new and good buildings are soon to be put up there, as the lots are taken up and considered very valuable. Fifth street has but few houses as yet; and but few of the lots in Sixth street are taken up. The village lots were mostly laid out one hundred and forty feet deep, and fifty feet front on the streets running north and south; an alley twenty feet wide separates them in the rear. Six hundred and eight lots are already laid out on the estate of Jacob D. Vanderheyden, and several more on the land further south. All the lots that lie on the cross streets will afford at least two additional house lots, should the population of the village ever require, or the high price of building lots tempt the subdivision of them, a thing no way improbable. Even the lots, fronting the other streets, only may afford two building lots, as has been the case with many of them already—so that the land of Jacob D. Vanderheyden will admit of the erection of fifteen or sixteen hundred dwelling houses

and stores, together with out-houses sufficient for the same. The land at the south part of the village will afford building lots even to the bounds of the corporation, by bringing earth from the hill which is near. The land north of Division street will make good building lots to the north bounds of the village, as incorporated. As circumstances require, therefore, the village will extend about two miles on the river, and half a mile back—affording room for four or five thousand houses and their requisite out-buildings. To this may be added the hill on the east, which with the same expense, would afford as good building lots as those on the hill and its declivity in the city of Albany, which already constitute nearly half of the city. At the middle and upper parts of the village, the hill is neither very rough nor steep; and even where it is so, it will gradually be leveled and smoothed down, as there is now, and will for many years to come be wanted immense quantities of earth to make docks (or wharves) to form another street below River street on the head of the docks, and to raise and prepare the ground for buildings, yards, &c., in those parts of the village where the land is low and wet. The bounds of the corporation may moreover be extended eastwardly to a great distance if necessary, and perhaps, northerly; which is not, however, probable now, though possible hereafter, The village was incorporated by an act of Assembly in April, 1801, and its bounds were altered in 1803, so far as to extend from the Poesten Kill on the south, to a small creek on the north, which is also the south bounds of the village of Lansingburgh. On a petition of the inhabitants, a new act of incorporation was passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State, vesting in the President and Trustees powers competent to the enacting and vigorous enforcement of such laws and ordinances as shall be deemed conducive to the interests, peace and safety of the inhabitants within the corporation. There are in the village, four houses of public worship, belonging to four congregations; viz: one for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one for Friends, and one for Baptists. The Presbyterian meeting house was built in 1792; St. Paul's, with a good organ, in 1804; the Friends' meeting house in 1804, and the Baptist meeting house in 1805."

The wards of the village in this year were divided by the following limits:

First Ward.—From the south limits of the city (the Poesten Kill) to a line drawn through the center of Ferry street.



Second Ward—From Ferry to the center line of State street.

Third Ward.—From State street to the center line of Elbow (Fulton) street.

Fourth Ward.—From Elbow street to a line drawn due east from the mouth of the creek on which J. D. Vanderheyden's mill stood.

The village Trustees this year determined to remove the old market house from State street, and to purchase a lot on the north-west corner of Third and State streets for the erection of a suitable building. An appropriation of one thousand dollars was made for this purpose.

On the first day of July, 1806, the Rensselaer County Medical Society was organized, which for many years had, and still has, for its membership, the leading physicians in Troy and its vicinity. The first officers were: Dr. Benjamin Woodward, President; Dr. John Loudon, Vice-President; Dr. Samuel Gale, Treasurer; Dr. I. M. Wells, Secretary; Doctors Ely Burritt, Moses Willard, Hezekiah Eldridge, Daniel Doolittle, Benjamin Rowe, Moses Hale and Aaron D. Patchin, Censors.

The legal profession was represented by a small circle of attorneys. The most prominent in addition to those heretore mentioned were Jeremiah Osborne, a partner of Judge John Woodworth. The latter was appointed Attorney-General of the State, on the 3d of February, 1804, and in 1806 removed his residence to Albany. Their office was on the east side of First street, two doors north of Ferry street. Samuel Starr and Daniel Jones were members of a prominent law firm, as also were Ebenezer Foote and Levi Rumsey. William M. Bliss, John Russell and Ruggles Hubbard were leading lawyers about this time. Daniel Hall, a graduate of Middlebury College, entered the office of William M. Bliss at the age of nineteen. William L. Marcy of Massachusetts entered the same office in 1807, and John P. Cushman a year afterward. Daniel Hall was admitted to practice October 3d, 1809, and William L. Marcy and John P. Cushman remained in Mr. Bliss's office until the former had taken his diploma in 1810. Amasa Paine removed to Troy from Windsor, Vermont, in 1807, and immediately commenced the practice of the law. After Daniel Hall had been admitted, Amasa Paine (who was his uncle) and he formed the law firm of Paine & Hall, which continued until May 14, 1814. Archibald Bull entered Jeremiah Osborne's office in 1807, and continued with

him until the latter becoming involved in a personal difficulty departed from Troy. Archibald Bull then removed to John Russell's office, where Reuben H. Walworth was a reading clerk. Ebenezer Wilson, Jr., was a student in Starr and Jones's office. John A. Collyer, afterwards State Controller, was also studying in the same office. Stephen Ross and Alanson Douglass were also among the leading lawyers of that day. The majority of these counselors subsequently attained high positions in the offices of the State and nation, and were seldom excelled in brilliancy of thought, legal acumen, and forensic elequence.

It was not an uncommon sight to see bands of wandering Indians in the streets of the village at this day. The Stockbridge tribe was more generally represented than any other of the aboriginal people of Northern New York, for they were claimants of the territory of Rensselaerwyck on the eastern side of the Hudson river, and in this respect were more in favor with the people than the Mohawks of the western side. Often scenes similar to the one described in the Troy Gazette of July 8th, 1806, occurred in the village, and caused the people considerable apprehension as to the direful consequences which might on some occasion result from them. "On Friday last, the Fourth of July, in this village, two Indians, we believe of the Stockbridge tribe, many of which daily throng our streets, fell into dispute about the 'gestion' of some of their moral matters, on which it is understood they have been somewhat at variance. Participating largely in the liberty and liquor which usually warms the breasts of independent and unshackled patriots of all professions on the Fourth of July, and not submitting themselves to any laws, gave a savage specimen of their being superior to civilized people;—first, the eldest by stabbing the younger with his long knife in an oblique direction below the short ribs, several inches deep; and next, the wounded one (while others of the tribe used their bows and arrows,) knocked his assailant down, broke his skull with a heavy stone, and beat him with his bow. It was thought he was killed, but in a few minutes he was up and walked. But as their wounds were so bad that not more than one of either is expected to recover, it was thought best not to trust to contempt for punishing them, but to confine them at least for awhile. So these sheep, so much happier of themselves, were taken into custody by the wolves." After being committed to the jail, Dr. John Loudon was sent for, who trepanned the skull of the older Indian,

and removed the broken parts. Before beginning this painful operation, it was suggested to the Indian that it was necessary that he should be bound, so as not to disturb the surgeon by any movement of his body while operating upon his head. The savage scornfully refused to be tied, and, with great stolidity of manner, sat unmoved during the Doctor's manipulations.

The enterprise of the Troy book publishers is exhibited in the following literary notice: "American Edition of Hudibras. The subscribers have just put to press, and will have ready for sale in the spring, a new (and they believe *the first* American) edition of Hudibras, &c. Troy, Jan. 14, 1806. Wright, Goodenow & Stockwell."

The editorial pen of a weekly journal, like the bolts of Jupiter, discharged its wrath upon a few undutiful individuals who did not perform the obligations incumbent upon them at a fire which had lately occurred in the village, in these words: 1807. "We cannot refrain, however, from insisting that we need another engine and a heavy bell; an engine at least, to play upon a set of things in the shape of men, that lurk about the sunny side of houses at a distance, to see their neighbors' houses burn, as if they feared they should be burned themselves, and while we cannot but applaud a number of women who most nobly volunteered to pass the buckets, we think that in future they would do well first to put certain men safely to bed at home, to keep them out of sight and out of the way of those who have some feeling for their neighbors, and to women, or for themselves." The women mentioned in this article are thus publicly thanked by the village authorities. "The ladies of Troy, who handed the empty buckets, will please receive the thanks of the President. March 24, 1807. Edward Tylee, President of the Village."

While Troy was in such ways concerned with its own local affairs, the great world of men was busy elsewhere, struggling to advance the general interests of trade and commerce. The application of steam for the propulsion of water craft inaugurated an era of events great and important to the people living along the waters of the Hudson river. In September of this year Robert Fulton, with his new steamboat, the Clermont, was making regular trips between Albany and New York. This boat which was originally one hundred feet long, twelve wide and seven deep, was lengthened in 1808 to one hundred and fifty, and widened eighteen feet, and the name was

changed to "The North River." It is thus described by the Hudson Bee, in 1808: "The steamboat is certainly an interesting curiosity to strangers. To see this large and apparently unwieldy machine without oars or sails, propelled through the element by invisible agency, at a rate of four miles an hour, would be a novelty in any quarter of the globe, as we understand there is none in Europe that has succeeded on the plan upon which this is constructed. The length of the boat is one hundred and fifty feet, and her width in proportion, so as not to impede her sailing. The machine which moves her wheels is called, we believe, a twenty-horse machine, or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. The wheels are on each side, similar to those of water mills, and under cover; they are moved backwards or forwards separately or together, at pleasure. Her principal advantage is in calms, or against headwinds When the wind is fair, light square sails, &c., are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations, (fifty-two berths, besides sofas, &c.,) are said to be equal or superior to any vessel that floats on the river, and are necessarily extensive, as all the space occupied by the machinery is fitted in the most convenient manner. Her route between New York and Albany is a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of thirty-two hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers On her passage last week she left New York with one hundred passengers, and from Albany with eighty to ninety."

The steamboat Fire Fly was the first boat of the kind that plied between Albany and Troy. It was built in 1812, and commenced running between the two places in September of that year, making two trips daily. Perhaps sometime previous to the Fire Fly, another boat was plying between Troy and Albany, but of her character nothing is known except what may be gleaned from the following statement in Munsell's "Annals of Albany": "The passage boat Trial, moving by machinery invented by Abraham Randal, of the town of Colonie, was advertised to again begin her course on the 14th of May, between Albany and Troy, twice a day, at two shillings each passenger trip. The boat would be let to select parties in the evening for three dollars." From this time onward, Troy was allowed the choice of sail or steam vessels for passage and freight to and from New York.

Among the early military organizations of the village were the Troy Fusileers and the Troy Invincibles. The first company wore blue coats with red facings, collars and cuffs, white pants, a helmet with an open ridge on top, in which lay a black ostrich feather drooping toward the front, and on the side was an upright white feather with a red tip; and a black leather stock supporting the chin of the soldier. The officers of this company were Nathaniel Adams, Captain; Amos Salisbury, Lieutenant, and Oliver Lyon, Ensign. The Invincibles were commanded by Captain Guilford D. Young. This company was similarly uniformed as the Fusileers, excepting a hat with a visor in front and a brass shield above it near the top. A small twisted cord hung alongside of the hat, which was further adorned with a black cockade and feather. The Trojan Greens also appear to have been a favorite company. They were dressed in green coats, faced with black velvet, as were also the collar and cuffs. Their hats were similar to those of the Fusileers. They were provided with rifles, powder horn, a bullet pouch, and instead of a bayonet, had tomahawks hanging to their belts. Besides marching to the music of a kettle-drum and fife, this company was the first Trojan organization that added a bass drum to their martial music. The Lieutenants were always called Leftenants. The officers were Thomas Davis, Captain; William S. Parker, Lieutenant, and Stephen Warren, Ensign. The Trojan Greens were organized in the autumn of 1806. In November of the year 1807, the company was presented with a rich and elegant stand of colors, the presentation being made by Colonel Derick Lane, in the presence of Brigadier General Moffit, Colonel Yates, and other military officers. A favorite couplet heard at that time was:

> "A white cockade and a peacock's feather,
> The Trojan Greens will die together."

An English traveller, John Lambert, who was journeying from Montreal, at the close of this year, writes of Troy as follows: "We reached Lansingburgh about four o'clock in the morning, but it was so dark that I could only discern that it consisted of one long street of large brick houses, many of them apparently handsome buildings. Troy is situated but a few miles from Lansingburgh, and we arrived there about five o'clock. We put up at a large inn. Troy is a well built town, consisting chiefly of one street of handsome red brick houses, upwards of a mile and a half in length. There are two or three short streets which branch off from the main one; but it is in

the latter that all the principal stores, warehouses and shops are situated. It also contains several excellent inns and taverns. The houses are all new, and lofty, and built with much taste and simplicity, though convenience and accommodation seem to have guided the architect more than ornament. The deep red brick, well pointed, gives the buildings an air of neatness and cleanliness seldom met with in old towns. The trade which Troy has opened with the new settlements to the northward, through the States of New York and Vermont, as far as Canada, is very extensive, and in another twenty years it promises to rival the old established city of Albany. Its prosperity is indeed already looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the people of the latter place. While we were at breakfast, newspapers came in from New York, containing accounts of the English expedition to Copenhagen, and the refusal of the British government to agree to the proposals of Mr. Pinckney to negotiate a treaty upon the same terms as had been before so haughtily rejected and sent back by Mr Jefferson. We were much interested with the news, and the Americans appeared apprehensive that a war would take place between the two countries Several strangers came into the room and began to make some observations on the news, but none of our party made them any reply. I soon perceived that the people were divided into two parties, the Federalists and the Democrats, and that both were equally violent in their political altercations. The Federalists are as partial to the English as the Democrats are to the French, and the people of those nations who reside in the States enlist themselves under the banners of these two parties. After breakfast we crossed the Hudson in a ferryboat, and got out of the stage which was going to Albany. It is in the form of a large coach, with open sides and front, and has a flat roof, supported by eight pillars. The panels do not come up higher than the hip, and in wet or cold weather leathern curtains are let down on each side; the buttons and straps are however frequently broken off, so that the wind and rain often find a ready admittance. It is always drawn by four horses."

A branch of the great political organization, and the oldest in the State of New York, the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, was established in Troy on the fifteenth day of June, 1808. 1808.
The legend connected with the name of the Society is, that the title Tammany, or Tammenund, belonged to an Indian chief of the Delaware nation. He was the leading sachem of his

tribe, and was a great friend of the white people. His favorite motto was: "Unite in peace for happiness, and in war for defense." The Order was instituted on the 12th day of May, 1789, and is described briefly in the following paragraph from the New York Daily Gazette of May 12, 1790:

"The Society of St. Tammany, being a national society, consists of born Americans, who fill all offices, and adopted Americans, who are eligible to the honorary posts of warrior and hunter. It is founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love. Its officers consist of one Grand Sachem, twelve Sachems, one Treasurer, one Secretary, one Doorkeeper; it is divided into thirteen tribes, which severally represent a State; each tribe is governed by a sachem, the honorary posts in which are one warrior and one hunter."

The Troy branch, in November, 1809, had initiated two hundred and sixteen members. The initiation fee was three dollars. The names of its principal members were: Jacob E. Adams, Francis Adancourt, C. Adriance, Jud. Abbott, Aaron Allis, Elisha Baker, Gad. B. Bennett, Timothy Benedick, Adonijah Barnard, Samuel Carfield, F. C. Clark, R. Christie, Jesse Crofet, John Caner, Adin T. Carry, Caleb Carr, Andrew Cunningham, Galen Dowd, Abram Drake, John N. Egleston, William Earl, Peter Frear, Cornelius Goodspeed, Josiah Greenman, Joseph Hues, John Hodgkin, Benjamin Higbie, Nathaniel Higbie, Peter Hoff, Ruggles Hubbard, Thos. Johnson, Roger King, Henry Koon, Oliver Lyon, E. Lynds, William L. Marcy, Samuel Martin, George Mann, Abraham Miller, J. W. Moulton, Albert Pawling, John Palmer, Jr., Henry Rowe, Dutcher Slawson, Joseph D. Selden, George Sampson, Charles Smith, Nathan Smith, Joseph Tompkins, John Uran, Simon Van der Cook, D. I. Wandell, Caleb Ward, John Willson, Samuel Whalton, John E. Wool, Samuel H. Whipple, Guilford D. Young. The place and date of the meetings of the Order, are stated in terms like the following: "In Tammanial Council, held at their Council Chamber[1] in the Wigwam, in the Season of Flowers, month of Blossoms the 19th, and the year of Discovery the 318th." When the members moved in procession, as they did on several occasions, they all wore bucktails attached to the sides of their hats, and were preceded by the Grand Sachem, dressed in Indian costume, bearing an ornamented

1 In William Pierce's Tavern on the east side of River street midway between Ferry and Congress streets.

mahogany bow and a feathered arrow in his hands. A number of members carried Indian tomahawks in their hands. Banners with standards grotesquely adorned with figures of wild animals, and other Indian devices, were borne by the members when marching.

Another Society similar in character, but differing in politics, called the Washington Benevolent Society, was instituted in Troy on the ninth day of June, 1810. The first officers were: Derick Lane, President, and Thomas Davis, Secretary. Each member admitted into this Order had his name attached to a printed certificate bound with Washington's Farewell Address, in a 12mo. volume. The Society, on the twenty-second of February, 1813, celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington with more than usual spirit. "At 12 o'clock a procession was formed under the direction of Major Knickerbacker, assisted by Captain Van Alen, which moved from Washington Hall[1] through several streets of the village, escorted by the Greenbush Rifle Company, commanded by Captain Deforest, and the Trojan Greens, commanded by Lieut. Dole, in the following order: Marshal of the day, military escort, military officers in uniform, youths bearing Washington's farewell address committee of arrangements, Washington standard, borne by Col. Derick Lane, supported by Capt. S. Warren and Col. T. Davis, committees and officers; members, two abreast, under the direction of the Marshal, in thirteen divisions, with banners, in the following order: Warren, Montgomery, Schuyler, Putnam, Wooster, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, McDougal, Mercer, Knox, Wayne, Hamilton; gentlemen not members.

"When arrived opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, the escort saluted by presenting arms, and the procession passed into the church in reversed order, while the Washington Band continued playing. The church, although large, was soon filled to overflowing, the wall pews having been nearly filled with ladies before the arrival of the procession. A very appropriate and suitable prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Coe, and an excellent oration was delivered by Levi Rumsey, Esq. Our limits will not permit us to give even an outline of Mr. Rumsey's oration; the plaudits, however, with which it was received, and the uniform testimony of those gentlemen who heard it, speak its encomium. Much praise is due to Mr. Morgan who conducted the music with taste and judgment, and we are happy to observe that the immortal works of Handel and Hadyn

1 North-east corner of Congress and River streets.

were not rejected on this occasion, to make room for the trifling and ridiculous see-saw of some of the music quacks of our own country. After the conclusion of the exercises in church, the procession again formed and proceeded to Washington Hall, where about three hundred gentlemen, principally members of the Society, sat down to a very excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Seymour."

Jacob D. Van der Heyden, whose memory and merit entitle him to a place among the prominent and representative men of Troy, died on the fourth day of September, in the year 1809. Descending from a Dutch ancestry of grave, virtuous and industrious people, he was one of Troy's most estimable citizens. He was always allied with the leading men of the village in the management of its secular affairs; and in every religious work and charitable undertaking, he was a zealous participant and a generous giver of his time and money. On a memorial tablet in the First Presbyterian Church, on the east wall, is the following inscription: "Inscribed to the memory of Jacob D. Vanderheyden, Esq., the founder and father of this congregation, and the first Ruling Elder in this Church. Born in Albany, Oct. 28, 1758. Died in Troy, Sept. 4, 1809." 1809.

A favorite method of raising money at this early day was by lottery. The Legislature was accustomed to grant to Colleges, Corporations, and other Societies within the State, the right to issue lottery tickets representing a large sum of money. These tickets were then sold, and after the amount of the different prizes and the expenses had been deducted from the proceeds, the surplus was allowed to be appropriated to the uses set forth in the Act of the Legislature authorizing the lottery. In 1810 the Legislature passed a law creating a lottery for raising thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of improving the Hudson river between Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford. The sellers of these tickets did not as at present, lose the respect of the people by engaging in these speculating transactions, but were patronized generally by all the citizens, who felt interested in the contemplated improvement. In the Union College Lottery, number four, Parker & Bliss, booksellers of Troy, sold a large number of tickets. They stated in an advertisement in 1812, that "this lottery will commence drawing in the city of New York on the first of December next, and continue drawing at the usual rate of 600 tickets per day, until completed. The following are a part of the Capital prizes, viz.: 1 prize of $20,000; 1 prize of 1810.

$15,000; 1 prize of $10,000; 1 prize of $5,000; 2 prizes of $2,000; 3 prizes of $1,000; 8 prizes of $500; 15 prizes of $200. Less than two blanks to a prize." The price of tickets were eight dollars; and they were divided into wholes, halves, quarters and eighths. There was a lottery called the State of New York Board of Health Lottery, and the Grand National Lottery for the opening of a canal in the city of Washington, authorized by the United States and the state of Maryland, and another, the Washington Monument Lottery.

1811. The Bank of Troy was incorporated on the twenty-second day of March, 1811. The whole number of shares was not to exceed two thousand, at twenty-five dollars each. The bank was to be managed and conducted by seventeen directors, seven of whom were to be residents of Troy, five of Lansingburgh and five of Waterford. Esaias Warren was elected its first President, and Alanson Douglas, Cashier. The Directors were Albert Pawling, Benjamin Smith, Joseph D. Selden, Ebenezer Jones, Esaias Warren, Richard P. Hart, Jacob Merritt, Thomas Trenor, Alanson Douglas, Jonathan Burr, John Stewart, Roger Skinner, John Cramer, John T. Close, Moses Scott, Richard Davis, Jr., and John House.

1812. The third fire company of Troy, was organized in 1812. By a petition of Leonard Reed, Jeremiah Dauchy, George Vail, Hanford N. Lockwood, and others, being twenty-five in number, the Legislature on the twenty-sixth of May, passed an act incorporating the Washington Volunteer Fire Company of Troy. By the charter, the company was permitted to hold property not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in value; the stock was divided into twenty-five shares of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents each. Twenty-five members were allowed by the charter. An engine costing five hundred and fifty dollars was procured from Abel Hardenbrook, of New York City. It was made after the pattern of all the goose neck engines of the period, having a suction, and also a hose reel on the platform. An engine house was built on a lot granted the company by Derick Van der Heyden, situated on the west side of Fourth street, about seventy-five feet north of Fulton street. The first officers were Hezekiah Williams, Captain; Russell W. Lewis, Treasurer, and Henry Nazro, Secretary.

By an act of the Legislature passed June 8th, 1812, the Supervisors of Rensselaer County were authorized to raise fifteen hundred dollars by tax for the purpose of erecting and completing a fire proof office for the use of the County Clerk, on the south east cor-

ner of Congress and Second streets. Aaron Lane, William Bradley, and Ruggles Hubbard, were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of the office.

Among the well known citizens of Troy in the year 1812, was Samuel Wilson. Being one of the first settlers, and besides having a kind and benevolent disposition, he won the esteem and affection of everybody in the village, and was more generally designated as Uncle Sam than by his proper name. It is related that on one occasion his youngest son wandered away from home and was lost. A gentleman found him crying in a strange place, and asked him whose boy he was, and received for an answer, that he was Uncle Sam's boy. By this appellation the father was readily recognized and he was returned to his parents. During the military operations along the northern border in the war of 1812, Samuel and Ebenezer Wilson were engaged in an extensive slaughtering business, employing about one hundred men, and were slaughtering weekly more than one thousand head of cattle. During this year, he and his brother received a contract from Elbert Anderson, Jr., an army contractor, to supply the troops stationed at Greenbush with beef, "packed in full bound barrels of white oak." Samuel Wilson was also appointed at this time an Inspector of beef for the army, and was accustomed in this line of duty to mark all the barrels of meat passing his inspection with the abbreviated title U. S. of the United States. In the army at the cantonment at Greenbush, there were a number of soldiers who had enlisted in Troy, and to whom "Uncle Sam" and his business were well known. The beef received from Troy, they always alluded to as Uncle Sam's beef, and the other soldiers without any inquiry began to recognize the letters U. S. as the initial designation of Uncle Sam. A contractor from the northern lines strengthened this impression thereafter, when, purchasing a large quantity of beef in Troy, he advertised that he had received a supply of Uncle Sam's beef of a superior quality. The name "Uncle Sam," a few only knowing its derivation, became in a little while the recognized familiar designation of the United States, and is now as well known to the world as is the appellation John Bull.

Commercially Troy was greatly benefited by the war of 1812. A single mercantile house paid thirty thousand dollars during the month of September, for the transportation of provisions, flour, whiskey, &c., from Troy to Plattsburgh, for the use of the Army of

the North. C. Selden & Brothers advertised for three hundred teams "to take loading from Albany to Whitehall." Infantry, artillery and wagon trains were daily passing through the streets and crossing the ferry. Batteaux upon the river filled with sailors and munitions of war were constantly passing northward. "On Saturday, September 19th, 1812, the two Light Infantry companies of the village, the Fusileers and Invincibles, commanded by Captains Oliver Lyon and Benjamin Higbie, marched for Plattsburgh, in obedience to orders received from his Excellency Governor Tompkins. They were joined in the village by a company of Riflemen from Watervliet, who had voluntered their services to the President of the United States, and a company of Cavalry from Saratoga county, and at Lansingburgh by Captain King's company of Artillery. His Excellency the Governor, (very graciously,) accompanied them to Waterford. The whole were escorted to the latter place by the Rifle company the Trojan Greens, under command of Lieutenant Dole." The conduct of the Troy troops is honorably mentioned in the following letter to Doctor Samuel Gale, Jr, from Oliver Lyon, and which was published in the Troy Post November 3d, 1812:

"FRENCH MILLS, 24th Oct, 1812.

"SIR:—By permission of Maj. Young, I forward you an extract from the official account of the rencontre at St. Regis, on the 22d inst. I wish you to have the goodness to hand it for publication after perusal. Yours, &c.,

"SAMUEL GALE, Esq O. LYON."

"HEADQUARTERS, CAMP, FRENCH MILLS, 24th Oct., 1812.

"On the 22d I dispatched several confidential friends to reconnoitre about the village of St. Regis; they returned with the information that the enemy had landed in the village, and that we might expect a visit from them immediately. Their number was stated by no one at less than 110, and from that to 300; the most certain information fixed on the former number. It was also believed that the enemy were determined to make a stand at that place, and would speedily increase their number. This determined me to make an immediate attempt to take out those already landed, before any reinforcements could arrive. I ordered the men to be furnished with two days' rations of provisions, with double rations of whiskey; and at eleven at night we marched out with the utmost silence, that we might give as little alarm as possible. We took a circuitous route through the woods, and arrived at Gray's Mills at half-past three, A.

M. We found here a boat, a small canoe, and two cribs of boards. Captain Lyon's company crossed in the boat, Captain McNiel's in the canoe, and the remainder, with our horses, crossed on the cribs. We arrived within a half a mile of the village at 5 o'clock, where being concealed from the enemy by a little rise of ground, we halted to reconnoiter, refresh the men, and make our disposition for the attack, which was arranged in the following order:

"Captain Lyon was detached from the right, with orders to take the road running along the bank of the St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of Captain Mountaigny's house, in which, and Donnally's, the enemy were said to be quartered. Captatn Tilden was detached to the St. Lawrence, with a view of gaining the rear of Donnally's house, and also securing the enemy's boats, (expected to have been stationed there,) to prevent their retreat. With the remainder of the force I moved in front and arrived within 150 yards of Mountaigny's house, when I found by the firing that Captain Lyon was engaged; at the same instant I discovered a person passing in front, and ordered him to stand, but not being obeyed, ordered Captain Higbie's first platoon to fire, and the poor fellow soon fell. He proved to be the ensign named in the list of killed. The firing was at an end in an instant, and we soon found in our possession forty prisoners, with their arms and equipments." (Here follows a list of killed, four in number, and one wounded mortally. Equipments, one stand of colors, two batteaux, and thirty-eight guns.)

"After searching in vain for further military stores, we recrossed the river at the village and returned to camp by the nearest route, where we arrived at 11 A. M. The batteaux, with baggage, &c., arrived a few minutes before us. We had not a man hurt. I cannot close this letter without stating to your Excellency that the officers and soldiers for their conduct on this occasion deserve the highest encomiums, for so strict was their attention to duty and orders, that we entered the place without being heard by the Indians' dogs. The prisoners I have just sent off to Plattsburgh, to await the disposition of your Excellency.

I am very respectfully, your Excellency's
Most obt. humb. servant,
GUILFORD D. YOUNG, Major,
Commanding the troops stationed at F. Mills."

"Brig.-Gen. BLOOMFIELD,
Commanding advanced N. army."

On Sunday, December 6th, the two companies, the Fusileers and Invincibles, after two and a half months' service, returned home and were escorted into the village with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. An Albany paper thus refers to the disposition of the captured colors: "On January 5th, (1813,) a detachment of the volunteer militia of Troy came into the city with the British colors they had taken at St. Regis. They bore two superb eagles in the center, and the captured colors in the rear, passing through Market and State streets to the Capitol. The Governor being unable to attend, Colonels Lamb and Lush, his aids, advanced to receive the trophies, which were presented in military style to the people of the State of New York, by Major Young, and the reply was made by Colonel Lush. The standard was deposited in the council room, amid the loud huzzas of the people, and the firing of military salutes."

During the war Troy was a recruiting station, Congress having authorized the army to be increased by an additional force of 25,000 men. Upon the recommendation of Governor Clinton and others, John E. Wool, a young and an enterprising merchant of Troy, was appointed a Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry. He opened a recruiting office in Troy, and offered the following inducements to secure enlistments: "To the patriotic young men of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington. A recruiting rendezvous is now opened by the subscriber, in the village of Troy, and in the town of Kingsbury, for the purpose of procuring soldiers for the army of the United States. Forty dollars bounty and pay, will be given in advance to every able bodied man, between fourteen and forty-five years of age, who shall enlist in the service of the United States for the term of five years, or during the war with Great Britain. Also will be given a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land and three months pay, in addition to eight dollars to privates, nine dollars to musicians, ten dollars to corporals and eleven dollars to sergeants, with rations and clothing.

"Such are the pecuniary inducements held out by the government of the United States to the soldier. Independent, however, of that circumstance, a more powerful consideration urges the patriotic youth of our country to take up arms. It is not only the rights and honor of the nation which you are called on to defend, but the cries of the widow and the orphan demand that you shall avenge the blood of the husband and the father, which has been shed on our frontiers by the ruthless savages and their more barbarous ally.

"Under such circumstances, I trust the young men of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington will not hesitate to rally round the standard and swear on the Altar of Freedom to avenge the wrongs committed on our sacred country, or die in the attempt.

JOHN E. WOOL,

"Troy, Feb 6th, 1813. Captain 13th Regt. U. S. Infantry."

"In addition to the terms above offered, a law has been passed by Congress exempting all soldiers who may enlist, from arrest for any debt or sum whatever." [1]

Having enlisted a sufficient number of soldiers in Troy, Captain Wool joined his regiment at Greenbush, and in the autumn marched to the Niagara frontier, where soon after his arrival he distinguished himself for bravery in the line of duty. At the storming of Queenstown on October 13th, 1812, undertaken with a handful of men, he, in this his first engagement, was shot through both thighs. His heroism on this occasion was at once recognized by his country, and he received promotion to a Major's position in the army.

Among the honored and respected men which Troy has had, to give it prominence in history, was Isaac McConihe, who was born at Merrimac in the State of New Hampshire, on the 22d day of August, 1787. Graduating at Dartmouth College in his native State at the age of twenty-two years, he immediately thereafter began the study of the law, of which his excellent knowledge, in after years, obtained for him an appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Rensselaer. In the year 1812 he removed to Troy, at which time he entered the office of Stephen Ross. Being admitted a partner, the firm was known as Ross & McConihe.

As has been previously mentioned, the Hudson river abounded in fish of excellent quality and of large size. It is recorded that on Monday afternoon, July 27, 1812, two hundred and twenty-five bass were caught at a single draught in the upper part of the river, near the village of Lansingburgh. They weighed from five to thirty pounds each, and the entire weight was about three thousand pounds.

The Legislature, on the 16th day of June, 1812, passed an Act incorporating "The Trustees of the Earthen Conduit Company of Troy." As officers of the company, the following persons are mentioned in the Act of incorporation: Abraham Ten Eyck, President;

1 Troy Post, March 2, 1813.

Abraham Ten Eyck, Derick Lane, Platt Titus, Nathan Warren, and Daniel Merritt, Trustees. The stock was divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Previously, the village had been supplied with water by a company known as the Acqueduct Water Works. The works of this company were advertised for sale, in December, 1812, by Benjamin Smith. The old wooden pipes of the latter company are frequently found embedded below the streets of the city at the present time.

The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, which had been established in 1811, was in 1812 manufacturing an excellent quality of cut nails, which were offered for sale by the keg or ton. In February, 1813, iron shovels and spades were also made in large quantities, and were equal to any imported ones in quality and price. John Converse, the agent at this time of the Iron and Nail Factory, advertised at the beginning of the year for ten thousand shovel and spade handles, for which on delivery he promised to pay the same prices given in Boston.

1813.

Church Trustees were particularly in power at this time, for they seem not only to have managed the secular interests of the church of which they were members, but were also made judges of the forms of worship which the congregation were required to follow. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, November 8th, 1813, the following list of tunes were selected by them to be sung by the choristers: Long Meter—Old Hundred, China, Greenwich, Windham, Bridgewater, Ware, Florida. Common Meter—Mear, Harmony, New Mark, Coronation, Sherburne, Plymouth, St. Martins, Brady, Virginia, New Durham. Short Meter—Stafford, Lisbon. Particular Meter—Lennox, Greenfield.

The appearance in the year 1813 of the triangular piece of ground known as Washington Square, was very different from that which it now presents. This space between River, Second streets and Broadway, was then occupied with buildings. On the north-west corner of Albany (Broadway) and Second streets, was the two-story brick dwelling of Judge James Spencer. Next and west of it was a building occupied by John Lantrow as a bakery, adjoining it and on the corner of Albany and River streets was a low flat roofed, two-story structure occupied by a Madam Kelly as a millinery shop. This was the place where all the fashionable and aristocratic matrons and maids of Troy obtained the latest Parisian styles of bonnets, ribbons and laces. Around the corner on River street was another

similar building which had been erected and was then occupied by Jacob and Philip Dater as a saloon. Beyond this and on the corner of River and Second streets, was a small wooden structure in which there was a shoe store. Between it and along the west side of Second street, a high board fence protected the yard of Judge Spencer. Not many years afterward all of this property was purchased by those having property in the vicinity and given to the city for a public square. The Cannon Place site, on the east corner of the alley, was occupied by a two and a half story wooden building known as Bull's Head Tavern. This designation it received from a sign of a huge bull's head which was suspended in front of the Tavern. It was rented to Elias Lasell at a yearly rent of two hundred dollars. The tavern-yard, barn and stables were in the rear of the building. East of it was the barber shop of James A. Zander. It was considered at that time the aristocratic barber shop of Troy; its frequenters were such men as William L. Marcy, John E. Wool, Jonas C. Heartt, Jacob L. Lane, Daniel Hall and others, who moved in the circles of Troy's best society. Adjoining and east of it, was the law office of Daniel Hall. On the south-west corner of Broadway and Second street, where Nims & Company now have their book and stationery store, was an old wooden building used by David Sherman as a cooper shop and dwelling. On this corner shortly afterwards, the large and extensive coach factory of Charles Veazie was erected. In 1816 the Bull's Head Tavern was removed to the corner of River and Second streets, north of the present Mansion House. This property was then purchased by Elias Lasell from its owner Nathan Betts for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars. The same building is still standing, although at different times it has had its interior refitted. The Mansion House was not yet built. The present site of it was then covered by the residence and law office of Lewis T. Tillman. When he removed, the building became the coach factory of James O. Ladue.

The opening of the year 1814 inaugurated the memorable, long and persistent opposition which Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford waged against the building of a bridge across the Hudson river at Albany. The citizens of these villages were made aware of this project of the people of Albany by a "notification published in the Albany Gazette, of an intended application to the Legislature for leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge across the Hudson river at the most eligible spot between 1814.

Columbia street and the street north of the Arsenal at Albany." To consider the matters set forth in this notification, a notice was published and a Town meeting held in Troy at the Court House, on the evening of January 11th, 1814. The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted by the assembled citizens:

"The people of this Town for a long time struggled against inconveniences arising from natural obstructions in the bed of the river between this place and Albany, but now look with the most lively satisfaction at the result of their long and arduous exertions, which, aided by the bounty of the State, have effected an easy and convenient passage for their vessels in those waters. No trifling considerations could induce the people of this town to oppose any plan calculated to benefit a neighboring city; but the delays, losses, and frequent damages occasioned to vessels by draw-bridges are well known to be ruinously great; they present obstacles which the Legislature have heretofore deemed inadmissible, and from which the present applicants exempt the vessels of Albany, even at the expense of a convenient position for their bridge, a position being selected far from off the high road, above all their wharves, and of all others near Albany, the worst for vessels passing above it.

"It is not doubted but that a bridge if built across the river at this town would afford equal if not greater public accommodation than the one proposed to be built at Albany, and occasion much less inconvenience to vessels; yet some few years past commissioners appointed by the Legislature on the petition of a part of the people of this town for a bridge at this place, reported to that honorable body in substance, that a bridge to cross the river at this place ought to be built so high as to admit the passage of vessels under it, or at the height of ninety feet above the ordinary level of the river; a project so visionary was justly considered as reporting indirectly against the building of any bridge whatever; which report from a consideration of the deep interest all classes of citizens had in the free navigation of the river, was approved by the Legislature, and readily and unanimously acquiesced in by the people of this town. This solemn decision of the Legislature, it was believed, had put to silence for ever all applications for bridges across the navigable waters of the Hudson, but a notice in the Albany Gazette of an intended application for a bridge at that place, shows that in that expectation we were mistaken. It is therefore

"*Resolved*, That as this town in common with the trading towns,

and all the country lying north of us, have an important interest in the free navigation of the river; that as it is evidently unjust to sacrifice any one portion of the community for the benefit of another; that as silence in us on this occasion may be construed into an abandonment of those interests, and a dereliction from public duty—we take this early opportunity of declaring as we now do, our most decided disapprobation of the proposed measure, and against any project calculated to obstruct the free navigation of the river, in any manner whatever.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the gentlemen whose names appear in the notice for a bridge, and that they report the result of such conference to a future meeting, and that Townsend McCoun, Charles Selden, Albert Pawling, George Tibbits, Hugh Peebles, Joseph Russell, Ebenezer Wilson and Gurdon Corning, be of that Committee.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a remonstrance to the Legislature, respectfully stating our objections to the erection of said bridge, and that Derick Lane, John Russell, George Tibbits, Townsend McCoun, Joseph D. Selden and David Buel, Jr, be of that Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers printed in this place, Lansingburgh, Waterford and Albany."

"Townsend McCoun, *Chairman*.

"Joseph D. Selden, *Secretary*" [1]

This protest together with an adverse report of a committee from the Common Council of Albany, created a strong opposition to the contemplated building of the bridge, which its projectors were sufficiently wise to understand, and for a time, the idea was abandoned. Nevertheless, for almost half a century, the building of this bridge was discussed and opposed in the newspapers, at town meetings, and in the State Legislature, before the bridge was permitted to be built. When at length it was erected, it did not seriously affect either the northern navigation of the river, or subject travelers by land to any inconveniences, for Troy in the meantime having secured railroads on the eastern and western sides of the river which had their termini in the city, and spanned the river in front of it with a railroad bridge, was thus ably prepared to compete with Albany for

1 Troy Post, January 18, 1814.

the trade of the surrounding country, a large part of which it was then receiving through these various tributary lines.

The value of property in Troy and the increasing number of fires in the growing village, suggested to its leading merchants and wealthier people, the organization of an insurance company. A bill was drawn and an act was passed by the Legislature in April, 1814, incorporating the Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company, with a capital of half a million of dollars Classes of hazards were adopted and rates of annual premiums were designated at from twenty-two to one hundred cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of property. The company also made good all losses on property burnt by lightning. Daniel Merritt was elected President, and Alanson Douglas, Secretary of the company. The Board of Directors embraced Daniel Merritt, Joseph Russell, Nathan Warren, Hugh Peebles, Charles Selden, John D Dickinson, Townsend McCoun, Philip Heartt, Derick Lane, Benjamin Smith, Richard P. Hart, Samuel Gale, Lewis Richards, George Tibbits, Nathan Dauchy, of Troy; James Hickok, Shubael Gorham, Elias Parmelee, Jonathan Burr, Ebenezer W. Walbridge, Gardnier Tracy, of Lansingburgh; Samuel Stewart, Ira Scott, John House, John Cramer, John T. Close and James Van Schoonhoven, of Waterford.

The menancing attitude of the enemy toward the city of New York, in the summer of 1814, called into service various military organizations in the State, and those belonging to Troy, as in 1812, stood in readiness to meet the imperative duties of the occasion. The Trojan Greens were the first to take the field at this time. "Yesterday (August 22d, says a contemporary account,) at twelve o'clock, Captain Sidney Dole's Company of Riflemen, styled the Trojan Greens, left this village on their way to the city of New York, having tendered their services to the Commander in Chief for the defense of that city, and being ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Lockwood to rendezvous at Albany the 22d inst. They were escorted through some of the principal streets of the village as far as Pye's Tavern (half-way house) by a detachment from the two light infantry companies of Captains Lyon and Higbie, under the command of the latter, who with those under his command, politely volunteered for the purpose; the escort was likewise joined by a respectable number of gentlemen of both parties, who appeared anxious to testify in this public manner, their respect for this patriotic band of Federal young men, who, we are highly gratified to say, although they may

be the last to invade a foreign inoffending territory, will ever we trust be ready at the call of their country to defend their native land against the invasion of any and every foreign ememy."[1]

"On Friday, the ninth day of September, the two Light Infantry Companies under command of Captain Higbie, embarked for New York, being ordered there by the Commander in Chief. There are now employed in the public service from this village, one company of Riflemen, two of Light Infantry, and one of Infantry."[2]

The exigencies of the time caused the directors of the various banking institutions throughout the northern states temporarily to suspend the payment of specie. In consequence of these actions, the banks of Troy and in the vicinity also suspended specie payment, and inserted in the papers the following explanatory card:

"The Directors of the Banking Institutions of the villages of Troy and Lansingburgh having taken into consideration the Resolution of their Fellow Citizens of the village of Troy of the 3d September instant, the publication of the Banking Institutions of the City of Philadelphia, stating the causes of their suspending their payments in specie, together with the resolutions of the Citizens and Banking Institutions in the cities of New York and Albany, have with much regret, and after mature consideration, come to a resolution to suspend for the present their payments in specie; they confidently hope and expect that the necessity for this measure will soon be removed, and pledge themselves to the public that measures shall be taken to restrain their loans within safe limits. September 5th, 1814.

JOHN D. DICKINSON,
President of the Farmers' Bank.
ESAIAS WARREN,
President of the Bank of Troy.
ELIJAH JANES,
President of the Bank of Lansingburgh."[3]

In view of this action by the banks, the Trustees of the village resolved to issue notes of small denominational values to meet the want of the withheld specie. A card to the public in respect to this action of the village authorities appeared in the Troy Post of September 13, 1814:

"The Trustees of the village of Troy having requested Parker &

1 Troy Post, August 23d, 1814.
2 Troy Post, September 13th, 1814.
3 Troy Post September 6th, 1814.

Bliss to issue small printed notes to remedy the inconvenience resulting from the great scarcity of change, we, the undersigned, do agree to receive said small bills when issued, and to pay current bank bills for them, whenever presented at our stores in sums amounting to one dollar or more. R. P. Hart & Co., E. Warren & Co., I. M. Wells, Hart & Nazro, Russell, Tracy & Co., A. & W. Kellogg, G. Corning & Co., T. McCoun & Co., Dauchy & Smith, Isaac Merritt, Redfield & Bradley, Ephraim Morgan, Joel Ketchum & Co., Philip Heartt, Samuel S. Lockwood, Isaac Brinckerhoff, Mead & Co., Samuel Gale, Edw. & Jas. Tylee, Asa Gardner & Co., James Proudfit, H. & G. Vail, John P. Fellows, Francis Yvonnet, T. Skelding & Co., Vail & Co., James Mann & Co., Platt Titus, Jno. D. Dickinson, L. T. Tillman, Amasa Paine."

In the latter part of November, the three infantry companies of the village returned home from the city of New York, their term of service having expired. The following is taken from a general order dated

"Head-Quarters 3d Military District,
New York, Nov. 21, 1814.

"Captain Dole's Company of Riflemen, attached to General Boyd's Brigade, will be immediately mustered and paid, so that they may be discharged by Gen. Boyd on the 22d inst. The General is directed to present to the corps suitable acknowledgments for their patriotic and faithful service. Captain Dole will cause all articles of public property, to be returned to the Commissary of the State of New York, at the Arsenal in this city.

(Signed,) J. R. Fenwick, Adj't General."

"Brigade Head-Quarters,
Camp, New-Utrecht, Nov. 21, 1814.

"Brigade Order:

"Agreeable to the General Order of this date, Captain Dole's Company of Riflemen, having been mustered for the purpose of being paid, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. It is with pleasure the General conforms to that part of the order which directs him to "present suitable acknowledgments" to a company, which, while under his command, has invariably conducted itself with so much good order and discipline. They have had no opportunity to evince their valour in the field; but the patriotic alacrity and willingness with which they obeyed the call of

their country, is the best security of their ability and inclination to discharge the highest and most perilous duties of the soldier. They return to their homes with the warmest wishes for their welfare.

"By order of Brig. Gen. BOYD.

"HENRY WHITING, Aid-de-Camp."

Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the brave Commander of the United States Squadron on Lake Champlain, was enthusiastically received and hospitably entertained by the citizens of Troy, on Saturday, December 3d, 1814. The reception is thus described in the Troy Post of December 6th: "Agreeably to previous arrangement, on Saturday last the President and Trustees of this village, in carriages, accompanied by a respectable number of the citizens on horseback, proceeded to the half-way house between here and Lansingburgh, and escorted Com. Macdonough to Titus' tavern, and at two o'clock a very numerous procession was formed by the inhabitants, without distinction of party, which moved in the following order from Titus' Tavern, viz: 1, Martial music; 2. Military Escort, under Captain Dole; 3. Band of Music; 4. Citizens; 5. Clergy; 6. Trustees of the Village; 7. The President and Com. Macdonough; which after passing through several of the principal streets, halted at Seymour's tavern, which the whole procession entered in reversed order, and were shortly after seated at a very elegant and plentiful table, prepared by Mr. Seymour for the occasion.

"The Commodore passed Sunday here, and in such a manner as comported with the character already laid before the public, and which we believe will one day adorn the Nelson of this country. On Monday he was accompanied by the officers of the village and other citizens as far as Pye's tavern, where he was received by a numerous escort, composed of citizens and others from the city of Albany

"On his way from Whitehall, Com. Macdonough was complimented with an entertainment at Cambridge and at Waterford.

"The inhabitants of Lansingburgh, we understand, intend to present the Commodore with an elegant piece of plate.

"Com Macdonough will leave Albany this day in the stage, on his way to his family residence in Middletown, Conn., and is ordered, we understand, to report himself at Washington in January next."

The war was ended A treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, and was duly ratified and confirm-

1815. ed on the 17th of February, 1815. On the twenty-first of the month the news of the ratification reached Troy, and it was thus celebrated as described by the Troy Post of Feb. 28th, 1815.

"On Tuesday last (21st), about 3 o'clock, P. M., a copy of the Ratified Treaty of Peace was received at this office, and immediately printed in a handbill form, for the accommodation of our country readers, we have inserted it in this day's paper. In compliance with a recommendation of the Corporation of this Village, published at a late hour on the same evening, (the joyful news was received at six o'clock on Wednesday morning,) the bells were rung, and at eleven o'clock a numerous procession was formed, which, escorted by a detachment from Captain Dole's Rifle company, and some other troops hastily assembled for the purpose, proceeded to the Presbyterian church, where the 'voice of thanksgiving and praise' to Almighty God for the inestimable blessing of Peace, was raised by the Rev. Messrs. Coe, Wayland and Clark. In the evening most of the houses and stores, and many of the public buildings, were illuminated, some of them with much taste. From sunrise until nine at evening, the roar of cannon was almost incessant, and at intervals in the evening the beauty of the whole scene was much heightened by the appearance of rockets let off from the United States Arsenal situate about a mile from the village."

The Bible Society of the County of Rensselaer was organized at a meeting of a number of citizens from different towns in the county, held in the Court House on the eleventh day of July, 1815. The following officers were elected: Rev. Jonas Coe, President; Rev. Ralph Westervelt, First Vice President; Rev. Samuel Blatchford, Second Vice President; David Buel, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Francis Wayland, Recording Secretary; Derick Lane, Treasurer. The Board of Managers elected were: Rev. Parker Adams, Rev. Tobias Spicer, Rev. John Younglove, Jr., Rev. Justus Hull, Dr. Ely Burritt, Hon. Josiah Masters, Jacob A. Fort, Hon. Hosea Moffitt, James L. Hodgeboom.

This year Rev. Jonas Coe was honored by Middlebury College with the title of Doctor of Divinity.

On Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1816, the inhabitants of the village voted with great unanimity, in public meeting, to raise the sum of five thousand dollars by tax for the purpose of establishing

a school on the Lancasterian plan, projected by a Quaker named Joseph Lancaster. The sum of two thousand dollars was also levied for building the school house. This was erected on the ground now occupied by the Academy, on the north-west corner of State and Seventh streets. On Monday, the 16th of September, the school was opened, and about three hundred scholars were entered. The highest price of tuition was two dollars per quarter, and the lowest, twenty-five cents. Books and other school supplies were furnished by the Trustees of the village. 1816.

The citizens of Troy were among the first to give an enthusiastic support to the project of connecting the waters of the western lakes with the Hudson river, by means of an internal canal, and were strong advocates of the feasibility and usefulness of the contemplated work. Early in the year 1816, the following card appeared in one of the weekly journals of the village :

" CANAL.—The inhabitants of the village of Troy are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening (Feb. 24th), at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the Legislature on the subject of the contemplated Western Canal."

The meeting thus called was attended by many prominent citizens. The Hon. George Tibbits was chosen chairman, and Joseph D. Selden, Secretary, when the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

" 1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, a navigable water communication to extend from the Hudson to the Western Lakes is an object highly deserving the most deliberate consideration of the citizens of this State and the Legislature ; that the advantages reasonably expected to be derived from it will far exceed any estimation which we have seen of its probable expense.

" 2d. *Resolved*, That this meeting have seen with great satisfaction an increasing disposition throughout the State favorable to this measure, which, in the opinion of this meeting is in every point of view of the first importance to the wealth of every class of citizens of this State, and to the union, prosperity and happiness of the United States.

" 3d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the pecuniary resources necessary to effect this great national object, are completely within the means of the people of this State, or an association of individuals. That measures ought to be adopted without delay to carry it into effect ; and that a petition from the inhabitants of this

town ought to be presented to the Legislature, recommending the same to their favorable notice and consideration.

"4th. *Resolved*, That the petition of the citizens of New York, in the opinion of this meeting, contains an able exposition of the subject, and that it be adopted as expressive of the feelings and views of the people of this town. And that a committee of four persons from each of the four wards be appointed to obtain signatures of the inhabitants to the same, and that Albert Pawling, J. Sampson, I. M. Wells and Ephraim Morgan, from the First ward; Samuel Gale, J. Mallory, John P. Cushman and Hugh Peebles, from the Second; Stephen Warren, Townsend McCoun, Francis Adancourt and Gurdon Corning, from the Third; H. Arnold, J. Hammil, Stephen Ross, and L. Reed, from the Fourth, be that committee.

"5th. *Resolved*, That George Tibbits, Albert Pawling, Townsend McCoun, Amasa Paine and Joseph D. Selden, be a corresponding committee on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

"6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

"GEORGE TIBBITS, Chairman.

"JOSEPH D. SELDEN, Secretary."

Following this action of the people of Troy, the "Great Canal Bill" was passed in April by the Legislature, by which Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicott and Myron Holley, were designated Commissioners for the purpose of having the proposed route surveyed again, and procuring estimates of the probable cost.

As agents of the Commissioners, George Tibbits, John D. Dickinson and Albert Pawling, were appointed to secure donations, land and moneys for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the contemplated canals. Books of subscriptions were opened at the book store of Parker & Bliss, and the citizens of Troy gave the project a liberal encouragement.

The career of the village of Troy cannot but be contemplated with admiration. In the short period of a quarter of a century, it had achieved a position and an importance at home and abroad which but few other places of similar size had attained. It had successfully combated local prejudices and neighboring competition; it had become the seat of the County government in the face of aspersive criticism and moneyed men; it had built mills and factories and made them busy with foreign orders and a continuous pat-

ronage; and it had given rich recompense to all who entered the widening channels of its commerce or who bought and sold within the marts of its domestic trade and distant traffic. There was no enterprise of any importance, either local or connected with the larger interests of the State, that did not receive from it a generous support. Its military organizations were prompt to obey the commands of the State and Nation, and always won highest encomiums for service and conduct in the line of duty. The educational interests of the people were not forgotten. Public and select schools were provided, newspapers established, churches built, a library was organized, and anniversary occasions were not only seasons of amusement and celebration, but were honored with oratory and poetical contributions. Thus endowed, the village of Troy, with its President and Board of Trustees, closed its short but remarkable existence.

Troy became an organized village under an act of the Legislature, passed March 25th, 1794. The trustees at that time were merely the executive officers of the freeholders, and saw that the ordinances of the village were carried into effect by the people. On February 16th, 1798, the village was more fully incorporated and five trustees were thereafter annually elected. The power of levying taxes was reserved to the vote of the people. On the 2d of April, 1801, additional power was granted the trustees, and on March 3d, 1803, they were invested with certain other rights. By an act of the Legislature passed April 4th, 1806, the village was divided into four wards, and four trustees were authorized to be elected to represent each of these wards. Under this act a president of the board was annually appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment. A charter was granted by the Legislature on the twelfth day of April, 1816, incorporating "the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Troy." An election for charter officers of the city was held on Tuesday the fourteenth day of May, 1816. The following persons were appointed as Inspectors of the Election:

First Ward—Henry Townsend and Amos Salisbury.
Second Ward—Hugh Peebles and John Loudon.
Third Ward—William Bradley and Nathan Dauchy.
Fourth Ward—Artemas Osgood and John P. Fellows.
Fifth Ward—Jesse Tracy and Lemuel Hawley.
Sixth Ward—Gerrit Vandenburgh and Nathaniel Adams.

The election polls were in the

First Ward, at the house of E. Bigelow.
Second Ward, at McNeil Seymour's.
Third Ward, at Platt Titus's.
Fourth Ward, at John Pattison's.
Fifth Ward, at George Pullen's.
Sixth Ward, at the School House, near the house of the widow of David Deforest, deceased.

The polls were opened at ten o'clock A. M. and closed at three P. M.

The officers elected were one Alderman, one Assistant, one Constable and one Commissioner of Schools in each ward, and in the Fifth and Sixth wards there were also chosen three Inspectors of Schools, but no Assistant Aldermen; also one Supervisor for the city who was voted for in all the wards. The persons qualified to vote were to be citizens of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who had resided in the village for six months, and rented a tenement of the yearly value of five dollars for the term of one year next immediately preceding the election, or possessed a freehold within the same, or had paid taxes within the same. With this election, the village of Troy closed its career.

Fold-out Placeholde

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at a future date.

Fold-out Placeholder

This fold-out is being digitized, and will be inserted at a future date.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY TO THE VISIT OF GEN. LA FAYETTE. 1816 TO 1824.

The city of Troy incorporated the twelfth day of April, 1816, was divided into six wards, whose limits were as follows: The First ward was bounded on the south by the Poestenkill, west by the river, north by a line drawn through the center of Ferry street, and east by the eastern limits of the village, the Second ward, on the south by a line drawn through Ferry street, west by the river, north by a line drawn through the center of State street, and east by the eastern limits of the village; the Third ward, on the south by the north line of the Second ward, and north by a line through the center of Elbow (Fulton) street, and east by the eastern limits of the village; the Fourth ward, on the south by Third ward and north and east by north and east bounds of the village of Troy. The Fifth ward comprised all that part, not included in either the said First, Second, Third or Fourth wards, lying north of a line beginning at the bridge starting across the Poestenkill, near the grist-mill of Townsend McCoun, in said city, and running along the south line of the road running over and across said bridge, up the hollow, until it intersects the road usually called the Schuyler road, and then, by a line running due south, to the south bounds of the city. The Sixth ward embraced all the rest and residue of the same city, not included in the before mentioned wards. The following persons were elected aldermen:

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1.	GEORGE ALLEN,	AMOS SALISBURY,
2.	HUGH PEEBLES,	JOHN LOUDON,
3.	TOWNSEND MCCOUN,	GURDON CORNING,
4.	STEPHEN ROSS,	HENRY MALLORY.
5.	LEMUEL HAWLEY,	
6.	PHILIP HART, JR.	

The Governor and Council of Appointment, appointed Albert Pawling,[1] Mayor and William L. Marcy,[2] Recorder.

Among the peculiar laws enacted for the government of the city at this time, those regarding the duties of fire wardens and others belonging to the Fire Department of Troy, may be mentioned.

"Whenever and as often as a fire broke out in the city, the fire wardens were immediately to repair to the same, with their staves as badges of their office." The fire engineers also were immediately to repair to the fire, having the crowns of their hats covered with white as a badge of their office. The conservators of property at fires, were also to repair to the same, having a piece of white cloth tied around the left arm, as a badge of their office, and were to take charge and custody of all goods or chattels which were in danger from such fire, and were to direct their removal to a secure place. All of the citizens and inhabitants were also to repair to the fire with their fire buckets, and there to be obedient to the orders of the fire engineers, fire wardens and conservators of property. In case a fire should happen in the night time, it was the duty of every owner and occupant of a house in the first, second, third and fourth wards, as soon as an alarm of fire was made, to place a lighted candle at the front door or front window of the house and to keep the same there during the night, unless such fire was sooner extinguished. Every fireman was to wear a fire hat at all fires and cleaning of the engines. It was the duty of the watchmen of the city to cause all fire buckets remaining at or about the place where any fire had recently happened, to remove them to the market house within twelve hours after such fire was extinguished. Every owner and occupant of a dwelling house, in the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city, with one or more fire places or stoves therein, was to provide and keep good, sufficient and substantial fire buckets, made of leather according to the following specifications: for every dwelling house, having from one to two fire places or stoves, one fire bucket;

1 The Mayors of Troy were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment until 1821, after which they were elected annually by the Common Council until 1840, and since then by the popular vote.

2 The Recorders of Troy were chosen by the Governor and Council of Appointment until 1822; from 1822 until 1847, by the Governor and Senate, and in 1847 and subsequently, by the people. The term of the Recorder was for four years. He was elected at the general fall election, and took his seat in the Common Council at the first meeting after the first of January. The office was abolished by an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1867, and which took effect January 1, 1868.

from two to four fire places or stoves, two fire buckets; from four to six fire places or stoves, three fire buckets; from eight to ten fire places or stoves, five fire buckets; for every fire place more than ten, one fire bucket. For every store, shop or tenement, in which mercantile business was done, the fire buckets to be kept were as follows: for every store or shop of two stories front, two buckets; of three stories in front, three buckets, and of four stories or upwards in front, five buckets. On all fire buckets were to be marked or painted the owner's name, and the number of the lot whereon the building stood, to which the same belonged. The buckets were always to be kept in a place where they could be easily reached in case of fire, and were not to be used for any other purpose but the extinguishment of fires. The fire wardens were also to regulate the dimensions of chimneys, taking care that they should be large enough to admit chimney sweeps to sweep and clean the same. Disputes concerning the sufficiency and division of partition fences were to be determined by the fence viewers appointed by the city authorities.

Every baker in the city was obliged to procure a license, and every loaf of bread baked by him was to be marked with the initials of his christian and surname, and in addition thereto, every loaf made of superfine flour was to be marked with the letter S., and every loaf of common flour with the letter C. The assize of bread was thus regulated by the Mayor from time to time: Every barrel of flour was estimated to produce four thousand and thirty-two ounces of bread; and in order to ascertain the weight of a shilling loaf of the respective qualities of flour, the number of ounces were to be divided by a number equal to the number of shillings which a barrel of such quality might be worth, at the time of fixing the assize, and the number thirty-two added thereto being allowed the baker, the quotient was the number of ounces a shilling loaf would weigh, in the following manner:

Suppose a barrel of flour worth - -	72	shillings.
Compensation for baking, - -	32	"
	104	"

Divide 4032 by 104, the quotient would be $38\frac{76}{100}$, being the ounces the shilling loaf would weigh; and whenever the fractional parts were less than half an ounce, they were to be taken off the loaf, and when half an ounce or more, an ounce was to be added to it. The same regulation and proportion were to be adopted and

observed for six-penny and all other loaves baked or sold within said city.

Among the public excitements of this early period, was that produced by a prophecy of Benjamin Gorton, who was then a resident of the town of Brunswick. Having a speculative mind, Benjamin Gorton, previous to 1800, had at various times expressed himself as a believer in the sudden destruction of the earth, and in support of this opinion, he wrote a number of books, in which he set forth certain biblical prophecies and chronologies as proofs of his individual predictions. He also relied on the visions of certain contemporary persons, and various celestial phenomena occurring at this time, to substantiate and corroborate the Scriptural figures of Daniel and the other prophets. According to his belief the world was to come to an end on the 8th day of June, 1816. Many of the inhabitants of Troy were among his converts, and no little preparation was made by them preparatory to this day of destruction of all mundane matter. When the day of prophecy arrived, the meteorological changes of atmosphere were singular for the time of the year. The day was extremely cold, brooks were frozen and a snow storm occurred. Vegetation was killed and the fruit crop injured. Benjamin Gorton's prophetical prognostications were ridiculed and the number of his followers decimated. However, he gave answers to his calumniators and continued to write books to authenticate his speculations. 1816.

The ordination of Rev. Charles George Somers, as pastor of the First Baptist church of Troy, is thus described in the columns of the Budget: "On Wednesday last, (July 10th,) the Rev. Charles George Somers was ordained to the care of the Baptist church and society in this city. The service was introduced with prayer by the Rev. Isaac Webb, of Albany; Rev. Archibald Maclay, of New York, delivered the sermon, from 2d Timothy, 2, 15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Ordaining prayer by the Rev. Joseph Elliott, of Rockingham, Vt., and the concluding prayer by the Rev. S. Rowley, of Granville. The exercises were performed in a solemn and impressive manner, and the audience, which was numerous, was silent and attentive. The Baptist meeting house undergoing some alterations, the Presbyterians politely offered the use of theirs for the occasion, which was accepted."

This congregation had erected in the year 1805, a small house of

worship, and in 1813 had built a small conference room for evening meetings. In the year 1817 a larger one was completed, and the association was greatly benefited by the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Somers. Immersions were frequently performed in the river at the foot of Grand Division street.

During this year, and for a number of years after the close of the war, all kinds of business and manufacturing interests were prostrated, and many persons were in consequence unemployed. The papers were filled with dissertations on political economy; the people were admonished that riches come by saving and poverty by spending; the merchants were told not to buy more than they could sell, and the manufacturers were informed that the safest course for them was to suit their supplies to the regular laws of demand. The river during the three winters of these years of business depression and suffering, was singularly filled with a little scaleless fish, called "Tom Cod." This abundance of fish was considered a special gift of Providence, furnishing as it did, the tables of the great multitude with palatable and precious food. They have not in later years appeared in any abundance in the Hudson in the vicinity of Troy.

From the year 1817 to 1820, the Troy Library contained from six hundred and thirty-seven to six hundred and ninety-two volumes. Jacob L. Lane was then librarian, and the books were kept in his office, where William H. Young's book store is at present situated. 1817.

Although business generally was everywhere dull and unprofitable, yet the shipping interests of Troy were apparently in a flourishing condition. On Sunday, April 6th, of this year, between thirty and forty sloops arrived at the docks from New York, Athens and other places along the river. And in the following week, flour, wheat and provisions were shipped from Troy, amounting in value to two hundred thousand dollars. The flour was the manufacture of the four mills in the southern part of the city.

One of the greatest blessings ever conferred by the Legislature of New York, was the grand enactment which abolished slavery within the borders of the State By the act passed March 29, 1799, it was declared that every child born of a slave within the State, after the fourth of July, 1799, should be free, but was to remain with the owner, mother, executors, and assigns, until the age of twenty-eight years if a male, and if a female, until twenty-five years of age; and that every child born of a slave after the passage of the act, was

to remain a servant until the age of twenty-one years, and every negro, mulatto or mustee, within the State, born before the fourth of July, 1799, was from and after the fourth of July, 1827, to be free The passage of this law was received by the colored people with great rejoicings. On Sunday, July 13th, 1817, the children and colored people of the several Sunday schools in the city, numbering from eight hundred to one thousand persons, assembled with their officers and teachers in the Presbyterian church, in the afternoon, and celebrated it as an anniversary occasion.

1818. In the year 1818, Prof. Amos Eaton, the first man in America to inaugurate the present lecture system, so popular and instructive in its aim, in company with Dr. Moses Hale and Dr. Ira M. Wells, of Troy, projected the incorporation of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, for the purpose of encouraging the study and disseminating a knowledge of natural history and of the other sciences. Jas. Dalaby, Richard P. Hart, Isaac McConihe, Dr. Ely Burritt and George Tibbits, constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Troy Lyceum of Natural History." At the first stated meeting on the 9th day of November, 1818, John D. Dickinson was chosen President, James Dalaby First-Vice President, David Buel, Jr., Second-Vice President, Obed Rice, Recording Secretary, Dr. Amatus Robbins, Corresponding Secretary, Albert Pawling Heartt, Treasurer, and Dr. Moses Hale, Dr. Ira M. Wells and Dr. Amatus Robbins, Curators. The office of Curator was one of great labor and required a very accurate knowledge of science. The duties of the Curators were to superintend and preserve all the property, arrange it in the cases, name scientifically and enter in proper books all the mineralogical, botanical and other collected specimens. "A year from its commencement it numbered among its members some of the most celebrated men in the United States, and the publications of its transactions were circulated from one end of the country to the other. This was, indeed, the first society of the kind in America. The celebrity of this one, brought others into existence elsewhere. In the fall of 1819, "The Plough Boy" a valuable and scientific paper published in Albany, by Solomon Southwick, was the medium for the publication of its transactions. The society first met in the school house near the old church of St. Paul's, but subsequently a suitable hall was procured in the Court house in which the specimens were kept and where the meetings were held. On the 7th of March, 1820, the Society was incorporated by the

Legislature. The Society was prosperous until the fire of 1820, when many of the books and records of the Lyceum, which were kept in Dr. I. M. Wells' store, were destroyed. This loss was a great blow and a check to the Society, from which it never fully recovered. It however continued its regular meetings and transactions until 1828, when the Court House was taken down. The specimens of the Lyceum, for want of a hall or other proper place to keep them in, were boxed up and stored away for safe keeping. In 1833, the Lyceum was resuscitated, and a hall was procured in the new Court House, and its minerals and other specimens of value were again placed in cases."[1]

Amos Eaton, who associated himself with the interests of the Troy Lyceum, was also the originator of the establishment of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, or "Rensselaer School," as it was termed, in the year 1824. He was "born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y, on the 17th of May, 1776. His father was a farmer, and a highly respected citizen of that town. The son early manifested superior ability and high aspirations. At the age of sixteen he had made himself a practical land surveyor, making his own magnetic needle and compass case out of the rude material at hand With the encouragement of his parents, he fitted for college, and at the age of twenty-three he graduated at Williams College in 1799, with a high reputation for his scientific attainments. He commenced the study of the law with Elisha Williams, in Columbia county, soon after graduating, and continued the study of law in New York, in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman. It was in New York that he came under the instruction of Dr. Hosack and Dr Mitchell, and became interested in botany and other natural sciences to such a degree that he never could wholly resist the sway of his enthusiasm for those pursuits. He was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State at Albany in 1802, and located as lawyer and land agent at Catskill. Here he gave his first course of popular lectures on botany, and prepared a small elementary treatise on the subject He attended lectures at New Haven in 1815 In 1817 he returned to Williamstown and gave lectures to the students on botany, mineralogy and geology. The first edition of his 'Manual of Botany' was published this year. He continued his public lectures in the large towns of New England and New

1 From an address on the life of Dr. Moses Hale, delivered before the Troy Lyceum, March 12, 1838, by Hon. Isaac McConihe.

York, exciting great attention and interest in the natural sciences. In 1818, Governor De Witt Clinton invited him to Albany, and he gave a course of lectures before the members of the Legislature. In 1820, he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the Medical College at Castleton, Vt, and delivered several courses of lectures there. About this time he seems to have settled down and made his home in Troy, and extended his system of instruction to the people, and with the co-operation of many of the citizens at that time, the 'Lyceum of Natural History' was formed, and one of the most extensive collections of American geological specimens in the whole country was gathered and arranged."[1]

1819. The horse-ferry boat which for many years plied between West Troy and Troy, was placed in the river in the latter part of the month of May, 1819. It is referred to in the Budget of June the first, as follows: "The Horse Boat invented by Mr. Langdon, has now been in operation at Mr. Van Derheyden's ferry, in this city during last week. The machinery is built upon a common scow. The boat crosses the river, which is less than a quarter of a mile, in four minutes. It is confidently expected that for the purpose of dispatch, and on the ground of economy, this boat will be in high repute and general use throughout the United States." The boat is better described by Professor Benjamin Silliman, in his tour to Quebec in 1819: "Nearly six miles from Albany, we crossed the river into Troy. The ferry boat is of most singular construction. A platform covers a wide flat boat. Underneath the platform, there is a large horizontal solid wheel which extends to the sides of the boat; and there the platform or deck is cut through, and removed, so as to afford sufficient room for two horses to stand on the flat surface of the wheel, one horse on each side and parallel to the gunwale of the boat The horses are harnessed in the usual manner for teams, the whiffle-trees being attached to stout iron bars, fixed horizontally, at a proper height into posts, which are a part of the fixed portion of the boat. The horses look in opposite directions, one to the bow and the other to the stern; their feet take hold of channels or groves cut in the wheels, in the direction of radii; they press forward, and although they advance not, any more than a squirrel in a revolving cage, or than a spit dog at his work, their feet cause the horizontal wheel to revolve, in a direction opposite to that of their own appar-

1 From an address of Hon. James Forsyth, President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, June 17, 1874.

ent motion; this by a connection of cogs, moves vertical wheels, one on each wing of the boat, and these, being constructed like the paddle wheels of steamboats, produce the same effect, and propel the boat forward. The horses are covered by a roof, furnished with curtains, to protect them in bad weather; they do not appear to labor harder than common draft horses with a heavy load. The inventor of this boat is Mr. Langdon, of Whitehall, and it claims important advantages of simplicity, cheapness and effect. At first view, the labor appears like a hardship upon the horses, but probably this is an illusion, as it seems very immaterial to their comfort, whether they advance with their load, or cause the basis on which they labor, to recede." In 1824 two of these boats were in successful operation at the two ferries of Troy, and thirty-one elsewhere. Professor Silliman, who did not remain any length of time in Troy, further writes of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History: "A number of its (Troy) gentlemen have discovered their attachment to science, by the institution of a Lyceum of Natural History, which, fostered by the activity, zeal and intelligence of its members, and its lecturer, Mr. Eaton, promises to be a public benefit, and to elevate the character of the place."

The organization of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society was effected on the third day of June, 1819. A meeting of the farmers and others interested in the science of agriculture and general farming, was convened in the Court House, at which the following persons were chosen as the first officers of the association: George Tibbits, President; H. Knickerbacker, First Vice President; Simon Newcomb, Second Vice President; Edmund C. Genet, Third Vice President; Philip Heartt, Treasurer; George R Davis, Corresponding Secretary; and Henry Hoyle, Recording Secretary. The first exhibition of the society was held at Troy on the second of October, 1819, and was largely attended by the inhabitants of Troy and neighboring places in the county.

The most calamitous event recorded in the early history of Troy was a disastrous fire which occurred on Tuesday afternoon of the twentieth day of June, 1820. At this time as heretofore mentioned, business was dull; the manufacturing interests of the whole country were suffering for want of orders and money to keep them in operation; and bankruptcy had come to the doors of many of the most enterprising and industrious. At this unfortunate juncture of public affairs, the fire, which is described in the Budget

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of June 27th, occurred; and which in so small a place caused great distress and loss of valuable property.

"An Awful and Destructive Fire!!—An awful calamity has fallen upon our city. The fairest, though not the largest portion of it, is in ruins. About four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday last, a fire was discovered bursting from a barn in the rear of Col. Thos. Davis' house, and immediately became uncontrollable. The whole range of stores on the west side of River street, from Dr Gale's to Dr. Corning's store, containing an immense amount of property, and all the buildings between River strect and First street, from Vail's brick store and dwelling house to Wm. S. Parker's bookstore, inclusive, except the Troy Bank, are entirely consumed. The wind being from the south, the conflagration spread with frightful rapidity to the north. Our citizens, with the timely aid of some fire engines from Lansingburgh, Albany, Waterford, and the United States Arsenal, and the citizens of those places, made a great and successful effort to stop it at Dr. Corning's store. *What was once the scene of our principal business, is now the seat of desolation!! The loss is estimated to be from Seven Hundred Thousand to a Million of Dollars!* Though considerable sums were insured on the property, a great portion of the insurance stock is owned by the very men upon whom this calamity has fallen with its almost unsustainable weight. The following is a complete list of sufferers, which has been politely furnished us:

"Beginning at Corning & Co.'s store, (now Fisk, Cowee & Co.'s,) where the fire was finally arrested, and proceeding down River street on the west side, the following is a correct statement of buildings destroyed: D. Buel, store, wood, two-story, occupied by Daniel H. Stone as a paper warehouse. Elder Isaac Webb, two two-story wood stores, occupied by E. Mosely, grocer, and R. Reed as a stove factory. E. Warren & Co., seven-story brick store. A. & W Kellogg & Co., six-story brick store. J. Holmes, six-story brick store. R. P. Hart & Co., six-story wood. Daniel Merritt & Son, seven-story brick. Gardner & Patterson, six-story wood. A. Fellows, four-story wood, jewelers' factory. A. Anthony, four-story wood, unoccupied. A. Anthony, three-story brick store and dwelling. T. McCoun, six-story brick store. (North-west corner River and State streets.)

"I. Merritt & Son, six-story brick store, (south-west corner of River and State streets). Thos. Davis, five-story brick store. A.

Larcom, two-story wood, grocery and provision store. E. Morgan, two-story wood, occupied by R. Gideons, hair dresser and dwelling. E. Morgan, three-story wood store. E. Morgan, three-story brick, on the wharf. P. Heartt & Sons, six-story brick, hardware. A. Crandall & Co., two-story wood, groceries, provisions and dwelling. Solomon Wilbur, Jr., three-story wood, occupied by Henry Stockwell as a bookstore, bindery and dwelling. J. Weld, three-story wood tinware factory. J. Weld, three-story wood, hardware. Heirs of James R. Smith, four-story wood store, occupied by Isaac Brinkerhoof, hardware. Heirs of James R. Smith, two-story wood, occupied by Cornelius Adriance as a hat store and dwelling. Heirs of James R. Smith, two-story wood, hat manufactory in the rear. Z. Filer, one-story wood, tailor's shop. Dr. Gale, two-story wood, occupied by James Young, jeweler. The fire was arrested at Gale's store, the Post-office, (now J. L. Thompson, Sons & Co.) by the extraordinary exertions of a few gentlemen The building was frequently on fire. In all the preceding buildings, the stories are counted on the wharfs.

"Proceeding up River street on the east side, beginning at H. & G. Vail's brick stores, opposite the Post-office. Mr. McGready, three two-story wood buildings, occupied by James Adams as a shoe store, and D. McKelsie as a chair factory and sales shop, and Miss Brown, milliner. P. Heartt & Sons, one-story wood office, occupied by Wm. M. Bliss, Esq. P. Heartt & Sons, three-story brick front, occupied by James Wallace as a grocery and dwelling, and three other families for dwellings. P. Heartt & Sons, three-story elegant brick store, filled with hardware from the cellar to the garret Nathan Betts, two-story wood, occupied by Mr. Hicks as a grocery and dwelling. C. Adriance, two-story wood, occupied by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Deming. George Tibbits, three-story brick front, occupied by two widows as groceries and dwellings. C. Pease, two-story wood, occupied by Thomas Houghton, grocer. Seven two-story wood, five owned by Benjamin Covell, one by J. Weld, one owner unknown, occupied by Mr Defreest as a grocery, provision store and dwelling. Mr. Douglass, saddler's shop and dwelling. Wm. Osborne, bakery and dwelling. Mr. Hascall, millinery shop and dwelling. Weld & Brandt, coppersmith's shop and stove factory William Perry, locksmith. George White, printer, dwelling house. E. Reed, shoemaker's shop and dwelling. Jesse Boutwell, Miss Wilson, and probably other dwellings.

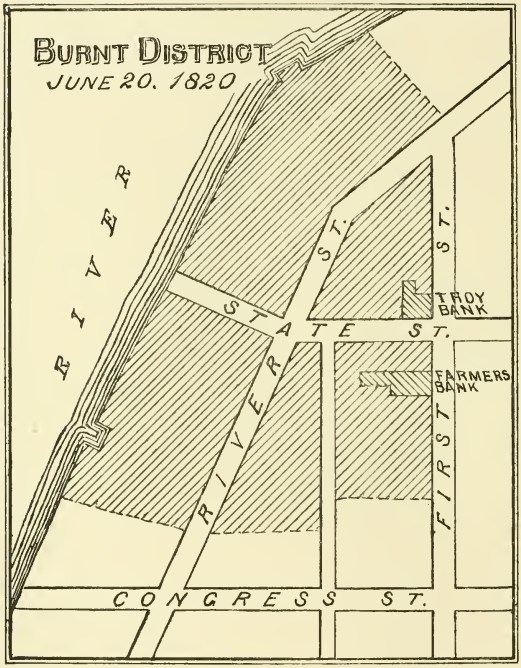
"D G. Bears, two-story wood, stables, horse shed and a one-story house adjoining, occupied by Amos Allen as a tavern, north-east corner of State and River streets. Moore & Pitcher, two-story brick store and dwelling. Joseph Brintnall, two-story wood, dry goods. E. Warren & Co., three-story brick, occupied by Southwick, Cannon & Warren, wholesale dry goods. Hart & Nazro, hardware. D Lane, dry goods. I. M. Wells, druggist, the books, papers, &c., about $100 in cash, belonging to the County medical society, are lost, Troy library, best part, some cash and some account books. Pierce & Sacket, crockery. M. McFadden, dry goods and millinery. William S Parker, book store, bindery and office of the Troy Post; all three story brick, and owned by A. & D. Lane, (now Hall's building.)

"Proceeding down First street, on the west side, Dickinson & Mitchell, two-story brick office, and a two-story wood house; two tenements occupied by Hezekiah Williams and O. Eaton; all owned by A. & D. Lane. Bank of Troy, corner of First and State streets, some damaged.

"Messrs. Paine's office, two-story wood, opposite; (south-west corner of State and River streets.) Farmers' Bank, occupied by H. Peebles, Esq., contents of vaults saved George Gardner, two-story wood dwelling. Mrs. Dr. Nott, two-story brick. L Lyman's dwelling. Dr. Burritt, two-story wood, his dwelling and office. Thomas Davis, two-story wood, his dwelling; the fire originated in Colonel Davis' stable. On State street, between First and River streets. Isaac Merritt, two-story wood dwelling, occupied by Joseph Deuel. George Tibbits, two-story wood, occupied by Frederick Tator and Asaph Humphrey, as dwellings. D. G. Bears, one two-story wood and one of one-story wood occupied by Cyrus Hewett, William Phelps and A. Hill, as dwellings. Total sixty-nine stores and houses, besides about twelve stables, as many wood-houses; about ninety-three buildings."

The Mayor, Hon. Esaias Warren, to mitigate the sufferings of the needy, and to relieve the wants of the impoverished people, made a public appeal for aid through the newspapers, and a local committee was appointed to distribute such donations as were immediately forwarded to the distressed city. Among the many generous contributions received from various portions of the state and country, the following were published in the papers:

From Messrs. William F. and Samuel Mott, of New York city,	$ 50 00
William D. Cheever,	100 00


BURNT DISTRICT
JUNE 20. 1820
RIVER
STATE ST.
ST.
ST.
TROY BANK
FARMERS BANK
RIVER
FIRST ST.
CONGRESS ST.

William Stevenson, Cambridge,	50 00
Mr. Pond, Hartford, Conn.,	10 00
John Hone, Esq., New York City,	20 00
Gilbert Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie,	5 00
Joseph Graham, New York city,	100 00
Unknown, in New York city,	30 00
Edward P. Livingston, New York city,	100 00
Benjamin De Forest & Co., New York city,	50 00
From the Committee of the Second Ward,	521 22
From the Committee of the Third Ward,	838 00

Elder Ward, of Pittstown, a quantity of pork. James Canby, Brandywine, Pa., through his agents Thomas Buckley & Son, New York City, ten barrels of flour. From the United Society of Believers, at Watervliet, by their agents Peter Dodge and Luther Wells, two wagon loads of valuable provisions and useful articles. Colonel Albert Pawling, $20. Julius Hanks, of Gibbonsville, $20.

The City of New York sent the following general donations:

First Ward by Alderman Tooker,	$2,000 00
Second Ward by Alderman Townsends,	1,020 80
Third Ward by Mr. Talman,	627 70
Fourth Ward by Alderman Anthony and others,	643 19
Fifth Ward by Mr. Town and others,	292 68
Sixth Ward by Mr. Reynolds,	494 91
Seventh Ward by Alderman Mann,	428 10
Eighth Ward by Gen. North,	386 75
Tenth Ward by Mr. Munson,	333 22
	$6,227 35

The committee appointed to receive donations, for the relief of the sufferers from the fire, reported on the 19th of March, 1821, that they had received in money fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-nine cents, and in flour, provisions, vegetables, cheese, clothing and sundry household utensils, to a considerable amount. The committee expressed the great obligations under which Troy had been placed by the contributions from the different states, cities and towns, and to the United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers, at Enfield and Canterbury, New Hampshire; at Pittsfield and Tyringham, Mass.; at Enfield, Conn., and at New Lebanon and Watervliet, (Niskayuna) in this State, for the promptitude with which they came to the relief of Troy, loaded with the fruits of their charity. The members of the committee were Gurdon Corning, Joseph Russell, William Bradley, Joseph D. Selden, Zephaniah Filer, Thomas Skelding and Lewis Lyman.

These generous gifts were thankfully received and apportioned among the necessitous people. The appeal was answered by other donations of money, food and clothing from many different people and places, which the Troy people afterwards imitated whenever the cry of distress came up from an afflicted community.

The twelfth day of July was observed in Troy by all the churches as a day of public humiliation and prayer

The following incident connected with the fire appeared in the Budget of July 4th, 1820 "The immense quantity of grain, flour, provisions, &c., with which many stores four, five and six stories high were crowded full, still burn like a coal pit, and such is the depth of the cellars, that it is at present quite impracticable totally to extinguish the fire. It is a singular fact that whole barrels of wheat flour have been completely charred by the late fire and without the aid of water, formed a coal harder than that made from hard wood. A piece of this coal was taken from the ruin by a gentleman, who kept it sometime in his hands and handed it to others, and then carried it to Platt Titus' tavern, and delivered it to him to keep until he should leave the city, as he intended to take it with him. Platt Titus laid it in his bar and after some time it was discovered that the coal was on fire, and was burning so freely that had it not been discovered it is probable the house would soon have been in flames from it."

For the better protection of property in the city, a fire law was passed July 8th, which exhibits an extreme carefulness on the part of the city authorities. "No person shall smoke or carry any lighted or burning segar or pipe, in any street, alley, barn, stable or outhouse in the city, upon pain of forfeiting and paying for each and every such offence, the penalty of one dollar." Two suction engines were ordered from New York city by the corporation, and the city placed under the strictest surveillance of two fire wardens and the public conservators of property. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company lost by this fire one hundred and ten thousand dollars, all of which was paid in sixty days thereafter.

A meeting of the military officers residing in the county of Rensselaer, was called to meet at the house of Captain Samuel Mowris, in Troy, on the 10th of October, 1820. At this meeting, Major S. Cheever was called to the chair, and Lieutenant W. Palmer, was appointed Secretary. A constitution was then submitted to the meeting and adopted as the basis of the Rensselaer Military Association. The following persons were elected as officers thereof: Lieutenant

Colonel William L. Marcy, President; Colonel George R. Davis, First Vice President; Major Edward Whitford, Second Vice President; Colonel Barent Schuyler, Marshal; Major John Woodworth, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Major Thomas Turner, Jr., Recording Secretary; Lieutenant Alex. B. Converse, Treasurer. The other officers present were Major D. S. Wendell, Captain R. Christie, Captain C. Schuyler, Captain H. Mallory, Captain A. Bull, Captain J. Ladue, Captain H. F. Bayeux and Lieutenant Benj. Snedeker.

The establishment of a plough manufactory in Troy in the year 1818, by Nathaniel and Charles Starbuck, was an accession of no little importance to its business interests. For many years the farmers had been accustomed to use the rudest forms of farming implements. The ploughs with which they prepared their fields for seeding, were known as "bull-ploughs," the share of which was made of steel and the mould-board of wood. Quite an aversion existed among the Dutch farmers for any innovating forms of machinery and farming implements, and the firm of N. & C. Starbuck had great difficulty in introducing the improved Wood plough, which they had then begun to manufacture. It is said that the Dutch farmers had a superstitous belief that these iron ploughs "poisoned the soil and made the rocks grow." To overcome these singular prejudices, the Starbuck firm were accustomed to go into the country and leave one of their make of ploughs at every farm, asking the farmer to give it a fair trial, and agreeing to remove it on their return, if he was not disposed to purchase. The Starbuck Plough Manufactory was on the west side of River street, south of the present site of Fulton Market. The Rensselaer County Agricultural Fair was a great benefit to this firm, where they not only exhibited the qualities of their ploughs but also received merited diplomas. By these different means the Starbuck firm increased their sales and became widely known as the makers of the Jethro Wood plough. Previous to the year 1821, the first foundry ever established in Troy, was owned by Alpheus Hanks, Ephraim Gurley and Truman Hanks. It was situated on the south-east corner of Fifth and Grand Division streets, and was known as the Troy Air Furnace. In April, 1821, Ephraim Gurley was taken into the firm of C. & N. Starbuck, which was changed to the name of Starbucks & Gurley. Having purchased the Hot Air Furnace, and being the owners of the Troy Plough Factory, the firm began the casting of parts of machinery, ploughs, kettles, cauldrons and stoves. In 1823, Charles Starbuck died, and the firm was

then Starbuck & Gurley. After many other changes, the Starbuck firm of the present day, are the enterprising successors of these earlier partners.

Velocipedes at this early date were to be seen passing rapidly through the streets of Troy, propelled by the action of riders striking the road-way with their feet, and thus moving them onward with strides from twenty to thirty feet. The most successful of velocipedists in the city was Martin Russell, who was in the habit of riding his velocipede from Congress street to the Waterford bridge and return, a distance of eight miles, in an hour.

The notable enterprise of the Troy merchants and other business men was not destroyed by the burning of their stores and warehouses, but on the contrary their misfortunes seem to have inspirited them to renewed effort and to greater undertakings. In an article in the Troy Post of January 23d, 1821, the city and its prospects are thus described: "The amount of business transacted in this city during the last fall and present winter, far exceeds what could have been expected. Notwithstanding the low prices of country produce, hundreds of sleighs from the north and west daily thronged our streets for several weeks. The growing preference which the western farmers, who have grain to dispose of, give to this market, is an earnest of the future increase of the business of this city. The gloom which overspread our citizens immediately after the fire has disappeared. The desponding feelings excited by the view of the smoking ruins of the most commercial section of the city, were dissipated, when we saw about twenty-five new edifices reared amidst the ruins in the short space of five months after the fire. The extensive preparations now making for building, give additional animation to the scene. During the ensuing season, that portion of our city which was desolated by the fire, will be covered with buildings much superior in construction and value to those which were destroyed. Not only will our waste places be rebuilt, but other parts of the city will be improved by the erection of substantial buildings. Our enterprising merchants, far from sinking under their losses, have braced themselves to the shock and seem to have acquired new vigor in calamity. The poorer classes of our citizens, and those who were reduced to poverty by the fire, have been so far relieved by the charitable contributions of our citizens, that no instance of actual personal suffering, it is believed, now exists. And, although the loss of property was almost unparalleled, we rejoice that our merchants

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still command a capital for business equal to the exigencies of the extensive section of country of which this city is the natural market. The desolating fire will long be remembered as an afflicting dispensation of Providence; but under its gracious smiles, the enterprise of our citizens, will in a few years retrieve the losses they have sustained."

The establishment of the Female Seminary in Troy in the year 1821, gave to the city an institution for the education of young women which at that time had not its equal in the United States. The principal, Mrs. Emma Willard, was the first woman in America to place the standard of female education upon the same plane of study which was then pursued by young men in the various colleges and higher academies in the land. In the year 1819, while teaching in Middlebury, Vt., she submitted her plan for improving the education of females to Governor De Witt Clinton, at Albany. The Governor was convinced by this able teacher of the need of such an institution as was proposed by her, and through his influence and that of others, she was induced to remove her school to Waterford, with the understanding that she would receive the necessary aid from the State, which was needed to carry out her plans. The only legislative action taken, however, was the passage of a bill incorporating an institution on the plan proposed, appointing a board of trustees, and nominating Rev. Samuel Blatchford, President of the board. The school was placed under the inspection of the Regents of the University, and was to receive a share of the State literary fund. Mrs. Willard was at length compelled to relinquish the plans she had formed for the establishment of a female seminary at Waterford, for want of money, which was not appropriated, as expected, by the State Legislature, and to accept a proposition from the people of Troy to become the principal of an institution in their city. The corporation of Troy proposed to raise by tax four thousand dollars, and another fund was promised through subscriptions by the citizens. In the spring of 1821, she removed from Waterford, and in May began teaching in the lecture room of the Lyceum, and occupied two adjoining houses for ladies' studies and lodging rooms. In the meantime the old wooden building formerly known as Moulton's Coffee House, sixty by forty feet, three stories high, containing twenty-two rooms and a large ball-chamber, was purchased by the corporation, and was stripped of its weather-boarding, leaving nothing else than the frame and floors. The frame was filled in

with brick, and rooms arranged according to plans made by Mrs. Emma Willard. The building was to be completed in September, to be three stories in height above the basement, and to contain a dining room, as well as a kitchen and laundry. Many of the teachers had been educated by her for their several positions, and thus the institution was at once prepared for the career which was so auspiciously opened for it in Troy.

The Faculty was made up of the following persons: Mrs. Emma Willard, principal; Miss Elizabeth Sherrill, Angelica Gilbert, Mary Heywood and Elizabeth P. Huntington, teachers; Miss Sarah W. Ingalls, Mary H. Field, Mary E. Aiken and Elizabeth Whiting, assistant teachers. The pupils who attended the first session of the school from Troy were: Mary E. Aikin, Clarissa Butler, Hannah Corning, Julia F. Converse, Maria Cushman, Deborah Doolittle, Adaline Fassett, Emily Fitch, Mary Gardner, Lucretia Hudson, Theodosia Hudson, Angelica R. Lane, Harriet Mead, Lucretia Paine, Elizabeth Redfield, Julia Russell, Mary E. Richards, Mary Sim, Phebe Titus, Julia F. Tracey, Julia Truesdell, Sarah Vanderheyden, Maria Vandenburgh, Mary M. Wilson, Mary Warren, Lydia Warren, Harriet Warren, Phebe Warren and Mary Waters. The catalogue embraced ninety names of pupils in attendance from Troy and elsewhere. Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut were represented in the list of scholars.

The first Trustees of the Seminary were: Amasa Paine, David Buel, Jr., William Bradley, Joseph Russell, Richard P. Hart, James Mallory, Nathan Warren and Jeremiah Dauchy. The Committee of Ladies were: Mrs. Eunice Pawling, Mrs. Sally Tibbits, Mrs. Ann Douglass, Mrs. Ethelinda Selden, Mrs. Olivia Mallory, Mrs. Mary Mabbet, Mrs. Angelica Lane, Mrs Lydia Warren, Mrs. Sally Bliss and Mrs. Abigail Coe.

The death of Rev. Jonas Coe, on Sunday evening, July 21, 1822, deprived Troy of the best and most honored man among its inhabitants. The Presbyterian Church was not only bereaved of a faithful, an affectionate and a noble pastor, but the people in general, the local societies and neighboring communities, mourned his departure with no common sorrow. In an obituary notice, he is spoken of in these truthful words: "It has seldom fallen to our lot to record the death of a man so much beloved, and so extensively useful. He has been a faithful and laborious servant

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in the vineyard of his Lord and Master. He has been a practical, an everyday preacher of the gospel. In the sacred desk he has faithfully exhibited the humbling and purifying doctrines of the Cross; in his daily walk and conversation he has given a constant and living reproof to the profane, to the worldly-minded citizen, and the cold professor. In his life he exemplified the christian duties, in his death the christian graces. His private character was truly amiable. He was an affectionate husband, and the tenderest of parents. In his intercourse with society he was truly polite, for his actions were regulated by the essence of politeness—true benevolence. In his last illness, he manifested the most perfect resignation to the will of Heaven After taking a most affectionate leave of his family, he died, or rather fell asleep in Jesus, about 8 o'clock, without a struggle or a groan.

"His mind was tranquil and serene,
No terrors in his looks were seen."

"Well may an eye-witness say, 'Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his.' His loss will be deplored not only by his own church and congregation, to whose hearts he was very dear, but by many neighboring churches to whom he has been a father; by many neighboring pastors, to whom he has been a counsellor and a friend, and by the Presbyterian church at large, in whose councils he has often presided. His funeral will be attended and a sermon delivered this day at three o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian church "[1]

Thus passed away the first preacher of the gospel to the inhabitants of Troy. On a tablet in the first Presbyterian church, is the following inscription: "Inscribed to the memory of Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D., ordained first pastor of this church, June 25, 1793; died July 21, 1822, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, having discharged the duties of an affectionate and faithful shepherd twenty-nine years "

This vacancy in the pulpit of the first Presbyterian church, was filled by Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, of the Presbytery of Georgia. He preached his first sermon to the congregation on the first Sunday in September, 1822. A call was given him the eleventh day of the following November. He did not, however, officiate regularly as the pastor of the church until June, 1823, when he returned from a visit to the south, where he had passed the winter for the benefit of

1 Troy Post, July 23, 1822.

his health. His installment as pastor of the Presbyterian church and congregation on Wednesday, the 18th of June, 1823, was as follows:

"The Rev. Mr Rodgers, of Sandy Hill, introduced the public solemnities of the day by imploring the divine benediction—reading the Scriptures, and an appropriate Hymn—and supplicating the throne of Grace The sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, of Cambridge, from 2 Cor. 6, 10: 'As poor yet making many rich.' The Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansingburgh, presided, and gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Absalom Peters, of Bennington, delivered an address to the congregation. The concluding prayer was offered up by the Rev. John R Coe, of Whitehall. 1823.

"Of all the exercises of the day, it may be said with great truth, that they were highly appropriate and instructive. Fixed and solemn attention pervaded the assembly; and we trust that the records of another world will show, that the interesting and affecting scene has been followed by much good. The musick of the day was selected with judgment and performed with taste, and could not fail of exciting the finest emotions, and of receiving the approbation of every lover of song." [1]

The spirit with which Troy set forth its claims as the head of steam navigation on the Hudson, is clearly illustrated in the following article, and which also shows the practical wisdom which governed its prosperity and growth at that time: "It is already felt at Troy, that measures of self-defence are necessary. Competition is awakened on every side. Still self-defence is not the only object. Troy has an acquired right to share fully in porportion to its capital and spirit in the trade which it contributes to open with the regions of the west. It depends on the spirit of this community to secure that valuable right. A new era in our internal commerce is this year to commence. It is not only the interior of this growing commonwealth, but that boundless traffic which has heretofore been divided between New Orleans, Philadelphia and Montreal, that is now to flow through a middle channel, direct to New York, and must have a convenient place of transhipment at the *head of steam navigation* on the Hudson Shall this be Albany or shall it be Troy?

"Troy cannot likewise have the privilege of steam navigation for sixteen years to come, *unless under the rights of a patentee* in steam

1 Troy Post, June 24, 1823.

navigation, who can oppose the monopoly, or operate independently of its license under the protection of the laws of the United States, ready to be extended to it according to the law of Congress, of February, 1819.

"We know that capital commands business. But as there is also capital at Albany, let adequate causes combine to lead the main current of trade there, and the capital of Troy may in a considerable degree follow it. Such is invariably the practice of men, and especially of young men in business. Leave this place in possession of its natural advantages *only*, and give Albany all the artificial advantages contemplated, and its prosperity will be greatly increased, and in some measure at the expense of this city.

"But on the other hand let this place be made the *head of steam navigation on the Hudson*, and what will be the effect. The river is here a *natural* basin. The canal boats descend into it, and may be made to come over to the wharves very conveniently. They receive loading from the stores, or directly from the steam tow boats, which may arrive in regular succession every day from New York. Troy becomes so annexed to the metropolis that it may be found preferable to purchase goods here rather than there, to the extent of the capital employed here. The disadvantages of the navigation of the river below disappears before the power of steam; and loading will here be not only two hours nearer its destination in the country than at Albany, but the expense of six miles toll, and delays of the locks saved.

"Finally the essence of good policy is to *lead* trade by accommodation, and not force it into artificial channels.

"It naturally converges to this point and center, from the west and east, the north and the south. Make it for the *interest* of the people to come to Troy.

"The passage across the Mohawk will be attended with some risk and delay, and must be unpleasant, perhaps dangerous to passengers. The people of the north will not be satisfied till they can come in a *canal packet* into the heart of Troy, as they do now into Utica, and as they will come into Albany.

"To be on an equal footing the Troy canal ought never to be given up. The northern canal boats ought to meet the steam boats at Troy, or the country will not have a choice of markets.

"A line of wagons and stages will then be run between Schenectady and this ferry, to carry and bring passengers, and the more light

and valuable loading, in order to avoid the delay of the numerous locks near Cohoes. The turnpike road may be thus made excellent property.

"Thus all the usual causes of the prosperity of a place may be combined, and Troy, with its natural advantages for mills, manufactories, mechanic arts, and commerce, must be progressively prosperous."[1]

A daily line of stages (Sundays excepted) between Troy and Schenectady, began running on Monday, May the fifth, leaving Schenectady, at 8 o'clock A. M. and Lasell's Tavern in Troy, the same day at 4 o'clock P. M. The fare was seventy-five cents each way. The owner of the stages, Thomas Powell, of Schenectady, in his advertisement stated that "As this is an establishment entirely new; it is not likely to be very profitable at first, but the proprietor hopes in time, with the assistance of his friends, to make it a great accommodation to the public, and merely asks a remuneration for necessary expenses."

The rocky heights of Mount Olympus, in the northern boundary of the city, apparently was considered a place worthy of resort by the inhabitants of Troy. In the early summer of this year, W. D. Van der Heyden erected on the pinnacle of the prominence, a commodious, octagonal building, and made along the declivitous sides, an easy walk to the roadway below. A keeper remained in the building night and day during the summer, and was prepared to furnish visitors with such cooling cordials and other seasonable beverages as might be desired. Pointers were also placed by the proprietor to direct the attention of visitors to the different views. The Round house remained upon Mount Olympus until it was burned, on the night of the thirteenth of February, 1830.

The following geological description of Mount Olympus appeared in one of the newspapers of that time: "The summit of the rock is one hundred and twenty feet higher than low water mark, at the northern termination of the tide waters of the Hudson, one hundred and seventy-eight miles from the ocean, calculating from below the Narrows, south of New York City. It consists of a rock of sessile argillite, with its layers dipping to the south-east as to form an average angle of 65° with the horizon. It is mostly of the glazed slate variety. It contains much carburet of iron, iron pyrites and a curi-

1 Troy Post, May 13, 1823.

ously striated variety of quartz between the natural cleavages: small specimens of anthracite have also been found in it."

The fifth religious organization which was formed in Troy was the "First Restorationist Society," more commonly known at this day as the First Universalist Church. The first trustees of this incorporated body of believers were: Hon. Henry Koon, James Adams, Bela Barber, Samuel Smith and Adam Smith. Rev. Lemuel Willis was the first elected minister of the society. On Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1823, the corner stone of the church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by the pastor elect. The church was built on the south side of Ferry street between First and Second streets, and was a wooden structure two stories in height, with a seating capacity for five hundred persons.

The Troy Savings Bank was incorporated April 23d, 1823, and the following persons were appointed the first managers of the institution: John Gary, Derick Lane, Richard P. Hart, Gurdon Corning, John Thomas, John Paine, Nathan Warren, Lewis Lyman, Platt Titus, James Van Schoonhoven, Henry Mallory, Leland Howard, Joseph Russell, Samuel Gale, Townsend McCoun, William Bradley, Alanson Douglas, William Smith and David Buel, Jr. The Board of Managers met at Platt Titus' Tavern, on Friday, Aug. 1st, 1823, for the purpose of organizing the institution. Townsend McCoun was chosen Chairman and John Paine, Secretary, of the meeting. The officers elected were Townsend McCoun, President; Richard P. Hart, First Vice President, and Lewis Lyman, Second Vice President.

The by-laws of the Troy Savings Bank were adopted on Friday evening, August 15th, in which it was stated that the bank was to be opened every Saturday evening, from six to eight o'clock. Deposits of one dollar or any larger sum was to be received. The lowest sum which would be allowed interest was five dollars, and no fractional part of a dollar was to be received. The Treasurer was on every Monday morning to deposit in the Farmers' Bank all moneys in his hands to the credit of the Troy Savings Bank.

An arrangement was made with the Farmers' Bank, by which the banking room of that institution was to be used for receiving deposits in the Savings Bank, and for the transaction of its business generally. The money deposited in the Savings Bank was to be loaned to the Farmers' Bank at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

The opening of the bank is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Troy Sentinel: "The Troy Savings Bank was opened last Saturday evening, (August 30th, 1823,) at the Farmers' Bank, for the first time. There were ten deposits made, amounting to $359, Among the number of depositors, I noticed four colored women who deposited each $20, $25, $51, $14, and also two minors each $1. On Tuesday, November 11th, 1823, $3,884 were the gross deposits made to that date, and it was stated that one female had made a deposit of money every Saturday evening, from the opening of the bank in August.

The completion of the State dam and the sloop lock at the north of the city, were thus honored by the citizens of Troy: "Yesterday morning, Monday, September 1st, 1823, the waters of the Hudson were seen dashing over the dam in beautiful style. In the forenoon, the Corporation of the city turned out to greet the arrival of the large and beautiful lake boat Gleaner, from St. Albans, Vt., and the canal boat of our citizen, Mr. Whipple, from Whitehall. These are the two first vessels that have passed through the sloop lock just above us, which completes the connection of the northern canal with the river Hudson, and our citizens were anxious to testify their gratification at the long-wished for opening of this navigation. Accordingly, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. a procession, composed of the Corporation and a large concourse of citizens, escorted by the uniform companies of Troy, was formed under the command of Captain Pitcher, and marched to the upper end of River street, opposite the place where the two boats were lying The Gleaner and another large boat were grappled together, and the Corporation, with the Light Infantry went on board. The decks of the boats furnished convenient room for the military to form, and as they floated past the city with colors flying and music playing, they returned with their musketry the salutes, which were fired by the artillery, posted at different stations along the shore. Thus honor due was paid to this interesting occasion."[1]

The length of the dam was eleven hundred feet, and height nine feet. The inside length of the sloop lock was one hundred and fourteen feet, the width thirty feet, height twenty-five feet, and the lift nine feet. The cost of the dam was $92,270.

The opening of the Erie canal on Wednesday, the 8th of October, 1823, was celebrated by the people of Troy in the following practi-

[1] The Troy Sentinel, September 2, 1823.

cal manner: "When the procession of boats from the junction of the western and northern canals, had passed on to Albany, according to the order of arrangements previously made, the TROJAN TRADER, a western freight boat, came down to the bridge near the Gibbonsville (West Troy) basin, opposite this city, and took on board *the first load of merchandise sent from the Hudson west on the Erie canal.* The goods had been purchased several days and were only waiting for the navigation to be opened. As the occasion was new and interesting to us here, our merchants took some little pains to manifest their gratification. As the side cut into the river opposite to Troy was not yet done, and as the junction canal, though completed and filled with water, could not yet be opened so as to permit the Trojan Trader to come around by Waterford down the Hudson to be loaded at the wharf, it became necessary to transport the goods on wheels across the river to the place of embarkation on the main trunk of the canal. Accordingly in the morning, this necessity being intimated to the carmen of Troy, with an alacrity highly honorable to their public spirit, they volunteered their services with one accord, to take the goods over. After loading their teams they proceeded in two divisions to the two ferries, and being, through the liberality of Mr. Vanderheyden, the proprietor of the two ferries, taken across in his horse boats, toll free, they had the goods all on the bank of the canal by twelve o'clock. Several of our citizens lent their assistance to load the boat, and at two o'clock, the Trader, having on board upwards of twenty-five tons of merchandise, with her flag flying, and amid the cheers of assembled Trojans, started for the west. The Trojan Trader is commanded by Captain Brace, she is bound for Rochester, and on her flag are painted the following words: 'FROM TROY; THE FIRST WESTERN BOAT LOADED AT HUDSON'S RIVER.'

"There were between eight and ten tons of merchandise which the Trader could not take; these were put on board THE TROY, another western boat, owned at Auburn.

The following are the names of the merchants who purchased the above mentioned merchandise, together with their places of abode: Jesse Doolittle, Ithaca, Tompkins Co.; C. Kellogg & Co., Kelloggsville, Cayuga Co.; D. O. Kellogg & Co., Owasco, Cayuga Co.; Charles Kellogg, Sempronius, Cayuga Co.; Elisha Wells, Utica, Oneida Co., J. & E. Congdon, Rochester, Monroe Co.; W. & E. L. Haskins Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.; David Batty, Hamburgh, Erie

Co.; Gideon Ramsdall, Farmington, Ontario Co.; Hiram Pierce, Hammond, St. Lawrence Co.; A. Rowley & Co., Governeur, St. Lawrence Co.; John Loop, Edwards, St Lawrence Co. The three last mentioned houses take their goods on the canal to Rochester, and thence down Lake Ontario.

"The above list, though containing but a small portion of the customers of this city at the west, will serve to convey some idea of the trade with Troy established in that quarter of the State, before the construction of the canal; and now that noble highway is opened, leading by our doors, from the great western interior, may not our merchants reasonably expect to extend their business connections in that region?

"Thus, while the pomp was at Albany—while exulting multitudes crowded her streets and squares, and that ancient city was honored by a numerous train of ardent promoters of the best interests of the country, convened to mingle congratulations with her own public spirited and enlightened citizens, upon one of the most momentous occasions in the annals of time,—Troy also was not without her gratification; she too received a portion of the abundant blessing, and was thankful."[1]

The side-cut opposite to Troy was completed on Saturday, Nov. 15th. In the afternoon the locks were in readiness, the water was let in, and the packet-boat Superior, with a party of Trojans on board, passed through and crossed over to the city. Two freight-boats also, which had been waiting a few days for the cut to be opened, came through, one laden with staves and the other with wheat, and crossed over to unload their cargoes at the wharves of Troy.

This bold undertaking of the people of Troy in despatching the first boat westward in the Erie Canal, and not participating in the general celebration at Albany, was sharply criticised by the press of Lansingburgh and Albany. However, the more liberal opinion of the National Democrat was thus expressed by its editor:

"The enterprise of the Trojans is worthy of all imitation. We believe that without exception they are the most enterprising people in the United States. There is among them a noble spirit of rivalship, untinctured by jealousy of each other. No man appears to envy, but every man to emulate the genius, talent and industry of his neighbor. They are determined, if they do fall in the scales of

1 The Troy Sentinel, October 10, 1823.

commercial, manufacturing and mechanical competition, that they will fall honorably in a firm and persevering struggle for pre-eminence. May they never fall, but may they continue to rise; and may all their sister cities pursue the same generous career, and rise by the same honorable and noble spirit of ambition."

Apollo Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which had for a number of years a lodge room in the tavern of Z. Curtis, where now the American House is situated, on the seventh day of February, 1824, dedicated a new assembly room in the Troy House. The Troy Sentinel of February 10th, thus refers to the ceremonies: 1824.

"The beautiful new Hall erected in the Troy House by the members of the Apollo Lodge and the Apollo Chapter, was dedicated on Saturday evening, by the name of St. John's Hall, by the M. W. Joseph Enos, G. M.; R. W. John Brush, D. G. M., and the officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge. The ceremony of dedication was performed in a very impressive manner. A prayer and exhortation were made by the M. W. Rev. brother Lacy, which added greatly to the solemnity of the service. The assemblage of members of the fraternity was numerous, and after the ceremonies were concluded, they partook of an elegant supper prepared by Mr. Titus."

Early in the summer of 1824, the Troy & Boston Stage Line was established by John Barney and Arthur Milliken, of Troy, Josiah Richmond, of Hoosick; Sylvester and Ware, of Williamstown; Samuel Bowen, of Adams; Chester Mitchell and David Stowell, Jr., of Cummington; D. W. Graves, of Goshen, and Joshua Curtis, of Northampton. The route was via Lansingburgh, Pittstown, Hoosick Four Corners, Williamstown, Adams, Cummington to Northampton, and there to connect with the line by Amherst College and Barre, to Boston. The stage left Troy every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at nine o'clock, and the fare to Northampton from Troy was four dollars, and to Boston, seven dollars and fifty cents. "The advantages to travellers, through this route, particularly those going from the eastward to the westward, or to the Springs, will be manifest by simply stating that a stage leaves Troy for Schenectady at three o'clock P. M. on the same days that the stages of the above line arrive at Troy from Williamstown, and that the regular line of packet boats on the Erie canal runs directly from Schenectady to Lockport, within thirty miles of Buffalo. A regular line of stages also runs every day from Schenectady to Buffalo, through Utica. There will

also be a daily communication, by extra stages, from Troy to Ballston and Saratoga Springs, during the summer season."

This line of stages had its office at the Bull's Head Tavern, kept by Elias Lasell, corner of River and Second streets.

The first town clock put up in Troy was one placed in the tower of the old Baptist church steeple on Third street, in 1824. It had three dials, one facing the west, and the others north and south. It was built by Stephen Hasham, of Charlestown, New Hampshire. The city agreed to pay for the clock if the Trustees of the Baptist Society would let it remain in the tower of the church and have it wound up free of any expense to the city. The clock cost five hundred and fifty dollars, for which the city made appropriations.

The newspapers this year advocated the lighting of the streets with lamps, and suggested the need of door numbers and the placing of boards with the names of intersecting streets lettered upon them, at the different corners in the city.

The most memorable event in the history of the Troy was the visit of General La Fayette to the city, in the autumn of 1824.

"At a meeting of the Common Council, August 10th, 1824, it was resolved, that the Mayor, Hon. Esaias Warren, be requested to tender General La Fayette, the congratulations of the inhabitants of Troy, upon his arrival in this country, once so successfully defended by his sword, and request him, by a visit to this city, to afford them an opportunity of giving him personal assurance of their high estimation of his public and private virtues."

The following committee of arrangements was designated by the Common Council, for the reception of General La Fayette: Albert Pawling, Derick Lane, Ephraim Morgan, Benjamin Smith, Stephen Warren, Gurdon Corning, James Mallory, George Tibbits, John D. Dickinson, Joseph Russell and John P. Cushman.

The grand reception given La Fayette on Saturday, the eighteenth day of September, 1824, is thus described in the columns of The Troy Sentinel of September 21st:

"Reception of La Fayette in Troy.—On Saturday last, Troy had the happiness to receive La Fayette. The day was uncommonly serene, and the ceremonies were appropriate and interesting. Indeed, considering the uncertainty that existed until Friday, concerning the time of the General's arrival and stay among us, the committee are entitled to very emphatic praise for the ample charac-

ter and good taste of their arrangements; and we are sure our citizens universally accord with us in this opinion.

"The General accompanied by his suite, the Governor of the State of New York and his suite, and the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Albany, came up from Albany on the canal, in the packet-boat Schenectady. He was expected as early as ten o'clock, but it had been found impossible by the Albany committee, with their most active exertions to expedite his departure from their city sufficiently early for that purpose At half-past one, however, the cannon at the U. S. Arsenal in Gibbonsville, announced his approach, in a national salute, and at two o'clock, he reached the side-cut. There he was met by a deputation from the Troy Committee of Arrangements, and the packet-boat Schenectady, with all on board, was taken down through the locks into the river. Near the mouth of the side-cut, eight boats were waiting to tow the Schenectady across to the city. This part of the spectacle was strikingly beautiful. The boats were each fitted with a mast on which was hoisted the national flag; each was furnished with four strong oarsmen, and in the stern of each, to guide the movement, sat the master of the sloop to which the boat belonged. The names of the sloop masters who manifested their public spirit on the occasion, (and we believe they included all belonging to the city who were not absent,) were Captains Fraser, Hawkins, Smalley, Coffin, Dale, Burdick, Rowland and Comstock. We would give the names of the rowers if we had been able to procure them; for the alacrity with which they rendered their services and the manner in which they executed their task, was worthy of all praise. The boats being arranged in line, and connected by hawsers, took the Schenectady in tow, and pulling out into the river far enough to clear the point of the shoal that stretches along the south side of the channel leading from the lock, they turned with a graceful sweep down the river, and gave to view the beautiful line in its whole length. Upon arriving opposite to the upper ferry, they again turned, and stood right across to the city. A fine band of music from Albany was stationed on the Schenectady, and the oars were pulled to martial and patriotic airs There was perfect silence in the boats, their course being directed by signal from the sloop-master in the hindmost; and as the striped and starred banner floated out upon the fresh breeze, and the tough oars bent to the sinewy arms that swept them in even cadence, the spectacle was strikingly beautiful. After the General, with his retinue, had passed the U.

S Arsenal, on his way to the side-cut, five beautiful uniform companies from Albany, who had escorted him from that city, crossing at the ferry, united with the military of Troy, and the whole were paraded in Ferry street, to wait his landing When he landed, he was received by the Committee of Arrangements, and the Hon. George Tibbits, in the name of the committee, and in behalf of the citizens, made him the following appropriate address:

"General La Fayette—The citizens of Troy, by their committee, bid you a most cordial welcome. Your unremitted devotion to the cause of civil and religious freedom, has rendered your name illustrious wherever liberty and the rights of man are respected. The emancipation of this country from a state of colonial dependence, was an effort worthy of the patriots by whose counsels and arms it was effected, and among them your name stands conspicuous. The labors, the privations, the sacrifices of those worthies, and more especially your own disinterested efforts, are remembered by the people of these States with a deep sense of gratitude, increasing as the precepts and measures of the patriots of the revolution have been tested, and their principles practically developed in the progressive and unexampled prosperity of the country.

"Long, very long, may your health and life be continued to witness the fruits of the labors in which you so largely participated. You will behold these fruits in the forms of our governments, insuring freedom with order; in our systems of jurisprudence, securing public peace with private rights; in our seminaries of learning, where to every individual, rich or poor, the benefits of education are extended, in our different but harmonious modes of divine worship; in the conversion of an immense wilderness into fruitful fields; in the rise, increase and accumulated number of our cities, towns and villages; in the establishment of manufactories; in the internal and external commerce of the country; in fine, you will behold the results of the labors and principles of the patriots of the revolution, identified with the institutions of an enterprising, industrious and religious people, contented with their lot, submissive to the laws, at peace at home and with all the world; and ascribing their numerous blessings primarily, under Providence, to the patriot heroes with whom you acted so distinguished a part, and with whose services your own will be held in unfailing remembrance.

"Be assured, sir, that after a lapse of more than forty years, your devoted efforts in our struggle for independence, applied at times

most critical, in manner most efficient, have not been forgotten, and that the citizens of Troy unanimously greet you with their most cordial welcome.

"To this address General La Fayette replied in substance as follows: That he very highly appreciated the friendly sentiments expressed towards him by the people of Troy. That it gave him the most sincere gratification to find the country in the harmonious, peaceful, happy and flourishing condition, in which he found it, that improvements had been made every where to an extent far exceeding his expectation The contrast in that respect between the present time and forty years past, when he left the country, was astonishingly great, and in no place greater than at Troy, where when he last saw it, there was but one small house, but where he now saw a beautiful city, and a numerous and flourishing population.

"At this point the procession formed in the following order: Marshal and Assistants; Military Escort, Citizens, four abreast, Military officers in uniform, four abreast, Masonic Brethren; Clergy; Committee of Arrangements; General La Fayette's Carriage, Carriages containing his Suite.

"A train of other carriages followed, and the procession moved up Ferry street, then up First street, then up Congress street, then up Second street, then up Albany street, then up Third street, then down River street to the Troy House.

"The General, accompanied by Colonel Lane, of this city, who was of the Jersey line during the revolutionary war, rode in a superb barouche, drawn by a pair of beautiful brown horses. The General's suite occupied the two next carriages, and among them were his son, George Washington La Fayette, M. Vasseur, his Secretary, and Colonel Huger, the chivalrous friend who aided in the attempt to rescue him from the dungeons of Olmutz. As he passed through the streets, they were filled with admiring and grateful throngs, pressing along to catch another and another look at the illustrious visitor, their country's benefactor. The front of every house was filled with spectators, in all its stories, and

> "You would have thought the very windows spake,
> So many greedy looks of young and old,
> Through casements darted their desiring eyes
> Upon his visage.

"When the head of the procession arrived at the Troy House, it halted, and the General moved forward between the opened ranks

of the military, to the front of the building, where he alighted and was conducted into the front parlor, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Here he was addressed by the Recorder in the following manner, in the name of the Corporation, the Mayor being out of town:

"General La Fayette—In behalf of the inhabitants of Troy, I greet your happy arrival, I bid you welcome to this land of your adoption—to the scenes of your early glory. The universal enthusiasm with which you have been received by all classes of our citizens, has already convinced you, that the people of America cherish the most lively gratitude for you, their National Benefactor. The important services which you have rendered our country have been without precedent and will remain without parallel. In the most gloomy period of our Revolution—in times of the greatest peril and danger—when all but the stoutest hearts were appalled by the prospect before them, you came among us a volunteer, from a foreign land. Your presence inspired our councils with new hopes, and our armies with fresh courage. Though destitute of almost all the means of defense, you found abundant resources in the unconquerable resolution of our people. Your congenial spirit associated you with the heroes of our country—with them you fought, and with them you conquered.

"You now find us a nation arrived at vigorous manhood—conscious of our strength, and animated by the same principles of freedom—bidding defiance to embattled nations, and ready to render that aid to others, which we then so much needed ourselves.

"The Tree of Liberty which you assisted in planting has taken deep root, and has shot forth vigorous branches. The enemies of free government behold its fair fruit, and sicken at the sight; with instinctive horror they dread the 'contagion' of this bright 'example.'

"But how gratifying to your benevolent mind is the reflection that you have not lived in vain; that you have eminently contributed to that happiness and prosperity, which you every where witness in our country. The city which we inhabit, may justly claim you as a founder. It has not been built upon the ruin of others, to gratify the capricious vanity of a proud monarch, who more often places his glory in the demolition of cities and the destruction of men. It has risen and flourished with the prosperity of our country; it is the genuine offspring of that freedom, which you fought and bled to establish.

"Americans consider you as part of themselves. The old men greet you as a brother; the young men respect you as a father The fame and the glory of La Fayette we regard as the fame and the glory of America. We are happy that the reputation of our country has been maintained, and that the integrity of our country's friend has never been sullied; that under every vicissitude, you have been true to the principles of freedom; that under every form of oppression you have been

"The foe of tyrants and the friend of man."

"Hoping for the more general diffusion of the principles of liberty, and wishing you personally all possible felicity, permit me once more to bid you welcome to this land of happiness and freedom.

"To this very neat address, the General replied in substance as follows:

"I am sensibly affected by the honors conferred upon me by the American people. The kindness with which they have received my conduct, has magnified my merit. America may justly be proud of her Revolutionary heroes and sages. it is my greatest glory to have been associated with them in their dangers. I join with you in the hope that the blessings of freedom will be more generally diffused, and that the bright example of America will not be lost to the nations of the earth. This city is a happy illustration of the blessings of liberty secured to you by your excellent constitution. When I was formerly in this country, there was but one house on the spot where now stands this splendid city.

"After a few moments passed in this room, the General was conducted up stairs and out upon an open balcony on a level with the second floor, where he had full view of the crowd, and at the same time gave the eager multitudes a favorable opportunity to see him—to trace his lineaments, and feast their eyes on his beaming and benignant face.

"This balcony was very tastefully fitted out. It was of a strong frame work, up the front and at the corners of which, rose four young pines with their branches woven across, and sustaining an arch, on which was inscribed this motto:

"Welcome La Fayette: The Friend of Washington, The Friend of America, The Friend of Liberty

"On a perch, stationed directly over the crown of the arch, stood a living eagle, in the strength of his beak and the pride of his eye. His restless action, as he was excited by the crowd, was strikingly

majestic; and ever and anon, as he was startled by the shifting scene, he would open his strong pinions as if for flight. The General was particularly pleased with his appearance, and the happy thought of placing him there, and expressed his gratification in very warm terms.

"After remaining a short time on the balcony, a deputation from the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this city, who have a splendid hall in the upper story of the Troy House, waited on him with an invitation to honor them with his presence. He accepted the invitation, and having been admitted, his Honor Judge Buel, one of the Companions, addressed him. As the address was extemporaneous, the author has kindly furnished the following as the substance of what was said:

"Illustrious Companion—In behalf of the Chapter of Ancient Royal Arch Masons, I hail you as a welcome guest Having from our days of childhood learned to associate the name of La Fayette with that of Washington and the Independence of our country, we delight to mingle in those expressions of gratitude and joy which have burst forth from the hearts of ten millions of freemen upon your arrival in the land of your adoption,—and we feel much honored that you afford us this opportunity of saluting you as a Companion and Brother, in this place consecrated to benevolence and the social virtues Long may you live to enjoy the gratitude of a nation indebted for its independence and prosperity to your patriotic exertions—and to assert, as you always have done, the principles of liberty without fear and without reproach. And when you shall have finished the *work* allotted to you on earth by the Great Architect of the universe, may you be received as a Companion in that celestial Arch to which all worthy Masons hope to be exalted.

"General La Fayette, in reply, remarked that it was a very agreeable circumstance of his visit to have received the higher degrees of Masonry in America. That he had always respected the institution and felt much gratified by this interview with his brethren.

"After coming from the ceremonies of the Chapter, he sat down, with a numerous company, to a superb cold collation The table was excellently spread, and Mr. Titus exhibited his usual good taste and judgment in the selection and arrangement of the dishes. As soon as the company had partaken of the collation, the General proceeded to the Troy Female Seminary, where the ladies of Troy had assembled to greet him, and pay him their portion of the common gratitude. The enterprise of the ladies had procured the

frame work of an arbor to be constructed, reaching from the street across the small park to the front of the Seminary building, and with their own hands they had covered it with evergreens and decked it with flowers. On an arch at the entrance was the motto: "America Commands Her Daughters to Welcome Her Deliverer, La Fayette." The ladies were drawn up in ranks on each side of the arbor, and as the General entered it, he was met by a committee of nine ladies, with Mrs. Albert Pawling at their head. The General was introduced to the committee by Col. Lane, and was then addressed in the following very neat and appropriate manner by Mrs. Pawling:

"RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR—The Ladies of Troy rejoice in the opportunity of meeting the illustrious friend and early benefactor of their much loved country, and through me, tender to you, sir, their most affectionate respects and cordial welcome to this now peaceful and happy land. The Ladies are also proud in being able to present, in the pupils of the adjoining Seminary, a living testimony of the blessings conferred by that independence which you, sir, so essentially contributed to establish, and in which our sex enjoy a prominent share. Permit me, sir, the pleasure of introducing you to the Principal and Assistant Teachers of the Troy Female Seminary, an institution which we consider an honor to our city and and country.

"In reply, the General expressed his happiness at such a cordial reception from the ladies of Troy; and was then conducted up the arbor to the front of the edifice, on the steps of which the principal of the Seminary, Mrs. Emma Willard, was waiting to receive him. The steps ascend from each side, and on their front was an arch, surrounded by evergreens and flowers, bearing this well-adapted inscription: "We Owe Our Schools to Freedom; Freedom to La Fayette." He was handed up the steps and introduced to Mrs. Willard by Mrs. Pawling. On the landing place he found himself under a canopy of evergreens and flowers, from the centre of which, and directly over his head, depended a beautiful wreath. Here the principal of the Seminary was standing, at the entrance of the hall, and within it her beautiful school was arrayed, with their instructress of music, prepared to perform the following fine lines, written for the occasion by Mrs. Willard herself When the General had been introduced, they were sung

"And art thou, then, dear Hero come,
And do our eyes behold the man,
Who nerved his arm and bared his b-east
For us, ere yet our life began;
For us and for our native land,
Thy youthful valor dared the war
And now, in winter of thine age,
Thou 'st come and left thy loved ones far.

CHORUS.

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee;
Columbia's daughters, lo! we bend,
And claim to call thee Father, Friend.

But was 't our country's rights alone
Impelled Fayette to Freedom's van?
No, 'twas the love of human kind,
It was the sacred cause of man—
It was benevolence sublime,
Like that which sways the Eternal mind!
And, benefactor of the world,
He shed his blood for all mankind.

CHORUS.

Then deep and dear thy welcome be;
Nor think thy daughters far from thee;
Daughters of human-kind we bend,
And claim to call thee Father, Friend.

"The instructress of music, Miss Smith, whose voice is one of almost unmatched sweetness and richness of tone, and who plays and sings with great expression, performed the air, accompanying her voice on the piano; and the whole school joined in the chorus. At the close of the music, two pupils, one of them the daughter of his excellency Governor Cass, of Michigan, stepped forward, as the representatives of the youth of their own sex throughout the country, and presented him, one a copy of Mrs. Willard's "Plan of Female Education," and the other a copy of the lines just sung, beautifully printed on a sheet of embossed paper, bordered with blue. The General was then handed from the steps and down the arbor, by the Principal of the Seminary, followed by the lady committee. At the entrance of the arbor next the street, the barouche was in waiting, into which he was handed by Col. Lane, when the escort took him again, and conducted him down to the ferry, on his return to Albany On his way to the ferry, the citizens, in their anxiety to speak to him and hear him speak, as well as to see him,

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thronged around and hung upon his carriage in such clusters that it was difficult to pass along; and indeed, the press and his own goodness of disposition, often stopped him to shake hands with the eager population.

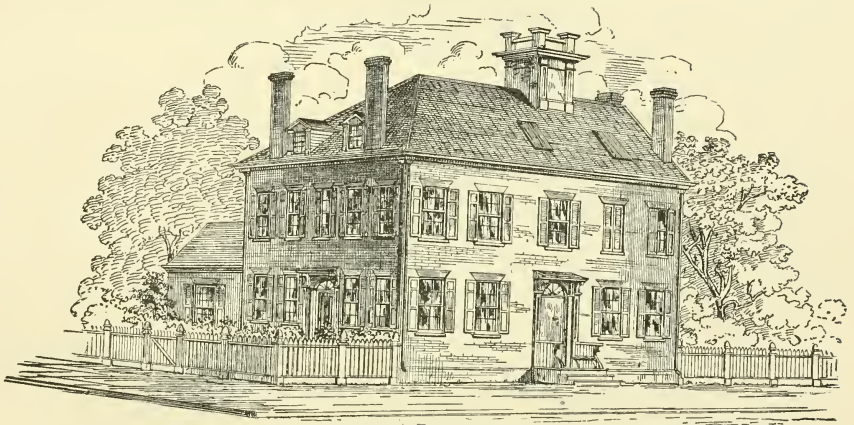
"On one of these occasions, just at the brow of the hill in Ferry street, near Babcock's, a very interesting incident occurred. A very decent, respectable looking mechanic, whose name we are unable to state, pressed up to the carriage, bearing in his arms above the heads of the crowd his little boy, a child about three years old, which he presented to La Fayette, and begged his blessing, saying that he himself was the son of a man who had served under the General two campaigns during the war of the Revolution. The blessing was of course granted, and was accompanied with the expression of much gratification at finding so respectable a citizen in the son of one of his old fellow-soldiers. When he embarked on board the ferry boat, to re-cross the river, his departure was cheered by the presence and the shout of the whole multitude, and by the presence of a long array of our fair countrywomen, waving their hands and handkerchiefs.

"The General saw several individuals who had served with him in the Revolution, and some who had shared with him the dangers and the glory of the same field. Col. Lane, for instance, had been with him in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown.

"But although the whole scene was interesting, yet no part of it was in our view so peculiarly striking and significant, as the reception at the Female Seminary; and we understand that La Fayette himself observed that nothing had affected him more since his arrival in the country, than the verses and the manner of their performance. The reference in the chorus to his own daughters, left behind him in a distant country, and the affectionate urging of their own claim to call him 'father, friend,' were deeply pathetic, and as the maiden pupils, in the flower of their youth, and the ardent sincerity of their sex, bent together in confirmation of their vow of filial reverence, tears filled their eyes as well as his, and bore witness to the power of the scene. Before leaving his position, he requested several copies of the lines to send home to his daughters. It was only till two days before the arrival of the nation's guest in Troy, that the ladies adopted the design, which they so happily executed. There was such a speaking propriety—such a beautiful fitness, in it, that there is no one who feels a just pride in the reputation of his

own city, or entertains any adequate conceptions of the nature of the occasion, but must congratulate himself and his neighbors at the result.

"Though our free institutions have been fruitful of blessings to all—to both sexes and to every condition—yet there is no portion of society that owes them and their founders such emphatic gratitude as woman in her collective capacity; for the principles of a rational, tempered and honorable equality, on which those institutions are based, have, in their practical operation, done more to promote her true interest and augment her real dignity, than human institutions had ever done before. There was, moreover, no place where the women of this rising city could assemble so conveniently, or with so much feminine propriety, to pay their respects and show their grateful sense of the merits of a national benefactor, as under the very walls of an institution reared for the especial benefit of their sex, which stands a noble monument of the intellectual power and force of character of her who, in spite of so many obstacles, has raised it to its present respectable condition, and which will be the pride or shame of Troy, just in proportion as it is fostered or neglected. The General, we understand, left Albany on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, and proceeded in the James Kent down the Hudson to Mrs. Montgomery's, where he was to dine on Sunday."



RENSSELAER SCHOOL 1824.
No. 703 River St.
Farmer's Bank. Troy. 1802

CHAPTER VII.

From the Establishment of the Rensselaer School to the Great Landslide. 1824 to 1837.

The establishment of the Rensselaer School (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), on the fifth day of November, 1824, by Stephen Van Rensselaer, was due to the exertions of Professor Amos Eaton. Appreciating the innumerable benefits to be derived from a proper course of instruction in the natural and exact sciences, he entered into the project with an enthusiasm which soon attracted the attention of the citizens of Troy to the importance of such a college of learning and the generous endowment of its distinguished founder. Rev. Samuel Blatchford was chosen its first President; Orville L. Holley, First Vice President; T. Romeyn Beck, Second Vice President; Dr. Moses Hale, Secretary; and Hanford N. Lockwood, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees comprised the following persons: Rev. Samuel Blatchford, Elias Parmelee, John Cramer, Guert Van Schoonhoven, Simeon De Witt, T. Romeyn Beck, John D. Dickinson and Jedediah Tracy. 1824.

The purposes of the School, and the course of study to be pursued, were set forth in an article contributed by the President to the columns of the Troy Sentinel, Dec. 28, 1824:

"The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer having established a school near the northern limits of Troy, for teaching the physical sciences, with their application to the arts of life; having appointed professors A. Eaton and L. C. Beck to give courses of instruction particularly calculated to prepare operative chemists and practical naturalists, properly qualified to act as teachers in villages and school districts; having appointed an agent and furnished him with funds for procuring apparatus and fitting up a laboratory, library room, &c., &c.; and the agent having given notice to the president of the institution that the requisite collections and preparations are completed, it seems proper to give public notice of these circumstances. Accordingly the public is respectfully notified that everything is in readiness at the Rensselaer School for giving instructions in Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy and Natural History, with their ap-

plication to agriculture, domestic economy, and the arts; and also for teaching Land Surveying, and all the branches of learning set forth in the circular which was issued in November last, subscribed by the founder, and by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

"The first term will commence, according to the appointment of the founder, on the first Monday in January, 1825, and continue fifteen weeks, but because the delay in preparation has very much shortened the time for giving proper notice, the course of instruction will be re-commenced in the latter part of January, and all previous exercises repeated, at stated hours, for the benefit of those who may not have been able to enter the school at the beginning of the term.

"An evening course of lectures by the Senior Professor, on chemistry and experimental philosophy, will commence on the third Wednesday in January, and continue, three lectures in a week, for ten weeks.

"During the day no lectures will be given by the professors, but, under their superintendence, the students, divided into sections, will perform all the experiments and give the explanations—the students thus acting as lecturers and the professors as auditors. The examination at the end of each term, for certificates or diplomas, will be conducted on the same plan.

"The fees for the day course of instruction will be $25 a term; for the evening course, $5; but the regularly matriculated students of the institution can attend the evening course without any additional expense.

"SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, *Pres't Trustees.*

"Rensselaer School, Troy, Dec. 28, 1824.

"N. B.—Students who wish for *extra* accommodations will pay from $1.75 to $2 a week for board and lodging. But any number of students can have good plain board and lodging near the school for $1.50 a week.

"For the fees a credit of one year will be allowed to any student who shall bring a letter from some responsible person, addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. H. N. Lockwood, and containing an assurance that they shall be paid at the end of the year. Messrs. Fassett & Selden, Druggists, Troy, will also furnish, for $50 each, portable suits of apparatus with chemical substances for two courses of lectures, for which they will give a years' credit on good security.

These credits will afford the student time to raise money by teaching, to pay for his apparatus and for a valuable course of instruction.

"As this school is founded solely for purposes of public utility, it is hoped that editors of newspapers will give this article an insertion."

The religious education of the students was thus provided for in the rules regarding Sunday:

"When the weather is fair, and the state of the roads will permit, it will be the duty of every student to attend divine service at some of the Societies in Troy or Lansingburgh. The distance to either of the six places of public worship in Troy is about one mile and a quarter, and to those at Lansingburgh about one mile and three-quarters. When the weather is too unfavorable for attendance at church, sermons or religious lectures will be read in the lecture room at the school, forenoon and afternoon, a professor being present, by the students in turn, and such other religious exercises will be attended to as may be ordered from time to time by the President."

The building used for the purposes of the school, was the old Farmers' Bank building still standing on the north-west corner of Middleburgh and River streets.

The trade of Troy was greatly benefited by the opening of the canals. An exhibit of several entries found in the Collector's office at West Troy, showed that during the months of October and November, 1824, seven hundred and twelve boats had arrived and departed from Troy. During the same period, 3,000 tons of merchandise were carried away by boats that took their entire loading at Troy, besides a large quantity taken by boats that were partly loaded at Albany. In this statement of the amount of merchandise, a very large amount of valuable articles in trade, such as provisions, salt, castings, and all articles of domestic manufacture, are not included. The precise quantity of these articles is not ascertained, but may be safely estimated at about 2,000 tons, making the whole quantity of goods, wares and merchandise taken from Troy, in two months, at least 5,000 tons."

The amount of articles exported from Troy by the canals, from May 4 to December 14, 1824, inclusive, was, of merchandise 9,836 tons: unenumerated articles, 1,016 tons; stone and brick, 376 tons; lumber, 30,023 feet, and lath, 33 m.

Troy in 1824 had nine hundred and ninety-one buildings within the corporate limits. Pavements were being made along all the streets, but street lamps were not yet introduced. The cabinet of the Lyceum of Natural History contained about two thousand specimens of minerals. There were in the city, one semi-weekly and two weekly newspapers, four printing offices and five book stores. Between Albany and Troy there were four lines of daily stages, each making two trips a day.

A steamboat line between Troy and New York was established in the spring of 1825. It is thus referred to in the Troy Sentinel of March 15th:

1825.

"The new and superb steam-boat, Chief Justice Marshall, commanded by Captain R. W. Sherman, arrived here on Saturday last (March 12th) from New York. This boat was built for the express purpose, by the Troy Steam-Boat Company, and is to ply between New York and this city. By reference to an advertisement in our paper to-day, it will be seen she is to commence immediately on her course and to run through the season; and, as soon as arrangements can be made, in connection with the steamboats Constitution and Constellation. The model of this boat is a fine specimen of naval architecture, happily combining the desirable objects of buoyancy and stability, and the workmanship is in a style of excellence rarely equalled. Her accommodations are spacious, airy and neat; and among the various improvements is a large reading room on the upper deck, where the principal newspapers in the Union will be filed. Below is a very convenient 'washing-room,' where water is let in from the river, and bells placed leading to the barbers' and waiters' apartments. The strong net-work around the upper and lower decks is another improvement, happily suggested for the safety of the passenger. The Chief Justice Marshall is a superb vessel; her movements are powerful and rapid, and the style and variety of her accommodations are such as will do credit to the projectors of the work. At half-past-two o'clock (Monday, March 14th) she left here on her first trip, with a respectable number of passengers."

The Chief Justice Marshall had a large fly-wheel to equalize the movements of her machinery. The speed of the new boat is spoken of in terms of congratulation by the Sentinel of April 26, 1825:

"On Saturday last, the new steamboat, the Chief Justice Marshall, left the wharf in New York at six o'clock, P. M., and though delayed on her way up the river, by landing passengers at West

Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Kinderhook and Coeymans, yet she reached Albany the next morning at thirty-nine minutes past eight o'clock. She left New York *one hour* later than the James Kent, and arrived at Albany only seventeen minutes behind her, and performing her passage in fourteen hours and thirty-nine minutes. This was, by a few minutes, the quickest passage from New York to Albany that has yet been made." The steamboat New London, Captain Fitch, on Friday, Aug. 19th, left New York, making a daily line with the Chief Justice Marshall, between New York and Troy. This boat had a fore mast, and with the Chief Justice Marshall, landed passengers and freight at the dock at the foot of Ferry street.

Under a heading of "Quick travelling," the editor of the Sentinel thus speaks of the time of transit between Troy and Philadelphia:

"We perceive by the New York papers that the route from Philadelphia to this city may be travelled in a little less than *twenty-nine hours*—the distance is 246 miles. The Citizens' Coach leaves Philadelphia at six o'clock in the morning, arrives in New York in the afternoon of the same day, in time for travellers to embark on board the steamboat at 5 o'clock, and reach Troy next morning."

General La Fayette made a second visit to Troy on Friday, the first day of July, 1825. The second coming to Troy of the Marquis is thus related:

"On Thursday evening an express who was on his way to Albany, brought news that the General would reach Waterford that night. A message was accordingly sent to Waterford by our Mayor, to convey an invitation to the 'Guest of the Nation' to take breakfast in Troy on Friday morning. The invitation was accepted, and at about 8 o'clock the municipal committee, with a large number of citizens in coaches and on horseback, escorted by the officers of our city militia, mounted and in uniform, set out to meet 'the desired of all eyes' and wait on him into the city. The committee, with the procession, received him, after he had partaken of the civilities of Lansingburgh, and escorted him to the Troy House, where he was met by the Mayor and Common Council, and a large number of citizens, anxious to look again at the form and face of one so honored and so endeared to the American people. Soon after his arrival he sat down to an excellent breakfast. The table was beautifully set out with substantial viands, with the finest ripe fruit, cherries and

berries, and decked with fresh blown roses, exhaling their fragrance and glittering with dew. Breakfast being over, he called on the family of John D. Dickinson, Esq., and after receiving the polite attention of that hospitable mansion, he visited the Troy Female Seminary. He was received with great propriety by the respectable lady principal of that valuable institution, and after gratifying the amiable members of the school with another sight of the friend of their country, he returned to the Troy House, where a delegation from Albany met him, and took him into their carriage as he bid farewell to Troy."

The remarkable size of the fish in the river in front of the city was shown in a draught of a seine near the dam, on the second of July, in which twenty-nine striped bass were taken, weighing two hundred and forty-five pounds. Two of them aggregated fifty-two pounds.

The year 1825 was made memorable by the completion of the canals. The period between the commencement and completion of the Erie Canal was eight years, three months and fifteen days. The first ground was broken on the fourth of July, 1817, near Rome, and in October, 1825, the first boat passed from Lake Erie to the Hudson. The Champlain Canal was commenced in October, 1816, and was finally completed in 1825. The annual report of the commissioners in April, 1826, stated the expenditures for construction, including interest upon loans, at $10,731,594.75, and the amount of debt outstanding at $7,737,770.99, payable in 1837 and 1845.

The citizens of Troy celebrated this event with becoming honors.

"Yesterday forenoon (Oct. 30, 1825) our city was gratified with the sight of an interesting stranger from the far west, gaily decked and displaying the signals of peace and patriotism. This stranger was no other than the well built and well furnished canal boat "The Niagara " from Black Rock. About ten o'clock, A. M., she was seen lying in the side-cut opposite this place with her colors flying, and with General P. B Porter and a party of his friends from the west on board. As soon as our citizens were informed of the arrival of the Niagara, the Common Council, accompanied by a party of citizens, crossed the river in a brace of barges to greet the western gentlemen, to welcome this new pledge of a rapidly extending commercial intercourse, and to mingle the waters of the Erie with those of the Hudson. In the meantime, a piece of artillery was planted on McCoun's wharf, and as the Niagara descended

through the lock, floated out upon the swelling bosom of the Hudson, she was greeted with a salute of twenty-four guns, and the bells of the city rung forth a merry peal. The boat then crossed the river escorted by the barges, and was laid alongside of one of our wharves. By this time many more citizens had assembled, and the whole party moved up in procession to the Troy House, *where the waters were again mingled*, and the company again interchanged congratulations."

The following houses were regular importers in Troy in the year 1825: In dry goods, H. & G. Vail, and Southwick, Cannon & Warren; in crockery and glassware, Pierce, Sackett & Co. and Russell & Hall; in hardware, P. Heartt & Sons, Craft, Hart & Pitcher, and Nazro & Curtis; in iron wares, T. McCoun & Co. and A. & W. Kellogg & Co.

The population of Troy in 1825 was 7,859, which was only thirty-seven short of fifty per cent. increase in five years. The whole number of females in the city exceeded that of the males by twenty-three persons. "This is evidence of a good state of morals and manners, and proves that the duties and burdens of life are very fairly divided between the sexes, and that they are mutual helpers." The number of paupers was decimated to twenty-eight, and only two hundred and ninety-three persons of color were among the inhabitants. Among the manufactories were six grist mills, three saw mills, one oil mill, one fulling mill, one cotton factory, one distillery. The quantity of wheat annually manufactured into flour was 325,000 bushels, with a capacity for 500,000 bushels. The three iron and nail factories produced 700 tons of nails, and 500 tons of band and hoop iron and nail rods. One shovel and spade factory, manufactured 500 dozen shovels and spades annually. Two air furnaces made from 500 to 600 tons of pig iron, which was converted into ploughs, potash kettles, caldrons, small ware and machinery. One machine shop manufactured machinery and steam engines. Three breweries made about 8,000 barrels of ale, much of which was sent abroad under the name of "Troy Ale," and which secured a high reputation. The four tanneries produced $160,000 worth of excellent leather. Two shoe factories made $25,000 worth of shoes for the trade, and for the United States army. There were also in the city, one paper mill, one rope walk, three carriage factories, several large coopering establishments, two bleaching and calendering houses, one gun, and two chair factories.

The first steam engine made in Troy was one manufactured by John C. Langdon & Co., in 1825. It was constructed for the steamboat General Greene, which was to ply on Lake Champlain. Two others were in process of construction at the same time, one for Buffalo and one for Black Rock. Starbuck & Gurley executed the castings at their air furnace.

The number of sloops owned in Troy were sixty-six, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,489 tons. The value of commodities shipped from Troy in 1825 amounted to $2,500,000. In 1826 the professional men were divided among the three professions as follows: five clergymen, twelve physicians, and thirty-one lawyers.

The growth of the city, and the increased number of inhabitants, suggested to a number of Presbyterians residing in the vicinity of Grand Division street, the propriety of organizing a second Presbyterian Church, and of erecting an edifice in that locality. The project met with much favor, and ground was secured on the southeast corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets.

"On Wednesday, July 12, 1826, the corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church were received by those of the Second at the house of Gideon Buckingham, and from thence the Rev. Clergy and the Trustees of the two societies proceeded to the corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets, the site selected for the new church, where the ceremonies were to be performed. The exercises were commenced by prayer from Rev. Ebenezer Cheever. A box of cast iron was then placed in a niche which had been prepared for it in the corner-stone. On the bottom of the box were the names of its makers, Starbuck & Gurley, iron founders. The cover was of bell metal cast by Mr. J. Hanks, and having the inscription: 'Julius Hanks, July 12th, 1826.' In the box was deposited a copper plate with the following inscription: 'The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church was laid July 12, 1826. Trustees, Jeremiah Dauchy, Stephen Eldridge, William D. Haight, Robert D. Silliman, Uriah Wallace, Gideon Buckingham. Nehemiah Brown, mason; John Ayres, carpenter.' In the box were also deposited one number of each of the several papers published in this city, and the different denominations of American silver and copper coin. After the box had been deposited and the corner-stone fixed in its place, the Rev. N. S. S. Beman delivered an appropriate address,

1826.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH
Cor. of State & Third Sts.

and the exercises closed with a prayer from Rev. Mr. Bascom, of South Carolina."[1]

In November, 1826, the Common Council passed a resolution for lighting River street from the lower ferry to Hoosick street. This year the Baptist church was enlarged. A comfortable parsonage had been added to the church property in 1824.

An Apprentices' Library was established in the spring of 1827, with about three hundred books. James A. Zander was appointed librarian. The annual fee for membership was two dollars for journeymen and fifty cents for apprentices. 1827.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church, which had worshiped in the old building erected in 1804 at the north-west corner of Third and Congress streets, in 1826 determined to purchase several lots on the north-east corner of State and Third streets, and to erect thereon a larger structure. The corner-stone of the new building was laid on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1827. "At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, went in procession from the old church, attended by the clergy of the city and a large concourse of people. In the cavity of the corner-stone, made for the purpose, a glass vase was deposited with the following contents: the Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer, enclosed in leather and covered with wax; a manuscript history of the origin and progress of the Episcopal Church in this city; a list of the houses of worship now in Troy, and a list of the clergymen; a roll with the following Latin inscription: 'In hac urbe 16mo Jan., A. D. 1804, Societas Christiana, auctoritate Episcopalis Ecclesiæ Protestantium in Foederatis civitatibus Americæ Septentrionalis, appellata Ecclesia Santi Pauli, Trojæ, prima est constituta. Suum templum, eodem anno ædificatum refectum est, A. D. 1819, ac amplius constructum, A. D. 1827, 24-mo Apr. Rev. David Butler, Rector, necnon Valde Rev. Johanne Henrico Hobart, Episcopo, hoc novum templum, auspiciis beatis, conditum est'; a copy of Sword's Pocket Almanac, Christian Calendar and Ecclesiastical Register for 1827; a copy of Tuttle & Richards' City Calendar for the years 1826 and 1827; the last number of each of the five papers published in the city; one number of several other periodical journals; a New York Price Current; a printed address to parents on the subject of Sunday Schools; a printed circular to the members of the Episcopal Church in the

1 Troy Sentinel, July 14, 1826.

United States; and a silver plate on which was engraved the following inscription: 'This corner-stone of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of the city of Troy, was laid on the 24th day of April, Anno Domini 1827, and the 51st year of the Independence of the United States of America, by the Rev. David Butler, Rector of the Church; Nathan Bouton and Esaias Warren, Wardens; George Tibbits, Nathan Warren, William Bradley, Nathan Dauchy, Francis Yvonett, Elias Pattison, James Van Brakle and David Buel, Jr., Vestrymen. The Rt. Rev. John H. Hobart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of the State of New York, Nathan Bouton, Nathan Dauchy, Lewis Richards, Jacob Bishop, Nathan Warren, Building Committee; Master Builders—Peter Stewart, James McFarlan, masons; Farquhar McRae, John Corey, carpenters. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America.' After the corner-stone had been fixed in its place, the Rev. David Butler, Rector of the Church, delivered an appropriate and very impressive address, and the exercises closed with a devout prayer to Almighty God, supplicating his blessing on the work upon which they had entered. The church is to be built one hundred and three feet in length, and seventy feet in width. It is to be built of Amsterdam stone, in the pure Gothic style, and its estimated cost is $31,000."[1] Henry Erben was the builder of the organ, which had eighteen stops and eight hundred and sixty-five pipes.

The new church of Saint Paul's was consecrated on Saturday, August 16, 1828, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart. A large congregation of people assembled to witness the ceremonies. The rite of confirmation was administered to forty persons. On the 18th of August, 1828, one hundred pews in the new edifice were sold for $38,000.

In the fall and winter of 1826-27, Rev. Charles G. Finney assisted Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, the pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation, in a series of revival meetings held in that church. During the progress of these meetings, exceptions were taken from time to time by a number of the members to certain expressions in the prayers offered by those leading in these assemblies, and also to some of the pulpit utterances of Dr. Beman. Considerable feeling was manifested by the several parties, which in a short time grew into a public rupture of that denominational body. Many of the disaffected withdrew their names from the roll of membership and

[1] Troy Sentinel, May 1, 1827.

connected themselves with other churches. This disturbed condition of the Church, in the progress of time, was followed by many blessings, which attended the earnest and diligent labors of its able pastor, Dr. Beman.

The Roman Catholics in the city of Troy and vicinity had been accustomed previous to the year 1827, to worship and to attend the celebration of Mass in the old Court House on Second street. The congregation thus assembling was known at the time as the members of St. Peter's Church of Troy, which had been organized under that name in 1824, in a school-house on Ferry street. The demolition of the county buildings in 1827, suggested the erection of a better and a more fitting edifice for public worship, and on the nineteenth of February, 1827, an incorporation was effected by the election of nine Trustees in the Court House. These were Keating Rawson, Patrick Irwin, Edward Lawlor, Patrick Mooney, Patrick Cole, George Donleavey, Philip Quinn, Michael Egan and James Cantwell. Rev. Father McGilligan was the first officiating priest. A frame building was erected on the north-east corner of North Second and Hutton streets, which, in 1829, was dedicated by the Right Rev. John Dubois, Bishop of New York, assisted by Rev. John Shanahan and other priests from New York city.

This wooden edifice was destroyed by fire about noon of February 10th, 1848. The building was insured $6,000, and the organ $1,000.

On Tuesday, the nineteenth of June, 1827, the steamboat Star, built by William Annesley, which was to ply between Troy and Albany, was successfully launched from the Troy shipyard. A. W. Raymond was to command the new boat. John C. Langdon & Co. were the makers of the engine placed on this vessel.

The Second Presbyterian church was dedicated on Wednesday, July 18, 1827. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Chester, of Albany, the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Cheever, of Waterford, and the dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of Williams College. The building had sittings for seven hundred people, with five hundred additional in the gallery.

The State Street Methodist church was dedicated on the first day of December, 1827, Rev. Bishop Hedding officiating. The edifice was built of brick, and was sixty-six feet long by fifty-five wide.

This year the old Court House and Jail, which had been erected in 1793-94, were taken down and the building of the present Court House was begun. The city authorities made a tax levy of $3,000

this year, and in 1828 a second one for $4,000, and in 1829 a third one for $3,000 for the erection of the Court House.

At the close of the year 1827, the anti-masonic excitement was spreading throughout the United States, and a most bitter warfare was waged against this secret organization for almost ten years. The subject entered into the political discussions of the time, and the members of this ancient order were ostracized from society as disreputable persons. The Troy lodge was a mutual sufferer with its brethren elsewhere, and only a sufficient number to constitute a lodge could assemble annually to elect the proper officers. Among these few members were: John D. Willard, W. M.; Peter Sharp, S. W., and Lyman Garfield, J. W. These held their offices from 1827 to 1836 in Apollo lodge. In this struggle, in the year 1834, St. John's Hall in the Troy House was abandoned, and the lodge room removed to the Mansion House, of which at that time Dr. George V. Huddlestone was the proprietor.

1828. The entertainments of traveling theatrical troupes were generally given in the large ball chambers of the different taverns of Troy. The Assembly Room at the Rensselaer House (formerly Bull's Head Tavern) corner of River and Second streets, was often designated "The Troy Theater," by itinerant actors. The bills of entertainment were principally made up of tragedy, such as the well-known play of "Douglass, or the noble Shepherd." Tickets were nominally fifty cents. In traveling menageries, instead of single animals as in the early part of the century, a larger number made up an exhibition. "A grand exhibition of living animals" at Water's Hotel, 59 Second street, in 1828, included "a sea dog, a crocodile, a Spanish lynx, a young cub, an alligator, a black coati, and a serpent." The exhibition was "accompanied with good music on an Italian Cymbal and other instruments." The admittance was *1s. 6d.*; and children at half price. Here was also exhibited the elephant "Columbus," the largest animal of its kind known to showmen in the United States. Calvin Edson, the great living skeleton, was also an attraction at this well-known hotel.

The Troy Museum on the north-east corner of State and River streets, was about this time established, and at the time was quite famous for its curiosities and other attractive features. An advertisement most respectfully informed the citizens of Troy and strangers generally, that this splendid establishment would be kept open for company every day, and brilliantly lighted in the evenings.

Among the many curiosities which were then lately added "a fine panther, a kangaroo, a wolf, and a fine set of views," completed the list. "The Museum occupied two rooms, one over the other. In the lower one are about 250 birds of various species, and about 50 animals. In the same room is a case containing more than 700 insects, a case of specimens for illustrations in mineralogy and geology, comprising 600 pieces; a case of petrifactions, coralines, and other zoophytes about 200. Also two cases of shells about 600 specimens, and a case of about 100 reptiles and insects preserved in spirits; a case of shell fish; curious articles of dress, and implements of war and the chase. In the upper room there is a much larger collection of the implements of war of various savage tribes, of household utensils, and articles of dress. A collection of wax figures, paintings, portraits, landscapes, and pictures seen through magnifying glasses." This Museum was under the care and direction of Manager Hand. 1829.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy was organized, under an Act of the Legislature, passed April 29, 1829. The capital stock was not to exceed $300,000, which was divided into 6,000 shares at $50 each. The commissioners to receive subscriptions were: George Vail, Jedediah Tracy, Elias Pattison, John P. Cushman, Rufus Richards, Nathan Warren, Jonas C. Heartt and Gurdon Grant. The Bank began business in the Mansion House kept by Daniel D. Howard. George Vail was the first President, and Alanson Douglas, Cashier. The Board of Directors were: George Vail, Jedediah Tracy, Rufus Richards, Nathan Warren, Elias Pattison, John P. Cushman, Jonas C. Heartt, Gurdon Grant, Jeremiah Chichester, Samuel Pitcher, Isaac McConihe, William Smith and Stephen W. Dana.

River street was paved for the first time in 1829. Door numbers also were used as designating marks to the houses throughout the city.

The first Troy Directory was issued this year by John Disturnell, who in company with his brother William, had a bookstore at No. 201, east side of River street. This store was established by them in 1822. The first publication of John Disturnell was in 1823, a pocket edition of Webster's Dictionary. This active and industrious publisher has compiled and issued during his busy life more than fifty volumes. He was born in Lansingburgh Oct. 26, 1801, and is now a resident of New York city.

It was suggested in the papers this year that maple and elm trees should be planted in front of the First Presbyterian church, and in the Park in front of the Seminary building.

The Troy steamboat, the Chief Justice Marshall, burst her boiler on Thursday evening, April 22, 1830, shortly after leaving Newburgh. Eight persons died of scalds, and five others were severely injured.

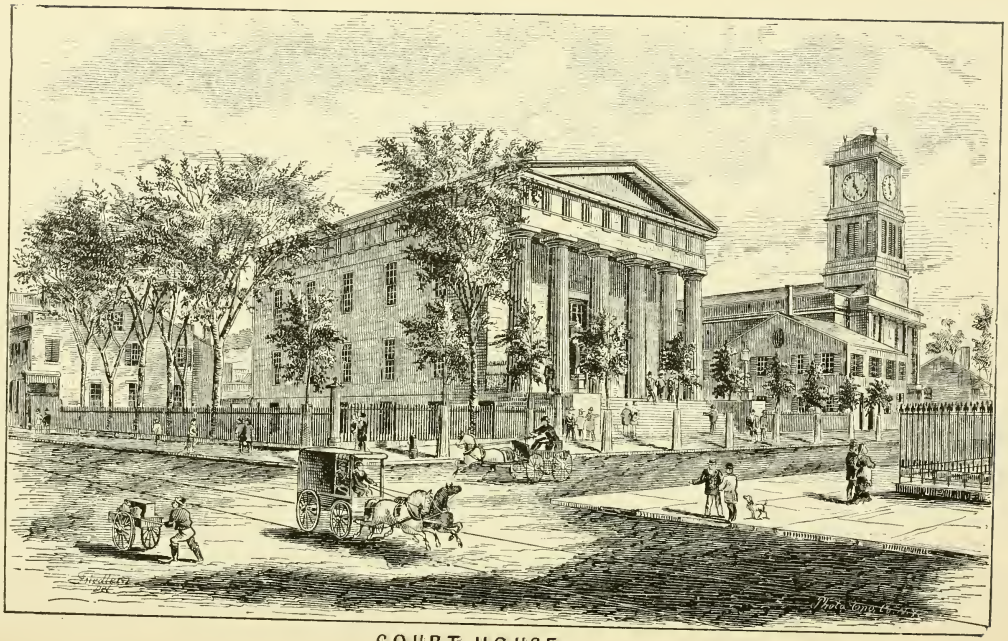
1830.

The first daily paper published in Troy was the "Daily Troy Sentinel," edited by O. L. Holley, Esq., and published by Tuttle & Gregory, at No. 225 River street. The first issue was on Saturday evening, May 1, 1830. The Troy Sentinel (weekly, semi-weekly, and daily,) was one of the ablest edited papers ever issued in Troy. In matters of improvement, benevolence, morals, religion and politics, it always led the people to higher planes of knowledge, influence and prosperity, and never did it forsake or forget the interests of Troy and its people.

In the fall of 1830 a number of individuals, desiring to organize a second Protestant Episcopal Church in Troy, first assembled for that purpose in the session-house, then on Fourth street, now where building No. 71 is situated. In this edifice, in the month of November, the instrument of incorporation of St. John's Episcopal Church of Troy was signed. This instrument certified that pursuant to due notice, a meeting of the male members of the congregation had been held, at which two Church Wardens and eight Vestrymen had been elected,—David Buel and John Whiton being elected Church Wardens, and Darius Weed, David Buel, Jr., Lewis Rousseau, Asahel Gilbert, Jr., Charles S. J. Goodrich, F. N. Mann, H. Rousseau and Melzar Flagg, being elected Vestrymen.

On the twenty-third of December of the same year, St. Paul's church, on the north-west corner of Congress and Third streets, was formally purchased, and this memorable edifice became the property of the congregation. In the month of May, 1831, Rev. John A. Hicks, of Easton, Pa., became the first rector of this second Episcopal Church.

The Troy Water Works Company was incorporated the eighteenth of April, 1829. The Corporation consisted of Stephen Warren, Le Grand Cannon, Philander Wells, and their associates. The capital stock was $250,000; the shares $50 each. The first survey for the purpose of securing a sufficient quantity of good water was made by William Roberts, by a resolution of the Common Council, April 22,



COURT HOUSE.

1830. The Water Works Company having obtained a charter, surrendered it and the accompanying powers to the Common Council of Troy by an act of Legislature sanctioning the transfer. In the spring of 1833, a reservoir was constructed on the Piscawen Kill and a dam built. The reservoir was one hundred and sixteen feet long, sixty-seven broad, and was over eight feet deep, with a capacity of 448,838 gallons of water. A second reservoir with a capacity of 115,312 gallons was connected by a gate with the first, through which the water passed through to the second one. A third reservoir with a capacity of 321,837 gallons was constructed, which was supplied by the two former. This reservoir was covered with an arch of brick, supported by side walls resting everywhere upon a rocky foundation. From this one the water passed through a close wire screen into an iron pipe of twelve inches in diameter. In 1848 there were eleven and a quarter miles of mains. In 1855, by legislative enactment, the control of the water works of the city of Troy was transferred to five commissioners: Harvey Smith, Thomas Symonds, Liberty Gilbert, Joseph M. Warren and William F. Sage.

In the fall of 1856, the wooden dam at the reservoir was removed and one of stone constructed, seven feet at the bottom, five feet seven inches at the top, seventeen feet high, and sixty-seven and a half feet long. In the month of July, 1860, a strong reservoir with a capacity of 37,000,000 gallons, covering six and a half acres, was constructed a short distance east of Oakwood avenue. A second one, which was finished in 1862, with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons was built near Cemetery avenue at a cost of $29,312 62. These reservoirs, with their appertaining dams and lakes, had a capacity of about two hundred and fifty millions of gallons. In 1863, another reservoir was built for the storage of water, about four miles from the city, in the town of Brunswick. This one covered a territory of twenty acres, and has a capacity of 180,000,000 gallons.

The manufacturing interests of Troy in 1830 as represented in the Directory of that year, embraced:

"THE IDA MILLS.—This establishment is for spinning and weaving cotton. It contains 2,400 spindles, and 68 power looms; spins 55,000 lbs. yarn, nos. 32 to 36, and 20,000 lbs. yarn, nos. 5 to 20, per annum; weaves 270,000 yards cotton cloth from the fine yarn, most of which is *printed* at the Hudson print works; employs about 100 hands, a majority being females and children. About 170 persons derive their support from the establishment. A day school is kept

in the precincts throughout the year, and a night school about half the year.

"Troy Cotton and Woolen Factory, contains 1,600 spindles, and 36 power looms, spins 74,000 lbs. yarn, nos. 12 to 19, per annum; weaves 250,000 yards shirtings, which are bleached; and employs about 80 hands, seven-eighths being females and children.

"Troy Woolen Factory contains 1,000 spindles, 20 satinette power looms, 10 broad flannel looms; works up about 95,000 lbs. wool per annum; weaves 75,000 yards satinette, and 100,000 yards flannel, and employs about 80 hands, three-fourths being females and children. About 370 persons derive their support from this and the preceding establishment, which are very near each other. A day school is kept throughout the year; a night school during 3 to 6 months, and a Sabbath school every Sunday, averaging 80 to 90 scholars.

"Troy Iron and Nail Factory, John Converse, agent. At these works 900 tons of iron were rolled last year, of which 650 tons were cut into nails. More than 5,000 nail kegs were used; 350 tons of Lehigh coal, with 10,000 bushels of charcoal, were consumed; and more than 40 men employed. The annual disbursement on account of this establishment, is about $150,000, of which the largest part is paid for iron; and about $30,000 for labor immediately connected with the works.

"Spike Factory owned by the proprietors of the Iron and Nail Factory, made about 150 tons of wrought spikes, employed 8 men, and consumed about 40 tons of Lehigh coal, with about 2,000 bushels charcoal.

"Albany Nail Factory, Thomas Turner, Jr., agent, drives 12 cut-nail machines, and during the year ending April 1, 1830, rolled 825 tons of iron, of which 450 tons were cut into nails, and 375 tons were for other uses, it employs an average of 32 men constantly.

"Troy Air Furnace, owned by N. Starbuck & Sons, melts about 600 tons of iron annually. In connection with this establishment, the proprietors have also a Machine Shop, for making steam engines and boilers, for turning and boring iron, for cutting screws, &c., &c. They have a plough factory which turns out annually 500 ploughs; they employ about 30 men constantly.

"Rensselaer Air Furnace, owned by L. Stratton & Son. This establishment has been recently fitted up, and is now extensive enough to enable its proprietors to melt 500 tons of iron per annum,

and to cast any article usually made in a furnace, viz: machine, mill and steam engine castings; paper mill screws, sleigh shoes, window weights, ploughs and plough castings, &c., &c.

"TROY STEAM ENGINE FACTORY AND MACHINE SHOP, owned by John C. Langdon. At this establishment are made steam engines and boilers, paper mill screws and various other screws, cotton factory gearing, horse-boat machinery, &c., &c. The annual disbursement is about $15,000, and about 15 men are employed.

"CHICHESTER'S COOPERING ESTABLISHMENT turns out annually more than 80,000 casks of all kinds, worth about $40,000. The whole manufacture of the city, in this way, is more than 100,000 casks, of about $60,000 in value.

"SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY, owned by John Converse, makes about 300,000 lbs. rough tallow into candles and soap, mostly for export, and employs about 10 men. The annual disbursements for stock, &c., are about $40,000.

"CARRIAGE FACTORIES.—Of these there are two principal ones, of about equal extent, one owned by Charles Veazie, and the other by Orsamus Eaton. They turn out in all about 50 post-coaches, and about 100 other carriages, worth altogether about $50,000; they both employ about 60 men on an average.

"SASH FACTORY, owned by E. Prescott & Co., made last year 28,500 lights of sash, and employed 2 men.

"BREWERIES.—Of these there are three, which make annually 14,000 bbls. beer, worth $70,000.

"BRUSH FACTORY.—This establishment is owned by Dater & M'Murray, who manufacture annually 75,000 brushes of all kinds, worth $25,000.

"STOVE FACTORIES.—There are several of these, and altogether the value of their sales is estimated at $120,000 per annum.

"TANNERIES AND CURRYING SHOPS.—The value of the whole manufacture of leather, from skins of all kinds, is estimated, upon careful inquiry, at not less than $175,000.

"SHOE MAKING.—There are two establishments at which shoes are made for export, and they both turn out, annually, the value of more than $40,000

"FLOURING MILLS.—Of these there are five, and they make about 80,000 bbls. annually.

"FREIGHTING.—About 70 sloops, averaging 80 tons each, and the New London with 10 tow boats, that average 150 tons each, en-

gaged in the transportation of produce and goods, to and from New York to Troy. The tow boats carry an average of 16,000 tons down freight, and 12,000 tons up freight, annually."

The Third Presbyterian Church was organized in Albia, January 16, 1831, with sixty-five members. The first elders were Jesse Tracy, Andrew Fitch and Alsaph Clarke. A frame building was erected for a house of worship the same year. This was destroyed by fire in 1853, but was rebuilt with brick.

In March, 1831, Troy had in its fire department eight engine companies, and one hook and ladder company, comprising two hundred and seventy-five men. There were eight engines, five hose carts, twenty-two hundred feet of hose, five ladders, six hooks, eight axes and thirty-one fire buckets. During the year 1830 there were five fires; estimated loss $8,500.

1831.

This year an hourly line of stages was established between Albany and Troy, and before the summer ended the stages were running half-hourly. In the month of October, 1834, 12,589 passengers were carried between the two places, and fares amounted to $3,147.

The Troy Insurance Company, chartered April 5, 1831, with a capital stock of $200,000, on Wednesday, August 31, elected its first directors. They were Nathan Dauchy, Robert D. Silliman, Jesse Patrick, William P. Haskin, Thomas Read, Latham Cornell, William D. Haight, John D. Willard, Alsop Weed, Charles H. Merritt, James Rankin, Elnathan F. Grant, Ebenezer Prescott, Sylvester Norton, Jeremiah Chichester, Calvin Warner, Henry Vail, George B. Warren, Alfred Wotkyns, Jedediah Tracy, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Jacob Dater, John Thomas, William Hart, Asahel Gilbert, Jr., Israel Seymour, James Dougrey, Norman Squires, Munson Smith and Aaron C. Dennis. The officers were: Nathan Dauchy, President; Robert D Silliman, Assistant President; and John D. Willard, Secretary.

The value of real estate in Troy at this time was already raised to advanced figures, and all of the best business locations commanded high prices. The extreme north lot on the west side of Second street, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, occupied for a number of years by Charles Veazie as a coach factory, was sold in the fall for $10,500.

The inhabitants of Troy had not forgotten the generosity of the people who had ministered to the wants of the sufferers by the fire of 1820, and when other places were desolated by fire, Troy imme-

diately sent money and other gifts. The following paragraph is an evidence of their benevolence :

"There are now ready for shipment two bells from Hanks' foundry in this city, for our desolated friends at Fayetteville, one for the Presbyterian congregation and the other for the Episcopal church. On one was 'In flammis Perii XXIX Maii, A. D. MDCCCXXXI, Munere Amicum E cinere surrexi. In flames I perished 29th May, A. D. 1831. Through the bounty of friends I have arisen from the ashes. The following inscription was furnished by the committee of the Second Presbyterian Church : 'In ecclesia Seconda Presbyteriana in Troja, Nov Ebor. J. Hanks, Troy, N. Y., 1831.' Translation : From the Second Presbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y. On the Episcopal bell was : 'Tribute of love from St. Paul's Church, Troy, to St. John's Church, Fayetteville, 1831. In flammis perii, in amore surrexi. I perished in flames: in love I arose. J. Hanks, fecit, Troy, N. Y.'"

With reference to the business of Troy, the Sentinel stated in June, 1832, that Julius Hanks had cast a bell for the first Presbyterian society of the town of Monroe, in the territory of Michigan. Troy is furnishing church bells to Michigan, and post-coaches to Mexico." 1832.

On the twelfth of March there occurred a great flood, which carried away a part of the Cohoes bridge across the Mohawk, and the river, on Tuesday, the 13th, at eleven o'clock, was eighteen inches higher than the great freshet in 1818.

In April, 1832, an hourly line of stages began running between Troy and Lansingburgh, and were well patronized by the public.

Previous to the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, the business of Troy had been mostly confined to its immediate vicinity, but with the opening of these important water channels, its commercial relations became more extended, and its trade enlarged. Wholesale and commission houses were established, and its manufacturers increased the capacity of their mills, and secured larger orders for their productions. As these advantages of internal transportation became more manifested to the enterprising merchants of Troy, other and more rapid methods were projected, among which the building of a railroad from Troy to Ballston Spa was the first to be undertaken. An Act to incorporate the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company was passed by the Legislature April 14, 1832, for the purpose of building a single or a double railroad from some

proper point in the city of Troy, passing through the village of Waterford, to the village of Ballston Spa, with power to erect bridges between the points named. The commencement of the work was limited to three years, and its completion to five years after its beginning. The capital stock was fixed at three hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The commissioners appointed by the charter were: John Knickerbacker, John House, Stephen Warren, William Pierce, William D Haight, James Cook and Joel Lee

In 1833, Richard P. Hart was chosen President, and Elisha Tibbits, George Griswold, John Cramer, John Knickerbacker, Richard P Hart, Townsend McCoun, Nathan Warren, Stephen Warren, George Vail, Le Grand Cannon, Moses Williams, John P. Cushman, and John Paine, were chosen directors of the company.

The Rensselaer County Sunday School Union was organized in 1832.

1833. On the ninth of February, 1833, at a meeting of a number of persons, principally residing in the southern part of the city, it was determined to organize a fourth Presbyterian congregation, and to erect a suitable house of worship. A committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed, which in a few days had obtained $23,325. The ground whereon the present Second Street Presbyterian church is situated, was purchased, and on the second day of July the corner-stone was laid. The building was finished and dedicated the sixth day of August, 1834. On the twenty-fifth of this month the Sunday School was organized. A board of Trustees was elected September 13th, composed of the following persons: George Palmer, Matthew Lane, John T. McCoun, Henry Burden, Hanford N. Lockwood, Le Roy Mowry, Alfred Slason, John Wheeler and Townsend M. Vail. The Church was organized by the Presbytery of Troy on the 23d of September, on petition of sixty-nine members from the Second Presbyterian Church, and by the election of Abraham Nash, George Vail, Daniel Wight, Edward Wilson, Jr., Elders, and Abraham Brower, Deacon. On the same day a unanimous call was given the Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D. D., to become the pastor of the new congregation. On Friday morning, October 3d, 1834, he was installed pastor of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York city; the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, N. J.; the charge to the pastor was made

by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Waterford, and Rev. Dr. Tucker delivered the charge to the people.

The Troy and Hartford Stage Line was established in March, 1833, and in June a daily line of stages began running between Troy and Saratoga Springs.

The Troy City Bank was incorporated April 19th, 1833, with a capital stock of $300,000; 6,000 shares at $50 each. On Wednesday, July 10th, at Washington Hall, No. 331 River street, E. & P. Dorlon proprietors, the following persons were elected directors of the Bank: Richard P. Hart, Robert D. Silliman, Alsop Weed, Henry Vail, John T. McCoun, George B. Warren, Job Pierson, Abraham Van Tuyl, Gilbert Reilay, William P. Haskin, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Anson Arnold and Elnathan F. Grant. Richard P. Hart was elected President, and George R. Davis, Cashier. In September George R. Davis resigned, and Silas K. Stow was appointed Cashier. The regular business of the bank was first conducted at No. 3 Franklin Square, until the banking house was completed, September 13, 1833.

Kentucky's distinguished senator, Henry Clay, visited Troy on Thursday, November 14th, 1833. He was received by the people in the Court House, Hon. George Tibbits, the Mayor, bade him welcome in an appropriate address. An elegantly mounted double-barreled rifle, made by A. D. Cushing, was presented him by Francis V. Yvonett, Esq., in behalf of the young men of Troy. He and his wife remained in the city until Monday, the guest of John D. Dickinson. On Sunday morning they attended worship in St. Paul's church, and in the afternoon services in the Baptist church, of which Rev. B. M. Hill was then pastor.

In the year 1822 Henry Burden became associated with the manufacturing interests of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory The machinery used for making nails was then very imperfect in operation and slow in production, and the supply of water in the Wynants-Kill was irregular and insufficient for the various purposes of the manufacturers. His inventive talents and technical skill were at once applied to perfect the nail machines, and at the same time to devise a series of reservoirs whereby a constant and adequate supply of water should be obtained for the Factory

Previous to his connection with the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, he was the inventor of a plough and a cultivator. In 1825 he obtained a patent for a machine for making ship spikes, and shortly after adapted it for the manufacture of countersunk spikes for flat

rails, then in use upon the various railroads in the United States. There were many difficulties which embarrassed the inventor in bringing this kind of machinery into favor with the people, for it was a general belief that machine made spikes were almost worthless when compared with those made by hand.

In the year 1833 he constructed a steamboat by which he designed to secure a less draft of water than the boats then upon the river, and to move with greater speed through the water. The lower deck of the boat rested upon two long segar-shaped hulls, three hundred feet long, placed side by side about twelve feet apart, with a paddle wheel, thirty feet in diameter, amidships. The first trial of this new steamboat, the "Helen," on the Hudson, was made on Wednesday, December 4th, 1833. Her speed was tested in July, 1834, and rated at eighteen miles an hour. Shortly after, while on a trip down the river, by a misunderstood order from the pilot, the engineer ran the boat against the Castleton dam, which so disabled her that she was condemned as worthless. In the year 1837, he built a second boat, which was commended as a great success by the various newspapers. In the winter of 1835-36, Henry Burden visited England, and learning that the flat rail would be superseded by the T and H rail, and that a different variety of railroad spikes would be needed, he made, on his return, the necessary modifications to his former machinery, and began the manufacture of the new spikes. His first contract for these spikes was with the Long Island Railroad in 1836, for which company he manufactured ten tons. In 1840 he secured a full patent for the machine.

After years of earnest study and experiment he, in 1834, succeeded in the construction of a machine for making horse shoes, and obtained a patent for it in 1835. This was one of his most important inventions. In 1843 he improved it, reducing its operations to two movements, which he further improved in 1857 so that after receiving the heated bar, it cut, bent, and forged it into a perfect shaped shoe with one movement. In 1862 he made additional improvements to it. The invention of his horse-shoe machine was not only a commercial benefit, but was also of great political importance to the country. In the late war, the Burden works supplied the Federal armies with horse shoes. The stock of the Confederate army, which had been taken from the various government depots in the Southern States, was in time diminished, and possessing no other means of supply, except those obtained in the

different raiding expeditions, it became necessary for the Confederate States to establish works for their manufacture. To this end, the Confederate government employed a man named Moses to visit Troy and make designs of the Burden machine, with the intention of establishing works for their manufacture at Atlanta, Georgia. General Sherman's march to the sea, however, put an end to the enterprise. England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and other European powers have availed themselves of the benefit of this patent, as well as the United States.

The protection by patent of the spike machine to its inventor, Henry Burden, was succeeded by a litigation that was of long continuance, and memorable in the annals of American jurisprudence Many distinguished lawyers in the country were engaged by the various litigating parties, among whom were William H. Seward Nicholas Hill, Chancellor Walworth, David L Seymour and other leading attorneys. This noted case continued for nearly twenty years.

In 1838-39 Henry Burden constructed the immense water wheel which Lewis Gaylord Clarke has called "the Niagara of water wheels." It is an overshot wheel of sixty feet diameter, twenty-two feet wide, bearing thirty-six buckets, each six feet deep, and is of twelve hundred horse power. With the exception of a wheel in Greenock, Scotland, it is said this is the largest water wheel in the world.

In the preparation of iron from the pig, Henry Burden, by a simple contrivance, created a revolution in the process of manipulating the metal after leaving the puddling furnaces. Previously, this had been done by hammers. After the erection of the great wheel, the millwright discovered that no provision had been made for the hammer, as was customary. Reminding the inventor of the omission, he was informed that he had no use for it. In the meantime, his inventive mind had conceived a different principle and more rapid method for the treatment of iron. With a surprising simplicity of construction, he made a model of a machine which at once illustrated its utility. By compressing the puddle balls between revolving cylinders with concentric surfaces, he secured a patent for a "Rotary Concentric Squeezer," which the Commissioners of Patents declared the first truly original and the most important invention in the manufacture of iron at that time, which had been brought to the Patent office.

Through the inventions of Henry Burden, Troy has the honor to claim that the first ship spikes, the first hook headed spikes, and the first horse shoes ever made by machinery in America, were made at the Burden Iron Works in the south part of the city. Henry Burden became successively superintendent, agent and president, and finally sole owner of these valuable works.

The intellectual culture which the people of Troy had early acquired by the establishment of the Troy Library, and by the philosophical and scientific lectures and publications of Prof. Amos Eaton and his learned associates of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, was further advanced by the organization of the Young Mens' Assosociation. Previous to its formation, a meeting had been convened in the Mayor's Court Room, on Friday evening, Nov. 28, 1834, to decide upon the expediency of providing for a course of public lectures during the following winter; and to discuss at the same time the propriety of organizing a Young Mens' Association. At this meeting, of which John T. McCoun was chairman, and Alexander McCall, Secretary, a committee was appointed, consisting of Giles B. Kellogg, Thomas Coleman, Martin I. Townsend, Ralph Hawley and Thaddeus B. Bigelow, which was instructed to draft and report a constitution at a subsequent meeting. On the 12th of December, the committee presented a form of constitution which was accepted. A committee of five persons from each of the four wards of the city was thereupon appointed to obtain signatures to the Constitution.

First Ward—Alfred Slason, Thaddeus Bigelow, Charles Hooper, I. R. Catlin and Charles E. Seymour; Second Ward—Francis N. Mann, Giles B. Kellogg, G. H. Tracy, Harvey Warner and G. W. Francis; Third Ward—John C. Kemble, Alexander McCall, Ralph Hawley, W. H. Van Schoonhoven, and Thomas Coleman; Fourth Ward—C. Deming, William Hagen, Jared S. Weed, Henry T. Eddy and S. Burrows.

In the short interval of a week this Constitution had attached to it the names of four hundred and twenty-six signers. Following the report of the committee at the Court House, on Friday evening of the 19th of December, 1834, John T. McCoun was elected the first President of the Association, and on Wednesday evening, December 22d, the other officers were chosen. These were: David L. Seymour, First Vice-President; Henry Loudon, Second Vice-President; Thomas Coleman, Third Vice-President; John T. Lamport, Re-

cording Secretary, Giles B. Kellogg, Corresponding Secretary, and Charles E. Seymour, Treasurer. The Managers were: William H. Van Schoonhoven, Isaac J. Merritt, Henry Rousseau, Jared S. Weed, John S. Perry, Levinus Vanderheyden, Lorenzo Cadwell, Brigham L. Eaton, Harvey Warner and Lorenzo Baker. The Debating Society had for its officers: George Gould, President; George W. Francis, First Vice President; Henry T. Eddy, Second Vice President, and Ralph Hawley, Secretary. The first rooms occupied by the Association, in February, 1835, were in the second story of the building of Abraham Fellows, No. 197 River street, which were thus described:

"The rooms of the society are large and convenient, one of which is devoted exclusively to newspapers, both foreign, and from every part of the Union. There are now on file more than one hundred different papers. Another room is occupied by the library and the literary periodical publications, where may be found most, the best at any rate, of the American literary journals and the reprints of the foreign. The library numbers about one thousand volumes of standard and substantial works. The Debating Society meets once a week. During the winter, two lectures a week have been delivered, which were fully attended."

The following were the lecturers and their subjects for the course of 1834-35, delivered at the Court House:

"Amos Dean, president Y. M. A., Albany, 'Phrenology.' Prof. Amos Eaton, 'The first five elementary principles of being.' Prof. B. F. Joslin, of Union College, 'The advantages of a more general diffusion of elementary medicinal knowledge.' Prof. Alonzo Potter, of Union College, 'Mechanical arts,' and one lecture on 'The science of duty.' Daniel Gardner, Esq., 'Political Economy.' George Gould, Esq., 'American literature.' Giles B. Kellogg, Esq., 'Periodical literature.' Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade, Jr., 'Physiology.' John Ball, Esq., Tour across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.'"

The price of admission was: for a single lecture, gentlemen, 25c.; gentleman and lady, 37½c.; gentleman and two ladies, 50c., for the season, gentleman, $1; gentleman and lady, $1 50; gentleman and two ladies, $2.00.

The first annual meeting under the constitution was held on Monday evening, February 16th, 1835, at which time the Association had about four hundred and fifty members. The Troy Young Men's Association was incorporated April 20th, 1835.

On the north-west corner of Fulton and Fifth streets was a church edifice known as the Bethel Church, in which worshiped the first and only society of Congregationalists ever organized in Troy. The pastor of this congregation was Rev. Fayette Shipard. In this edifice, about the year 1834, Theodore D Weld was mobbed by a crowd of pro-slavery politicians. He had come to Troy by invitation to deliver an address on abolitionism, and the church was that afternoon unusually crowded with men and women. While addressing the audience he was disturbed in different ways, and finally assaulted with missiles, the affair culminating in a fearful struggle, which at one time was attended with great danger to all the persons assembled in the building In the midst of the fray, Henry Z Hayner, Esq., a man of splendid physique and great strength, seized the ringleader of the mob, at the foot of the pulpit, and held him by the throat until he was black in the face He then took Theodore D. Weld by the arm and led him through the excited, blaspheming rabble to a place of safety and escape.

1834.

The dedication of the Liberty Street Presbyterian church is thus referred to in the Troy Budget of November 28th, 1834:

"A building recently erected in this city for the use of the people of color, situated on the north side of Liberty street, was yesterday (Thursday, Nov. 27th,) dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God. Several of the clergymen of this city were present, and took part in the exercises The Rev. Theodore S. Wright, of New York city, preached the dedication sermon from the text: Colossians 3. 17. We understand that a day school for colored children, and an evening school for adults, will be commenced on Monday next by William Lively."

The nucleus from which this congregation was formed, was organized by the efforts of William Rich, Harvey Martin and Alexander Theuay. Hon. George Tibbits, Mayor of Troy, was much interested in this enterprise, and secured for the congregation considerable assistance from the city authorities. The upper part of the building was used for worship, but no distinct church organization was effected until January 17, 1840, when the congregation assumed the name of Liberty Street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D, and Rev. Fayette Shipard, together with Thomas Jefferson, Prince Van Aller, Samuel Jefferson, John Caraseau, and Jacob Hogeboom, are mentioned as the organizers. The congregation consisted of about thirty members. Rev. Henry H. Garnett,

a graduate of Oberlin, was called to the pastorship of the church, in which position he remained for more than seven years. On his departure the church had ninety communicants.

The last public execution which took place in Troy and the County, occurred on the fourteenth day of November, 1834. Thomas Harty was then hung for the murder of his wife, whom he killed with an axe while cooking. The condemned man with pinioned arms and guarded by the Troy Citizens' Corps, was marched to the music of the Portuguese hymn, from the jail on Ferry street to Fifth street, up Congress street, to the side of the Seminary hill, where the gallows were erected. An immense concourse had assembled to witness this execution, and occupied all the hill-side, house-tops and vantage-ground in the vicinity.

The first execution in the County, and village of Troy, was that of Winslow Russell, for the murder of Michael Backus. He was tried before Hon. Ambrose Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of Judication of the State of New York, and was sentenced "to be hung on the 19th of July, 1811, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the clock," and "his body given to the physicians for dessection." The spot on which the gallows were erected for many years, was visible on the south side of Congress street opposite Eighth street. The solid rock had to be excavated to receive the lower work of the scaffold, and for a long time thereafter designated the place of execution.

The United Presbyterian church, comprised principally of Scotch Presbyterians, was organized on the sixth day of February, 1834, in a school house on the south-east corner of State and Fourth streets. Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D., organized the church with sixteen members. The first ruling elders were Robert Cruikshank and William Brinckerhoff. In a wooden building on the east side of First, near Division street, the first services of the church were held May 1st, 1834. In 1836 a brick edifice was erected on Seventh street, between State and Albany streets, which was dedicated Nov. 13th of that year. In the fire of 1862 this building was burned, and the congregation erected another brick edifice the same year on the east side of Fifth street, between State street and Broadway, in which the first opening services were held on the fifteenth of February, 1863, and which were conducted by Rev. Dr. Peter Bullions, Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Rev. H. Robertson. Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D.,

was the first pastor of the congregation, and he continued in that relation from Dec. 28, 1836, to February 13, 1864.

The rapid growth of the first Particular Baptist Church, and its large membership, induced a number of its members to organize a second Baptist Church in Troy. This was accomplished on the 4th of February, 1834, with a membership of sixty persons; Joshua Harpham, Lemuel Brintnall and Andrew Hemphill acting as deacons, and S. E. Gibbs, clerk. The congregation first worshiped in a small meeting house on First street, between Ferry and Division streets. In March they purchased the Universalist meeting house on Ferry street for $7,000 and the vestry building adjoining for $1,000. In May, Rev. Ebenezer S. Raymond was called, and in July began his pastorship of the congregation. The church was re-organized Feb. 12th, 1868, and on the 25th of May in the following year the corner-stone of the present brick church on Congress street, near the Stone bridge, was laid. On the second Sunday in March, 1870, the church was dedicated, Rev. Dr. George C. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. C. P. Sheldon, and Rev. W. T. C. Hanna participating in the services.

1835. The corner-stone of the present edifice of the First Presbyterian Church was laid on Thursday afternoon, April 23, 1835, at two o'clock. In the month of June, 1836, the church was finished and dedicated. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, of Albany.

On the thirtieth of August, 1835, the North Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated by Bishop Hedding, assisted by Rev. Mr. Chichester, of Lansingburgh. The organizers of this church were Jesse Anthony, Thomas L. Ostrom, Independence Starks, Zina P. Eggleston, Eli Townsend, Lyman Bennett, Edwin Cleminshaw, and twelve other members of the State Street M. E. Church. Rev. S. D. Ferguson was the first pastor of the congregation.

The Universalist Church on Fifth street was dedicated on Friday, September 11th, 1835. Rev. I. D. Williamson, of Albany, delivered a discourse on the occasion.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser thus describes a visit to Troy September 18, 1835:

"There is something remarkable in the character of the people. No matter where they come from, or what have been their previous habits, the moment they become residents of this place, they are

Trojans. They not only look well to their own individual interests, but imbibe the same spirit of enterprise which they find prevailing, and unite as one man in sustaining the interests and advancing the prosperity of Troy. It is in fact a sort of community by itself—like Lubec or Hamburg, or any other of the free cities of the ancient Hanseatic league, belonging to the confederacy, it is true, but always minding the main chance for itself. Hence, when any project for the benefit of the town is started, so its feasibility is apparent, there are no bickerings, or jealousies, or rivalships, or long debates. The people go to work and *do* it. So if any other city or town in the vicinity commences an enterprise of its own, if by possibility it can conflict with the interests of Troy, or give her real or fancied rivals an advantage over it, the Trojans are awake in an instant, and some countervailing project is undertaken, or some original measure projected, whereby they can rather more than sustain themselves in the race of competition. No sooner, for instance, had the steamboat monopoly been broken up by the Supreme Court, and Albany placed a line of steamboats upon the river of her own, than Troy did the same. When a railroad brought the valley of the Mohawk within an hours distance from Albany, Troy united herself with Vermont by the process of Macadam. The regency having succeeded in obtaining a national appropriation to improve the navigation of the overslaugh, and induced the 'last of the Romans' to forget that he had vetoed the appropriation of the year before as unconstitutional, Troy manages to come in for a share, to be applied *above* the Capital of the Knickerbockers. And last, though not least, a railroad having in effect brought the Ballston and Saratoga health springs within two hours of Albany, another railroad brings the same fountains within an hour and a half of Troy. Nor do the people 'who go ahead' in these matters always stop to calculate whether or not they are to make large dividends upon the stock of this or that enterprise. They know and feel that *their* interests are identified with those of the city, and in whatever way the latter is benefited, they readily perceive their own general advantage. The fruits of this policy, and the entire unanimity with which they act in regard to all matters of profit and loss, are at this time most evident in the flourishing condition of the town. You doubtless recollect the residence of the venerable Colonel Pawling, below the city, and the old brick mansion of the Vanderheydens, on the side hill above, at the north-east. The city is now compactly built in both directions, and along

the river at the north a goodly distance beyond. The lowlands south of the city, extending down to the creek, and from the river back to the hill, are filling up after the manner of the recent improvement of the Stuyvesant meadows in New York. It is but five or six years since a new Presbyterian Church swarmed forth from the old one, so long under the pastoral care of the late Dr. Coe, and latterly under the care of Dr. Beman. A new church was built so remotely situated in the suburbs of the town, that I thought the people had made a fatal mistake in its location. To the charge of this church the Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., was called from Northampton, and is most happily situated. But already has another division been made; the excess of Dr. Tucker's charge have created a third church in a central position, over which the Rev. William D. Snodgrass, D. D., late of Murray street, New York, has been placed with great acceptance to the people. Meantime, a second Episcopal church—a handsome edifice of stone—has been built; a new and noble structure of brick is now nearly completed for Dr. Beman; the Methodists are building a second church; the Baptists, I believe, have purchased the handsome church sometime since built by the Universalists; and two Roman Catholic churches have been erected. Nor must I forget the new Court House, a marble temple of the Doric order, which would have done credit to the classic capitol of Attica itself. You doubtless recollect the delightful situation of the home of the venerable George Tibbits, quite in the country a few years since, east of the city, on a beautiful slope of Mount Ida. This has been invaded, and already a range of houses is looking down upon it from the elevation beyond, to say nothing of sundry large manufacturing villages which have sprung into existence, in the ravines southwardly of the city, and out of sight of those who do not go in search of them. Two of these I have seen, and made a special visit to one—the Iron Works of Dr. Burden, and those of other proprietors, of various kinds, in the ravine about two miles south of the Court House. Dr. Burden is the same ingenious and scientific machinist who constructed the celebrated steamboat a year or two since upon a new principle, which he hoped to drive over the water at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. His works at this place comprise one of a succession of iron manufactories, standing in a deep ravine upon a small stream which comes leaping down the mountain, the waters of which are gathered up at every successive plunge, to turn the wheels of another establishment, thus

being used over and over again half a dozen times a day. Among other descriptions of machinery which I examined, was Dr. Burden's recent ingenious contrivance for making horse shoes, sixty or seventy of which are turned out complete in a minute. Added to all which, saying nothing of mills and manufactories, in numbers, and in various directions, an ample supply of pure and wholesome water has been introduced from the mountain springs situate about a mile north-east of the pyramidal rocks of bituminous shale, on the Lansingburgh road, dignified long since by the name of Mount Olympus. The supply is abundant, and from the elevation of the land, it can be introduced into the upper stories of the dwellings through the city. Several fountains are playing in public places, others in gentlemen's yards, and others still are to be introduced. Some two or three paragraphs back I spoke of a railroad from this city to the Springs. I likewise read a paragraph in the Commercial a few days ago, stating that the cars of this road had made the trip from Ballston to Waterford—twenty-two miles—in fifty-four minutes. This was doing very well; but I had the pleasure of flying over the same space the other day in fifty minutes. The cars are of the most superb order, and run upon wheels of an improved description, being cast with a rim of wrought iron in the flange, so that to break them would seem to be impossible, or next to it. This road, you are probably aware, is not yet quite completed, but will be so in a few days, commencing at the Troy House, in the heart of the city, and terminating at Ballston—the charter, I believe, not permitting the company to extend it to Saratoga. It was originally intended that the Troy road should run along the eastern margin of the Hudson, through Lansingburgh, crossing the river upon the old bridge at Waterford. Obstructions, however, of various kinds were thrown in the way of the company, and prices demanded for the use of the bridge—under the impression that the railroad must be carried across it and nowhere else, which induced the directors to change the route. The road has accordingly been constructed on the west side of the river, being carried by a succession of bridges from island to island across the delta of the Mohawk, until it arrives near the lower extremity of Tibbits' island, opposite the city of Troy. From thence it leaps the Hudson by one of the noblest bridges in the Union. This bridge is upwards of sixteen hundred feet in length, resting upon eight massive piers of rough hewn stone. It has a draw of sixty feet, at the eastern end, for the accommodation of the

river craft of Lansingburgh and Waterford. Seventeen hundred thousand cubic feet of timber have been used in the construction of this bridge."

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1835, the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad was completed, and the trains crossed the bridge for the first time on that day. The fare from Troy to Ballston was $1.00, and to Saratoga Springs, $1.25. On the arrival of the cars at the west side of the Rensselaer & Saratoga bridge, the engine was detached and horses were substituted, which drew the trains across the bridge and down River street to the Troy House, the terminus of the road. The ticket office was then at No. 6 First street.

The consummate skill with which the people of Troy managed all their local interests was especially exhibited in the several railroad enterprises originated about this time for the benefit of the city. Heretofore, every attempt of the citizens of Albany to secure the trade of Northern and Western New York, Vermont and the adjacent country had been in some way opposed and frustrated by the people of Troy, or was divested of so much of its intended utility to Albany as to eventuate to the business interests of Troy. The opening of the side cut in the Erie Canal opposite the city, making it the principal outlet for all the boats plying between the Hudson river and the Western lakes, is relatively an exemplification of this tact and management of the people of Troy. After the completion of the railroad between Albany, Schenectady, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs, Albany had secured, as was supposed, the long desired control of the northern trade.

The first adroit movement made by the people of Troy, who had from the early part of the century strenuously opposed the building of a bridge across the Hudson river at Albany, and had continued this opposition with a pertinacity of argument and antagonism which annually delayed the construction of the proposed bridge, was the introduction of a clause into the bill incorporating the Troy & Ballston railroad, by which they secured the right to *build bridges between any of the places mentioned in the charter.* The bill was passed, and the Albany people did not perceive the important clause until it was too late to oppose its enactment. This granted the building of the Troy bridge across the Hudson, and at the same time made a way of escape from the illiberal exactions of the Union Bridge Company of Waterford and Lansingburgh. The municipal triumph of Troy over Albany was the cause of various

retaliatory acts, which in turn were intended to embarrass the travel and traffic of Troy When the road was completed from Troy to Ballston, the management of the Schenectady & Saratoga railroad refused permission to the Troy & Ballston company for the passage of through freight over their branch road to Saratoga, and would not agree to any arrangements for the acceptance of through passenger tickets. Fortunately at this time a quantity of the stock of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, which had always been non-paying, came into the possession of a New York broker. A knowledge of this fact was given to Richard P. Hart, who immediately, with other Troy merchants, purchased this stock and became controllers of the road. When a meeting was called, the Albany stockholders were in dismay at this unimagined position of affairs, which dispossessed them of the leading representation in the board of officers of the Schenectady & Saratoga railroad. By these successive steps, the people retained the control of the commerce and trade of northern New York.

An act to incorporate the Troy & Stockbridge railroad was passed by the State Legislature May 10th, 1836 The capital stock was placed at 600,000 shares at $50 each. The commissioners named in the bill were: Daniel Gardner, John E. Wool, Elam Tilden, Charles S. J. Goodrich, James Van Schoonhoven, Jonas C. Heartt, Ebenezer C. Barton, Henry W. Strong, Arthur Milliken, John D Willard and Philander Wells.

The Lansingburgh and Troy railroad was chartered May 19th, 1836. The capital stock was fixed at 40,000 shares at $50 each.

The Schenectady and Troy railroad act was passed May 21st, 1836. The stock was divided into 500,000 shares at $100 each. The commissioners named were: Samuel W. Jones, George McQueen, Henry C. Yates, Archibald L. Linn, Harvey Davis and Edward H. Walton, of the city of Schenectady; Daniel Campbell, of the town of Rotterdam; and Isaac McConihe, George R. Davis, Elias Pattison, John V. Fassett, David Buel, Jr., Abraham Van Tuyl and Anson Arnold.

The Mechanics Mutual Insurance Company of Troy was incorporated May 14, 1836. The officers were: Nathaniel Starbuck, President; Robert Christie, Vice President, John Wheeler, Treasurer; David L. Seymour, Attorney; and Lyman Garfield, Secretary. 1836.

This year the Troy India Rubber Company was formed, with a

capital of $200,000. In May the factory in the lower part of the city was burned, and new buildings were erected immediately thereafter. One hundred and twenty persons were employed in the manufacture of coats, caps, aprons and shoes.

The members of the Common Council of 1836-37 took occasion to express their views regarding the use of liquors on New Year's day, by adopting the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, the usage of the late Mayor of this city, adopted on the advice of a former Common Council, declining to receive company on the commencement of the year, is believed to be salutary in its tendency—

"Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to conform to said usage on the approaching anniversary of the year.

"Resolved, That in the interchange of the customary civilities, on the opening of the new year, we deem it inexpedient to place upon our tables either fermented or distilled liquors, as a part of our hospitality to our friends."

Among the direful events connected with the history of Troy, the great land-slide at Mount Ida on Sunday evening, January 1st, 1837, is quite prominent. The Troy Budget of Jan. 2d, thus describes the avalanche:

"Early last Summer, many of our readers are aware, a large mass of clay burst from the hill on the east section of the first ward of this city, followed by a gushing stream of water, and doing no other injury than covering a large portion of ground at the base with the bowels of the hill. Last evening, about seven o'clock, a similar occurrence took place on the same spot, but we regret to say, greater in extent and *exceedingly fatal in its consequences.* An avalanche of clay came tumbling from an eminence of nearly five hundred feet, moving down the base of the hill to level land, and then continued from the impulse it received to the distance of about 800 feet, covering up acres of ground, accompanied with a cataract of water and sand, which kept up a terrible roar. The mass moved along with great rapidity, carrying with it two stables and three dwelling houses and crushing them and their contents in thousands of pieces. The stables and horses were moved to a distance of over 200 feet into a hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

"In its way the avalanche also encountered a brick kiln, burying it partially over and crumbling it together, from which a few minutes after the flames rushed forth and lit up the city as with a great

conflagration. This signal was the first intimation that was had of the catastrophe to those not in the immediate vicinity.

"The three dwelling houses destroyed were of light structure, one occupied by Mr. John Grace, another by Mrs. Leavensworth, and the third by Mrs Warner, the last of which was fortunately vacant at the time of the calamity. In Grace's house was himself and wife and a little boy; the two former were extricated from the ruins dead, and the boy was taken out alive, very little hurt, barefooted and bare-headed, the building having been shattered in a thousand pieces—which is undoubtedly one of the most singular escapes that ever came to our knowledge. There were four of Mrs. Leavensworth's family in her house, herself and three children. Two of the children were in bed at the time and probably asleep, and were afterwards taken from the midst of the wreck dead, crushed almost to a jelly, and were undoubtedly thrown instantly from a natural sleep into the sleep of death. Mrs. Leavensworth was taken out shockingly bruised, and was barely alive when we last heard from her. Fortunately, three of the family were at church at the time and escaped awful deaths.

"The stables were owned by Mr. Bingham, in which were twenty-two horses, and all carried along with the mass, together with nine or ten dirt carts. Six horses were taken from the ruins alive, the other sixteen were killed. The dead bodies of the horses can this morning be seen mingled among the ruins. Mr. Bingham's loss must be considerable.

"The clay is piled up in masses to the depth of from ten to forty feet over a large surface. It must have moved with great rapidity, and it is fortunate that it had not happened at the time when the laborers were employed in digging from the hill. At the time it was snowing freely, and this morning the scene was entirely covered with a white veil.

"The scene that presented itself in the early part of the evening was awful in the highest degree. The horrors of an earthquake could not have presented a more dreadful spectacle. In the midst of a mass of convulsed earth, a multitude of human beings were moving to and fro, some carrying torches, and others digging among the ruins, and dragging from the midst the remains of some lifeless body, or were rescuing some one in whom life had not yet become extinct. Some were crying 'ho! ropes, ropes!' 'help!' 'shovels!' while the scene was dimly illuminated by the flames from the burn-

ing brick kiln, which is still smouldering like an almost extinct volcano. The scene must have been witnessed to be realized—we can give but a faint description of it.

"Five large trees were precipitated from the hill, some of which are now standing erect at the bottom, and others in a slightly inclined posture. The whole is considered a singular phenomena, and its immediate cause is the question of much speculation."

The same paper on the Friday following, gives these additional details:

"There were only four dead bodies found; John Grace, aged 57; Hannah Grace, aged about 40; Isaac Leavensworth, aged 8, and Seaman Leavensworth, aged 4. Appropriate funeral services took place over the four bodies in the Baptist church, yesterday afternoon (January 5th,) and they were accompanied to the burying ground by a large concourse of citizens."

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM THE MOB ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY TO THE SECOND LARGE FIRE. 1837 TO 1854.

The first public disturbance which broke the peace of the city of Troy, occurred on Saint Patrick's day in the year 1837. It was thus described: "On Friday, March 17th, being St. Patrick's day, a festival day, held in great reverence by the Irish Catholics throughout the world,—some boys suspended, in different sections of the city, effigies of the tutelar saint, for the purpose of ridiculing the peculiar notions of the Irish citizens, and exciting their feelings. We will remark here, that had the police officers done their duty in the morning, and apprehended every person engaged in this foolish business, our city would not have been the theater of so much discord and alarm. The affray commenced about ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the foot of Ferry street, where one of these images was placed a little from the shore. An Irish laborer attempted to pull it down, but some boys and men commenced shouting and drove him away. Shortly after he returned in company with others, when a second attempt was made to remove the image, and a scuffle ensued in which a man by the name of John Foster was knocked down and badly bruised. The crowd began to assume a fearful aspect, hundreds having collected, and stones were flying in every direction, and Mr. John P. Cole was attacked and maimed in a shocking manner. The mob then proceeded up Ferry street, and near Third street knocked down and beat another man in a horrible manner. At the intersection of these streets an attack was made upon Mr. Valleau's store, and the building was badly injured. The Mayor, Hon. Richard P. Hart, the Recorder of the city, and members of the Common Council, repaired to the scene of disorder and ordered the rioters to disperse, which was partially obeyed. 1837.

"Shortly afterward, the store of Mr. Felton, corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, was attacked and nearly every door and window was demolished. At this juncture, being near noon, the Citizens' Corps was ordered under arms by the Mayor. The mob again con-

centrated in the vicinity of Ferry and Fifth streets, and some persons were attacked and injured, and arrests were made of several of the rioters, who were carried to jail. The Rev. Mr. Shanahan, a priest, made his appearance and earnestly exhorted his Irish fellow-citizens to disperse and peaceably retire to their homes. It had a salutary effect, and the greater part of the crowd dispersed.

"In the evening again the mob collected on the lower part of Fifth street, below Ferry. Stones were thrown from the top of a house in the vicinity, and several guns were discharged in the doors and windows facing upon the street. Mr. William Wallace, while eating supper with his sister, was shot in the face and mortally wounded. A girl named Eliza Clohesy was shot in the eye, which she will have to lose. William Rodgers and John Maloney were also wounded. The windows and doors of six buildings were demolished, and the furniture within greatly damaged. Joseph Grimes standing on Hill street, near Division, was shot in the groin, and died several days afterward. Many other persons were attacked and wounded during the day. About twenty of the ringleaders were apprehended and committed to jail. The appearance of the Citizens' Corps had a great effect upon the mob, and they generally retired upon its appearance. The Mayor issued a proclamation, calling upon all persons having knowledge of the authors of such crimes and disorders, their aiders and abettors, to appear and give evidence before the Grand Jury, then in session, to the end that all offenders might be brought to condign punishment."

The years of 1835-36, which were famous for speculation in "paper cities" and "corner lots," was followed in 1837 by a general stagnation in trade and manufacturing. An editorial in the Troy Budget of March 28, 1837, thus refers to its effects in Troy:

"The commercial community are now being visited with one of the evils of a mad spirit of speculation and overtrading that has prevailed for some years past. The spirit of man has been restless to confine his operations to the vicinity of his own homestead and reap a respectable, if not an independent living; but he has gone forth in the western wilds and looked over the rugged surface of the hills and the smooth plains of the prairies, he has conceived in his imagination villages, towns, cities and nations in embryo, and has applied all the means he could acquire to purchase and become in possession of one or more of these 'castles in the air' that he might in future be a prince in riches, if not of a people.

"The failures of the million men that for a few days past have alarmed and astounded the community, although serious to the individuals concerned, the world at large will have little cause to regret them."

In May the Banks throughout the country suspended specie payments, and those in Troy were compelled to follow their example. To meet the wants of the community, notes (shinplasters) of small denominational values were again issued by the city. The twelve and a half cent notes had on the left side a vignette of a woman floating in the sea, above which were the figures "12½," and below the word "cents." On the right side, in the upper corner, was the representation of a Spanish shilling, surrounded by the words, twelve and a half cents, and beneath it a Cupid bearing flowers. The centre figure of the bill was a picture of a four-pipe Troy steamboat, and underneath it the following note form:

"On demand I promise to pay twelve and a half cents to the bearer, in New York Safety Fund bills, on the presentation of Five Dollars at my office. Troy, July 4th, 1837.

J. A. ZANDER."

The congregation of the Disciples' Church was organized on the fourteenth of May, 1837. One of the originators was Benjamin Reed. In 1838, Benjamin Reed and Joseph W. Ager were chosen elders. The first meetings of this congregation were held in the Fourth street session house, and were continued in this building for two years, after which they were held in the old Academy on the corner of Fourth and State streets. When the congregation next removed, it was to No. 229 North Second street. In 1843, Benjamin Reed resigned his pastorship, and subsequently Joseph W. Ager. After suitable preparation, Dexter Moody and E. T. Wood were appointed Elders, and C. Williamson and William Lockwood, Deacons.

On the tenth of May, 1838, the corner-stone of Christ church was laid by Right Rev. Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, assisted by Rev. William F. Walker, the Rector of the church. 1838. The Church originated in a Sunday School, organized in May, 1836, in the house of Josiah Boughton, and the Sunday School was commenced in the rooms of a Female Seminary kept by Mrs. Maria Richards, in a building on the corner of North Second and Jacob streets. Col. W. T. Willard was superintendent. The Church was organized Dec. 3, 1836, the first service having been held in the

latter place in November, by Rev. William F. Walker. The following persons, on its incorporation, were elected church officers: Elias Lasell and William Osborne, Wardens; and William Heart, Stephen Broughton, Ralph B. Roberts, Richard S. Bryans, William Gary, Thomas Grenell, Josiah Boughton, and Samuel Dauchy, Vestrymen. On Saturday, June 1, 1839, Christ church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk.

The Commercial Bank was organized under the general banking law of the State, and began business at No. 5½ Washington Square. The first officers were: R. D. Silliman, President; S. W. Dana, Vice President; J. D. Willard, Attorney, and F. Leake, Cashier.

The Banks which had been organized under the general banking law of the State, were known, about this time, as Red Dog Banks; the appellation being derived from the color upon the back of the bills issued by them.

1839. On Saturday, August 10th, 1839, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, visited Troy and was received in the park, and on the part of the citizens, Job Pierson tendered him a welcome to the city. He remained until Monday, when he returned to Saratoga.

1840. The new steamboat Troy made its first trip from New York to Troy on the seventeenth of July, 1840. The length of the boat was 294 feet, breadth 61 feet, and cost $100,000. A. Gorham was her first captain.

A steel pen manufactory was established in the city, this year, by Zander & Johnson.

On Saturday evening, November 14, and on Monday following, two more land-slides occurred at Mount Ida. The first demolished a small house, from which the inmates escaped unhurt.

The population of Troy in 1840 was 19,334, an increase of 2,375 in five years.

1841. The Fulton Market house was opened in the latter part of the month of May, 1841. The building cost about $30,000, exclusive of ground.

The enterprise of some of the Troy manufacturers was requited by orders from the most distant places. In May of this year Eaton & Gilbert received orders from Mexico for seven of their coaches for various stage routes in that country. These were marked, "Diligencias Generales." The coaches of the manufacturers were running in every State of the Union, besides in Mexico, Yucatan and

Nova Scotia. In October they erected a brick building one hundred and twenty feet long by fifty wide, on Sixth street, for the manufacture of railway coaches.

The first Express company establishing an office in Troy was that of Harnden & Co., in July, 1841. The several routes were to Albany, Boston, New York city and Philadelphia. Jacobs' Express between Troy and Canada was established in 1842.

On Monday, July 19th, the new board of directors of the Schenectady & Troy railroad met and elected the following officers: Benjamin Marshall, President; William D. Haight, Vice President; and Nathan S. Hollister, Commissioner. James Wallace was appointed agent; Isaac McConihe, Secretary, and James Laurie, Chief Engineer. Trains began running to Troy about the first of November, 1842. It was built by the city, the corporation issuing its bonds at seven, six and five and one-half per cent. interest, to the amount of $649,142. The building of this road began in 1840.

A salmon weighing eight pounds was taken in a seine from the river opposite the city in the month of August.

It was customary for the election polls during the State elections, to be open for three successive days. They were opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The African Methodist Episcopal congregation purchased a lot and building on Fifth street in the fall of this year. The building was altered into a place of worship.

Another terrible disaster, by which many lives were lost, and houses destroyed, occurred again in the vicinity of Mount Ida in the year 1843. The Troy Daily Whig of the eighteenth of February, 1843, thus details the calamity:

"On Friday afternoon (February 17th, 1843,) at half-past three o'clock, a portion of the hill east of the city slid off and overwhelmed nine houses; all of them, with one exception, occupied by families. At the time of the slide, several men with teams were engaged at the bottom of the bank, carrying off earth; and narrowly escaped with their lives. Not so, however, the unfortunate inmates of the dwellings, nearly all of whom were buried under the mass of clay, which covered their houses in several instances to the depth of five or six feet--crushing some to atoms, and removing others bodily for the space of several yards. 1843.

The distance from the commencement of the slide to the outer edge of the deposit of earth which it left, is not far from 200 yards,

the earth having been carried more than five hundred feet over a dead level after it reached the bottom of the hill. The soil being a remarkably unctuous blue clay, is doubtless the cause of the extraordinary space which the slide covered. The slide commenced about one hundred yards east of Fifth street, and its southern extremity first encountered two houses adjoining each other on the east side of the street, both of which it destroyed.

"The center of the slide was then precipitated on the head of Washington street, overwhelming the buildings on both sides of said street, with the exception of one corner of Washington and Hill streets, which was partially destroyed. The number of houses destroyed on Washington street was eight. The slide passed down Washington to Hill street, which it crossed and proceeded a few yards beyond it.

"The names of the occupants of the houses destroyed, as far as we can ascertain them at present, are as follows: Daniel E. Day, ship carpenter, Robert Henry, contractor, Fifth street, below Washington street; William Brazell, teamster, Washington, corner of Fifth; William H. Kilfoile, teamster, Washington; Zebulon P. Birdsall, painter, Washington; William Purdy, mason, corner Hill and Washington, house partially destroyed; Charles Dumbleton, 18 Hill street.

"As soon as the alarm was given, the Mayor and members of the Common Council, the Sheriff of the county, together with the city police force, firemen, and hook and ladder companies, repaired to the spot, accompanied by a vast concourse of citizens. Vigorous preparations were immediately commenced for removing the earth above the ruins of the houses which were overwhelmed, and before the lapse of an hour, several persons were taken out alive, and the bodies of several others in which life was extinct. The work of excavating was prosecuted without intermission for several hours, and the following dead bodies taken out according to a list prepared by order of the Common Council:

"Mrs. Matthew Grennan and child; Mrs. William Brazell and two children; Michael Dunn; Thomas Keely and wife; Edward Dumbleton, a lad; a child of James Caldwell; two children of Daniel E. Day; Mrs. Ann Wilber; a child of Mrs. Gardner; Miss Jane Sanford.

"The following is the condition of those rescued: Mrs. Susan Gorduer and her sister Maria Deneker, badly bruised; Mrs. Rosa John-

son, badly bruised, her husband is absent, and she is helpless; Mrs. Mary Dunn, an aged woman, badly bruised, recovery doubtful, James Barnett and wife, slightly injured, what property they had was destroyed; R. Pattison and four children were more or less injured, an arm broken and feet frozen; Jane McCollum, injured.

"The scenes which occurred during the exhumation of the living and dead defy all description.

"We are informed that the owner of the land on which the slide occurred had frequently forbidden persons taking away the earth from the hill, being fearful of a catastrophe like that which happened. But his orders were disregarded, and the consequence has been the loss of life to fifteen human beings, and the destruction of a large amount of property. The Common Council have acted promptly for the relief of the sufferers, and at a special meeting last evening at nine o'clock, on the call of the Mayor, committees were appointed to provide medical attendance and relief."

On the third of June, 1842, Rev. Peter Havermans, the venerable pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, entered upon his mission in Troy. He then became the successor of Rev. Father Shanahan, who had charge of the congregation of St. Peter's Church. In 1844, Rev. Father Havermans severed his connection with St. Peter's church, which was then out of debt, to give his undivided attention to the interests of St. Mary's church. On June 29th, 1843, the corner-stone of St. Mary's church was laid. A procession consisting of several thousands of the Roman Catholics of the city and vicinity, including 1,100 scholars of the Sunday School of St. Peter's church, was formed at the church at 2 P. M., and marched through River and Second streets, to the site of St. Mary's church, on the north-east corner of Washington and Third streets. The Very Rev. Dr. Power, Vicar General, Rev. Dr. Schneller, Rev. Dr. Newell, Rev. Mr. McDonough, of Albany, Rev. Peter Havermans, of St. Peter's church, Rev. Mr. Quinn, of West Troy, and several other Roman Catholic clergymen from the river towns were present. The Very Rev. Dr. Power addressed the large audience from the text, John 4 : 24. The occasion was made very impressive by the various exercises of the church, and the ceremonies were very interesting to the large concourse of assembled people. The grounds on which the church was built were purchased of Francis N. Mann. Great opposition was made by the residents of the neighborhood to the erection of this church, who were apprehensive that its location would

injure the value of the property in the vicinity. To the membership of the church it became a great benefit, for temperance, frugality, and thrift are in a great measure the distinguishing characteristics of the congregation. On Sunday, June 30th, 1844, the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Rev. Peter Havermans, the pastor, Revs. Conroy, Farley, and other priests participating.

The North Baptist Church was organized June 6th, 1843, by members from the first Particular Baptist Church. The first Trustees elected were Gilbert Geer, Isaac Wellington, Joseph C. Taylor, Otis G. Clark, Harvey Smith, Elias Johnson, Evert Ostrander and Abram A. Wemple. While the church was being built on the southeast corner of Fifth and Elbow (Fulton) streets, services were held in the session house on Fourth street. Rev. Leland Howard was the first pastor of the congregation. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the 11th of September, 1843. The exercises were: singing by the choir; prayer by Rev. Mr. Haskin, of West Troy. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass delivered an appropriate address, as did also Rev. Mr. Lovell, of the First Baptist church. The closing prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Sherman, of the North Second Street M. E. church, followed by an address and benediction by Rev. Dr. Welsh, of Albany. The edifice was dedicated May 23d, 1844. This brick building, costing $15,000, was destroyed by fire on the twenty-eighth of October, 1852.

Among the noted manufacturers of Troy in the year 1843, Isaac Hillman, a maker of razor strops at No. 188 Congress street, had attained a wide celebrity. John Smith, the noted street razor strop man, who established a name in almost every country town in the United States, and secured an ample competence, obtained all of his strops from this Troy establishment.

On the 19th of September, Hon. Daniel Webster visited Troy. He came from New York city, and made only a brief stay.

A type-setting machine was thus referred to as an invention of a citizen of Troy, in December, 1843: "J. V. Ford, of this city, has been engaged for several years in bringing to perfection a type-setting and a distributing machine of his own invention, which he has at length completed. The machine is operated by means of keys moving like the keys of a piano-forte—the movement of each key depositing the required letter in its proper place. It will set 180 type in a minute. Mr. Ford will carry the machine to New

York, for the purpose of submitting it to the inspection of those who feel an interest in an improved system of labor saving."

As early as the year 1832 the construction of a railroad between the city of New York and Troy was contemplated. A bill was passed by the Legislature the seventeenth day of April, 1832, to incorporate "The New York & Albany Rail Road Company." Among the persons mentioned in the charter were John P. Cushman and Townsend McCoun. The road was to be built from the junction of the Fourth avenue and the Harlaem river on the island of New York to a point opposite or near the city of Albany, "with power to continue and extend the same to the city of Troy."

From some unknown cause, the building of a railroad from New York to Albany was delayed until a later period. However, under this act, the northern extension of the road from Albany to Troy was undertaken, and a track laid in the years 1840-41. It was proposed at this time to make this road to intersect at Greenbush with the West Stockbridge road, by which Troy would have a direct railroad connection with Boston, and, via the Housatonic, with New York. This project of the people of Troy was for a time thwarted by the passage of an Act by the Legislature, whereby this section of the road was not allowed to be put into operation, nor cars to run upon it, until two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the moneys already expended, were actually laid out on the line of New York & Albany railroad, south of the north line of the county of Columbia. By the enactment of this law on the 11th of April, 1842, the people of Albany hindered for several years the use of the road from Troy to Greenbush, to obtain assistance to help them in the construction of a line of railroad particularly their own.

In February, 1844, the following persons were elected directors of the northern extension of the New York & Albany railroad: Stephen W. Dana, Le Grand Cannon, Jonas C. Heartt, Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Horatio Averill, John L. Thompson, and Alsop Weed, of Troy; William P. Van Rensselaer, Greenbush; Samuel Dana, Isaac Livermore, Pliny Cutler and Benjamin Reed, of Boston. Stephen W. Dana was chosen President, Jonas C. Heartt, Vice President, and Thaddeus B. Bigelow, Secretary. This association of officers of the northern branch road, was organized under a lease from the New York & Albany railroad company, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1844. During the interval of this embarrassed condition of the Troy section, a line of steamers was estab-

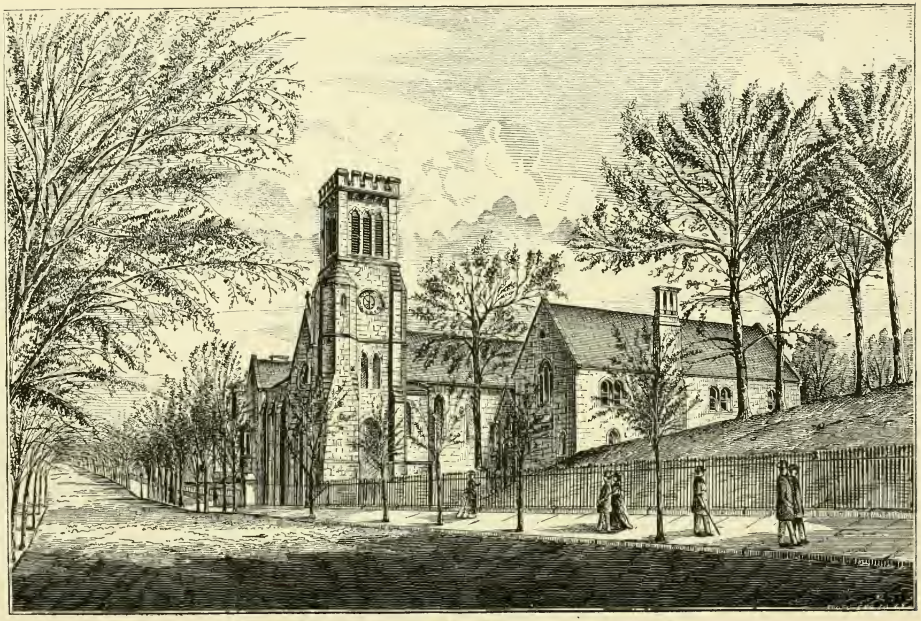
lished between Troy and Greenbush, by which passengers and freight were conveyed to and from the railroad depots of the two places.

In the following year, the demands of the railroad act being complied with, the Troy people secured the passage of the act of May 11th, 1845, to incorporate the Troy & Greenbush Railroad. On the twelfth day of June, 1845, the first trains began running upon this road. According to the charter, the road extended from Washington street in the city of Troy, where it intersected the track of the Schenectady & Troy railroad, to the town of Greenbush, where it connected with the track of the Albany & West Stockbridge railroad. On its completion the trains were drawn by locomotives up through River street to the intersection of King and River streets, where the depot was situated—now the location of the Manufacturers' Bank.

The offices of the different railroads and steamboat lines were all centrally situated. The office of the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad was at No. 7 First street, where the Troy Athenæum building is at present erected. The Schenectady & Troy, and the Troy & Boston railroad offices, together with the offices of the Troy & New York Steamboat association, were at No. 199 River street, now the south building of the drug and chemical warehouses of Robinson & Church. A long passage extended from River street through this building to the rear of it, where flights of steps with several broad landings descended to the dock below. Through this hall, and by these stairs, travellers passed to River street, or to the steamboats at the wharf. In front of the building the cars of the different railroads received and landed passengers.

On the day line of boats from Troy to New York were the steamboats Empire and Troy, and on the night line the Albany and Swallow. On the hourly line between Troy and Albany were the boats John Mason and Jonas C Heartt. After the establishment of these different lines of railroads and steamboats, great numbers of travelers passed through Troy, or made it a favorite stopping place on their summer tours through northern New York. The Troy House, kept by Coleman & Rogers, was the customary place of sojourn of southern planters and their families on their way to Saratoga Springs. The Mansion House, of which E. & W. Dorlon were proprietors, had also an excellent reputation.

The oldest, most revered and amiable of Troy's distinguished pas-



CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Incorporated under the name of "Mary Warren Free Institute."

tors at the present time is Rev. Dr. George C. Baldwin, of the first Particular Baptist Church. He was called to the pastorship of this church in the summer of 1844, and has almost uninterruptedly served his congregation through a period of almost thirty-two years. The present large membership of his church, the commendable zeal of the people, and the several other Baptist congregations which are the issue of this church, are among a few of the blessings which have crowned and rewarded his labors 1844.

The Church of the Holy Cross stands fourth in the order of time among the Episcopal churches of this city. This mission church had its origin in a Saturday sewing school begun about the year 1815, by Mrs. Phœbe Warren, wife of Eliakim Warren, the first senior Warden of St. Paul's church. After the death of Mrs. Phœbe Warren, in 1835, the school was continued by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Warren, wife of Nathan Warren. To the mind of this pious woman the idea of erecting a free church was suggested, which by her was shortly embodied in a determination to build an edifice the doors of which were to be open, and its privileges free to all. Her generous design met with the hearty approval of her pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Van Kleeck, then Rector of St. Paul's church. The Bishop's consent having been obtained, the corner-stone of the proposed mission church was laid on St. Mark's day, April 25th, 1844.

At the laying of the corner-stone in the afternoon of this day, an address was delivered by the Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck. The choral parts of the service on this occasion were performed by the children of the charity school sustained by Mrs. Mary Warren. The following distinguished clergymen were present, some of whom participated in the services of the day: the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, who laid the corner-stone; Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. William I. Kipp, of Albany; Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, of Duanesburg; Rev. P. Teller Babbit, Rev. John Williams, Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Rev. Alva T. Twing, Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, Rev. Richard Cox, Rev. William H. Hickox, Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, and Rev. Edward Selkirk. A leaden box was deposited in the corner-stone containing a Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, and had engraved upon it the following inscription: "The Church of the Holy Cross was founded in the year of grace 1844, by Mary Warren as a house of prayer for all people, without money and without price. Glory be the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. Amen"

The church, though opened for the celebration of divine service on Christmas day, 1844, by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the diocese, was not consecrated until Dec. 6th, 1848. The Right Rev. Wm. Rollinson Whittingham, of Maryland, who was performing episcopal duty in the diocese at the time, consecrated it.

"The clergy, members of the vestries of the neighboring churches, and other churchmen, met at the room of the school supported by the liberality of Mrs. Mary Warren. and thence walked in procession to the church. On arriving at the door, the prescribed consecration service was begun by the Bishop, the clergy aiding in the response and other parts assigned them. The Instrument of Donation was presented to the Bishop by Stephen E. Warren, Esq., and read by the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, the minister of the church. The sentence of Consecration was read by the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence in the General Theological Seminary.

"The act of consecration having been completed, Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, Rector of St. Paul's church, Troy, commenced the morning service; the first lesson was read by the Rev. Samuel L. Southard, Rector of Calvary church, New York, and the second by the Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Zion church, New York.

"The intoning of the service commenced with the Versicles after the Lord's Prayer, according to the use of Westminster Abbey, the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, officiating. The Proper Psalms were chanted antiphonally. The Litany was chanted by Rev. Messrs. Tucker and Shackelford, the choir making the responses, accompanied by the organ.

"In the ante-communion service, the Rev. Reuben Hubbard, Rector of St. Stephen's church, Schuylerville, Saratoga county, read the Epistle, and the Bishop the Gospel. Bishop Whittingham preached a sermon, the great object of which was to vindicate the practice of consecrating edifices to the worship of Almighty God."

On the ensuing morning, (Thursday, Dec. 7th,) at the Church of the Holy Cross, the Bishop admitted to the priesthood the Rev. John Ireland Tucker. Under the able ministry of Rev. Dr. Tucker, the church has for almost twenty-eight years fulfilled the mission designed for it by its founder. In 1846, a special act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature for the church, which had previously been known as the "Warren Free Institute."

The altar-piece "The Taking Down from the Cross," was painted

and presented to the church by Prof. R. W. Wier, of West Point. The windows, the chimes, the organ, and the land upon which the buildings are erected, are the gifts of the children of the founder. During the war, the clock was presented to the church by Major General Schriver, the son-in-law of Mrs. Warren.

During the years 1842-43, the congregation of the North Second Street Methodist church was greatly disturbed by the ministrations of Rev. Merritt Bates. Besides introducing the subject of abolitionism into the pulpit, he was neglectful of his proper work, which soon caused dissatisfaction among the members and threatened the peace and unity of the church. Although tried before the Conference for misconduct, he was not found guilty of the charges, but was assigned to a charge at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., which he soon resigned, and severed his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. With a number of his friends in the North Second Street church, who left that congregation, he formed a new body in the year 1844, and adopted the name of the True Wesleyan Methodist Church, of Troy. The church of this congregation was a wooden building on the east side of Federal street, between River and North Second streets. The congregation was in a few years broken up, and its members returned to their former connection in the Methodist churches of the city.

The situations of the different churches, and their pastors, in 1844, were as follows:

First Presbyterian church, First street, between Congress and Ferry streets. Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman.

Second Presbyterian church, Sixth street, corner of Grand Division. Rev. C. Wadsworth.

Second Street Presbyterian church, between Congress and Ferry. Rev. E. W. Andrews.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Elbow street, corner of Fifth. Rev. S. G. Spees.

Scotch Presbyterian church, Seventh street, between Albany and State streets. Rev. Peter Bullions.

Liberty Street Presbyterian church (colored,) Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets. Rev. H. H. Garnett.

Congregational church, Seventh street, between Albany and State streets. Rev. Fayette Shipard.

Dutch Reformed church, Fourth street, between State and Albany streets. Rev. R. Wells.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, corner of State and Third streets. Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck.

St. John's church, corner of Third and Congress streets. Rev. R. Cox.

Christ church, North Second street, between Federal and Jacob street. Rev. R. B. Fairbairn.

Church of the Holy Cross, Eighth street, head of Grand Division street. Rev. J. Ireland Tucker.

First Baptist church, Third street, between Congress and State. Rev. George C. Baldwin.

Second Baptist church, Ferry street, between First and Second streets.

North Baptist church, corner Fifth and Elbow streets. Rev. L. Howard.

The Disciples worshiped in a building No. 221 North Second street, above Hoosick, known as Moody's church

St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, North Second street, corner of Hutton street. Rev. Francis Donohue.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, corner Washington and Third streets. Rev. Peter Havermans.

State Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Rev. J. Covell.

North Second Street Methodist Episcopal church, corner North Second and Jacob streets. Rev. S. L. Stillman, 1845.

Zion Methodist (colored,) Fifth street, near Liberty. Rev. R. Noyes.

True Wesleyan Methodist church, Federal street, between North Second and River streets. Rev. M. Bates.

An Act to incorporate the Troy Gas Light Company was applied for in January, 1845. The directors named in the bill were Stephen Warren, David Buel, Daniel Southwick, Amos S. Perry, Philander Wells, George F. Lee, and Joseph Battin. The two latter, Lee and Battin, were manufacturers of gas in Philadelphia, and were to take a large amount of the stock should the company be organized The Troy Gaslight Company was not chartered until Feb. 16th, 1848. The organization was effected March 15, 1848. The first officers, elected April 5th, 1848, were: Daniel Southwick, President; Jonas C. Heartt, John A. Griswold, William Samuel Sands, J. T. McCoun, E. Thompson Gale, George B. Warren, Charles Dauchy, and Lemuel H. Davis, Directors. The com-

1845.

pany began operations in October, 1848. The capital stock was placed at $100,000, of which $11,000 was taken by the citizens of Troy, and the remainder by the Philadelphia manufacturers. In April, 1850, five miles of mains had been laid, sixty-one street lamps, and thirty-two private residences, together with several churches, were lighted with gas.

From statistics it appears that in the season of 1844, the number of vessels trading to and from Troy, and running on the river during the season of navigation, was:

8 Passenger steamers, owned in Troy, of	4,028	tons.
10 Towing " " "	2,775	"
24 Freight Barges,	7,256	"
77 Masted Vessels,	6,253	"
119	20,312	

In the year 1845, two murderers suffered the penalty of the law. On Tuesday afternoon, January 28th, William Miller, a German, was hung in the hall of the upper story of the jail, in the presence of the Sheriff and about fifty citizens, for the murder of George West, a German, in Sandlake.

Henry G. Green, twenty-two years old, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison, was executed in the jail on Wednesday, September 10th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mathematical and philosophical instruments were manufactured in Troy at this early day, by Phelps & Gurley, 319 River street, five doors below Washington Hall. From this establishment originated the present extensive manufactory of civil engineers' and surveyors' instruments of W. & L. E. Gurley.

The night boat Swallow from Troy to New York, on Monday night, April 7th, at eight o'clock, struck a ledge of rocks opposite Hudson, a short distance north of the village of Athens. The scene on board the steamboat, when she struck, is thus described by one of the passengers: "At the first severe shock, the passengers rushed below, but their fears were calmed for a moment by the outcry that we had only come in contact with a raft. But our ears were speedily assailed by the appaling sounds of the rending of timbers and the evident destruction of the boat, while the stern settled with frightful rapidity. Those who had retired in the after cabin had barely time to leap from their berths before the water was upon them. You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this mo-

ment, when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed, in the midst of falling snow and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler fires, a sheet of mingled steam, smoke and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the consternation. The conviction that the curse of fire was to be added to our other imminent perils, chilled the resolution of the stoutest hearts. But the rapid sinking of the boat extinguished the fires, and all was darkness again. In less than five minutes the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon state rooms." The hull of the boat broke near the forward gangway. The bow of the boat ran to the very top of the rock. The passengers who were fortunate in escaping death were extricated from the stateroom on the promenade deck by cutting through the roofing. The steamers Rochester and Express came to the relief of the passengers, and took them on board. The following persons lost their lives by this accident:

Two Misses Wood, of Albany; Mrs. Coffin, West Troy; Miss Briggs, Albany street; Miss Spencer, of Troy; William Davis, Albany; Mrs. Conklin, Bennington, Vt.; son of General Mather, New York; Peter McCarroll, Mrs. Lambertson, Jamaica, L. I.; Mrs. Bassett, Herkimer county; Mrs. Catharine T. Parker, Utica; Mrs. Gelson, Schenectady. Lost and bodies recovered, 13; lost, not recovered, 1.

The Swallow made her first trip to Troy, August 8th, 1836, Captain McLean being in command of the vessel.

A Unitarian congregation was organized in July, of this year, in the Court House. The first denominational services were held the first day of June, Rev. H. F. Harrington, of Albany, officiating. On the thirteenth of the succeeding month, a meeting was held and a committee appointed to obtain subscriptions and to procure a permanent place of worship. In August, a building near the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, first used by the Presbyterian congregations of First and Sixth streets as a session house, and for evening meetings, was purchased. The first Trustees were chosen on the first day of October following. In August, Rev. John Pierpont began his first pastoral labors in this charge. He remained in Troy until August, 1849. In the fall of 1846, the church building was enlarged.

In April, work began on the ground purchased for the erection of

the Troy Savings Bank building. When the edifice was almost completed, August 11th, 1845, John W. Brooks, while examining one of the cap stones which had been hoisted in position, fell from the platform to the pavement below, crushing his skull and meeting an instantaneous death.

In the year 1845, Troy had 76 lawyers, 25 physicians and 19 clergymen. There were twenty-five churches in the city, not including one partly constructed. These were divided among the denominations as follows: four Presbyterian, four Episcopalian, three Baptist, one Friend's, two Methodist Episcopal, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Associate Reformed, one Congregational, two Roman Catholic, one Universalist, one Unitarian, one colored Presbyterian, one colored Methodist, and two in Albia, a Methodist and a Presbyterian.

The stove interest of Troy was represented by the following manufacturers, who were then annually making the number of stoves appended to their names: Johnson, Geer & Co., 12,000; John Morrison, 8,000; N. Starbuck & Son, 5,000; Wager & Dater, 5,000; Atwood, Cole & Crane, 4,000; and P. Low & Co., about 6,000, which were cast at the foundry of Chollar & Jones, West Troy.

At the American Institute, Troy ginghams, manufactured by Benjamin Marshall, at the Ida Mills, took the first premium in 1845.

In 1846, a stage, belonging to the Troy and Montreal line, left Troy every morning at nine o'clock, and after stopping three nights on the road, reached Montreal early on the fourth day. Stages left Montreal every afternoon, and arrived in Troy after a three days' journey. This line was known as Dorlon's. 1846.

Early in the spring of 1846, Le Grand Cannon & Co. erected a spacious rolling mill on the meadow, a short distance south of the new mill and furnace of Johnson & Cox. These mills gave employment to about three hundred men. Starks & Edson also erected a building on the Poesten Kill for the manufacture of augers and screws.

The first telegraphic connection was made with Saratoga Springs on the 24th of July, with New York and the West Sept. 9th, and via New York with Boston, Oct. 6th, 1846.

Ezra Cornell, in May, 1847, purchased of the patentees the right to construct a telegraph line from Troy to the northern boundary of the State. This was the first time a company 1847.

had been organized independent of the patentees. The cost per mile was about $200.

The steamboat Niagara, from New York to Troy, on Saturday morning, July 31, 1847, when opposite Sing Sing, burst her boiler. Two firemen were blown overboard and seven passengers were severely injured and scalded.

A favorite place of amusement in Troy, similar to the famous Barnum's Museum in New York city, was Peale's Troy Museum, on the north-east corner of Elbow (Fulton) and River streets.

It was open through the day, and at 8 o'clock in the evening theatrical performances and scenic exhibitions were given. On Saturday afternoons the plays were adapted to the taste of juvenile visitors. "Curiosities of every description, including beasts, birds, reptiles, minerals, fossils, works of art from the hands of the native savage, and the more finished from the civilized artists. Grand Cosmoramas, fifty Burmese figures in their native costumes and different castes, superior electrical machines, and admirable paintings of the Great Sea Serpent," were the attractive features of the place

The next destructive fire which consumed a large amount of property in Troy, began at half past nine o'clock on the morning of May 1st, 1848, in a stable attached to and in the rear of Halsted's Mechanics' Hall, near the present site of the State Armory. All the buildings on the east and west sides of River street, between Ferry and Congress streets, to the alley east of River street, were destroyed.

1848.

"In the stables in the rear of Mechanics' Hall, where the fire began, twenty-four horses were burned, seventeen of them belonging to J Barney (proprietor of the Troy and Albany line of stages,) and seven to Messrs. Halsted. The fire swept off the following buildings on the east side of River street: Mechanic's Hall (Halsted's hotel,) owned by D. Gardner and occupied by S. J. & A. C. Halsted. City Hotel, 146 River, (next north) occupied by R. Wheeler. Grocery store, No. 144, H. H. Sears, occupant. The contents were partly removed to the store of Bigelow, Moore & Taylor on the opposite side of the street, which was afterwards destroyed.

"In J. T. McCoun's buildings, corner of River and Congress streets: No. 150 River street, clothing store, occupied by Levi Sipperly; No. 152, Daniel M. Sipperly, clothing store; No. 154, G. P. Wilkinson, clothing store. In the upper part of the building on

Congress street, the Northern Star Lodge of United Order of Odd Fellows. No. 10 Congress st., F. Melvin's shoe store; Henry Metcalf, harness shop; No. 12, J. & J. B. Bayer, shoe store; No. 14, L. B. Gardner, paint shop; No. 16, O. Montague, collar maker, and Coonrad Denniker as a dwelling up-stairs. The upper stories of this building were partly occupied by D. W. Chapman, cabinet maker, and John Connelly, coach lace manufacturer.

"Military Hall, owned by George M. Tibbits, and occupied as follows · Seely & Tilley, tinsmiths; James Jordan, liquor store; W. C. Atcher, grocer; William Scheler, clothing store; the upper part was used as an armory by the Troy Citizens' Corps. Attached to the Mechanics' Hall was a barber shop kept by Charles F. Wolf, and the office of the Albany hourly line of stages.

"On the west side of River street, the following places were burned or damaged by fire. No. 137, store of Russell & McConihe; and No 139 store of Russell Sage, were considerably injured; No. 135, S Bosworth & Son, grocery store, upper part damaged; No. 141 vacant, owned by John P Cushman; No. 143, flour store of Howland, Bills & Thayer, building owned by the estate of Abraham Howland, also the store of Wm. F Sage; No. 145, Bigelow, Moore & Taylor, flour store, building owned by J. N. Willard; No. 147, flour store, J N. Willard No. 149, B. F. Town, sail lofts; Nos. 151 and 153, flour stores of Vail, Hayner & Fellows were somewhat injured These buildings were thoroughly fire proof, and it was owing to this fact that the fire was arrested at this point.

The firemen of Lansingburgh, West Troy and Albany, did excellent service, and were tendered the thanks of the city in published cards. The Albany companies dragged their engines for six miles over a heavy road.

In recognition of the splendid and heroic services of General John E. Wool during the Mexican war, the Common Council of Troy and the Legislature of the State of New York each voted him the present of a sword. On his return home, in August, 1848, "the committee of the Common Council, Recorder J. S. Olin, Russell Sage and Andrew Watrous, Aldermen; the committee of citizens, James Van Schoonhoven, Uri Gilbert and D. T. Vail,, the Citizens' Corps in command of Captain A. H. Pierce and staff, A. K. Hadley and James M. Lemon, went to New York on the steamboat Empire, Captain Tupper, on Friday evening, August 18th. On their arrival in New York on the following morning, they proceeded

to the Astor House, where they were received by General Wool. From the Astor House they escorted the General through the thronged streets, amid the cheers of the assembled citizens, to the steamboat Hendrick Hudson. On the arrival of the Hendrick Hudson at Troy, the General and the escort were joined by the Troy City Artillery, Captain Brintnall. A procession was formed, which escorted General Wool to his residence, No. 75 First street. The following particulars of the public honors bestowed upon Troy's returned hero, General John E. Wool, are given in the Troy Daily Whig of August 24th:

"On Wednesday, August 23, the streets of Troy began to be thronged with people, and the morning cars brought the following military companies: Albany Republican Artillery, Capt. Fredendall; Albany Washington Rifles, Capt. Triegler; New York City Guard, Capt. McArdle; Syracuse Citizens' Corps, Capt. Minard; Utica Citizens' Corps, Capt. Hart; Saratoga Artillery, Capt. Plunkett, Schenectady Artillery, Capt. Springer. These organizations were received by the Troy Citizens' Corps, Capt. Pierce, and the Troy City Artillery, Capt. Brintnall.

"Among the Bands were: Kellogg's Brass Band, of Syracuse; Cook's Brass Band, of Albany; Aricott's Brass Band, of Utica; Schenectady Brass Band; U. S. Arsenal Band, West Troy; U. S. Band, Governor's Island; Forrester's Brass Band, of Lansingburgh.

"Among the military of rank and distinction were the staff of General Wool, Adjutant Winship, and Aids McLean and Totten; the Governor's staff, Adjutant Stevens, Col. Van Vechten and Col. Carman, of Albany; Gen. Storms, of New York, and staff; Major Bogart, Major Mumford and Morgan; Major Baker and staff from the Arsenal; Major Cooper and staff, from Albany; Hon. Millard Fillmore, and Hon. C. Morgan, of the State Department.

"At 11 o'clock, the military and citizens appeared at the residence of General Wool, where he was addressed by Major General J. J. Viele, welcoming him home, to which General Wool replied. The military then passed in review, after which the General took his appointed place in the line, and the procession passed through the city streets, as had been previously published. Arriving at the Court House, the General was received by a committee of one hundred citizens and the Common Council, with tremendous cheers from at least 40,000 people. The General was then conducted to the stand erected in front of the Court House, where he was ad-

dressed by George Gould, Esq., in behalf of the citizens of Troy. The Honorable Mayor, Francis N. Mann, then in behalf of the Common Council of the city of Troy, presented him with a splendid and costly sword. The General in turn replied in a speech of acceptance. The procession was re-formed, and the military organizations escorted the General back to his residence, where they were dismissed.

"The sword presented to General John E. Wool was manufactured by Ball, Tompkins & Black, New York. It was a Roman sword, classical in style, and elegant in workmanship. The mountings, hilt and scabbard were of gold, the blade two-edged, broad and straight, two feet four inches long. The hilt was surmounted with a Roman helmet, on which were the figures of Hercules and Mars. On the guard was the following inscription: 'Presented by the Common Council and citizens of Troy, N. Y., to their townsman Brigadier General John E. Wool, as a token of their personal esteem and of their high appreciation of his gallantry and military ability, as displayed on the bloody field of Buena Vista, the 22d and 23d days of February, 1847.' The scabbard was richly engraved with battle scenes, arms, banners and other suitable devices, and bore the following impressive inscriptions: 'Queenstown, Oct. 12, 1812; Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814; Buena Vista, February 22d and 23d, 1847.'"

The presentation of a sword by the State Legislature to General Wool, took place on Saturday, December 30th, 1848. The General and his staff, on the morning of that day, left Troy, escorted by the Troy Citizens' Corps and the Troy City Artillery. Arriving at Albany, they were met by General Cooper and his staff, the military aids of the Governor, the Albany Republican Artillery, and the Albany Washington Rifles. The procession then proceeded to the Capitol, where his excellency, Governor Young, in an appropriate address presented the gift of the State. The sword was manufactured by Ball, Tompkins & Black, of New York, and cost $1,700 in gold.

On Thursday, March 15th, 1849, two murderers were executed in the county jail,—Andress Hall, for the murder of Mrs. Amy Smith, and Barney O'Donnell, for the murder of Antonio Ratto. Hall made a confession, in which he stated that he had killed Noah Smith, the husband of Amy Smith, and also Franklin Brown, of Hoosick. 1849.

On Thursday night, May 17th, when nearly opposite Newburgh, the steamboat Empire, Captain W. W. Tupper, coming from New York to Troy, was sunk by a collision with the schooner Noah Brown. Seventeen lives were lost by this accident.

Congress Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Ida Hill, was dedicated on the 12th day of July. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Hamline, of Cincinnati. The venerable Bishop Elijah Hedding, and a large number of Methodist clergymen, were present. Rev. A. A. Farr was pastor of the church, and Rev. Z. Phillips, Presiding Elder. The Stewards were Gardner Howland, George Christie, E. B. Sherwood, A. D. Wilcox and Joseph Hillman. Services were first held in June, 1847, by this congregation in a hired house on the corner of Congress street and Vail's Road.

The years of 1845, 6, 7 and 8 were remarkable for emigration. In consequence of the famine in Ireland at this time, many of the emigrants reached America in a starving condition. The ship fever caused much sickness among them, and which, being contagious, prevailed to an alarming extent in Troy among those of the inhabitants with whom they were at first allowed to mingle. The city authorities were compelled to erect temporary sheds as hospitals for this class of people, and to isolate them until the fever abated. Sometimes there were as many as two hundred sick persons in these rude buildings. The people being mostly Roman Catholics, were visited and ministered to by Rev. Peter Havermans. To this worthy priest, the erection of a hospital was suggested for the reception of people in like circumstances. By his efforts funds were secured for the erection of a permanent building.

On Wednesday afternoon of August 15th, the corner stone of the Troy Hospital was laid. The ceremony was performed by General John E. Wool. On the corner-stone of the building, which is situated at the corner of Washington and Hill streets, is the inscription: "Corner-stone of the Troy Hospital, laid by General John E. Wool, U. S. A., August 15th, 1849."

Hon. Henry Clay made a second visit to Troy on Thursday, August 16th, 1849, and was greeted by a large concourse of people.

The Troy Board of Trade was organized on Saturday evening, October 13, 1849, with the following officers: Day O. Kellogg, President; Joseph M. Warren, 1st Vice President; W. F. Sage, 2d Vice President; John B. Tibbits, Secretary, and Alfonzo Bills, Treasurer. The committee of reference embraced the following persons: Hiram

Slocum, George Lesley, Gurdon Grant, Amos S. Perry, Townsend M. Vail, Griffith P. Griffith, Josiah Bouton, B. A. Tillinghast and John A. Griswold. The Directors were: Horace Herrington, Charles T. Coit, H. C. Lockwood, John N. Willard, S. G. Doughty, Arba Read, John Hunter, Ethan Armstrong, R. H. Thurman and George Cross. The meetings of the Board were held in the hall of the Athenæum building.

The following details of the forwarding business of Troy in 1849, were presented in the Troy Daily Whig, of February 11th, 1850:

"Col. James Hooker, formerly a business clerk with Pattison & Hart, is now the occupant of their store, and is engaged in the forwarding business, and has in his employ the following number of boats, horses and men: 11 barges, aggregate tonnage, 5,100; number of men employed on them 45 to 50.

50	canal boats	running	to	Buffalo,	capacity	3500	tons;	250 men.
29	"	"	"	Rochester,	"	2030	"	145 "
16	"	"	"	Oswego,	"	1280	"	80 "
25	"	"	"	Whitehall,	"	2000	"	150 "

The steam propeller "James H. Hooker," on Lake Champlain, of 300 tons burden; 11 sail vessels on Lake Champlain, of 1650 tons burden, 60 men; about 800 horses for towing boats on the Erie canal, with 90 men and 400 boys; and 200 horses on Lake Champlain, with 20 men and 100 boys.

"In connection with the Buffalo line of canal boats are six steamboats and five propellers of the largest class, running on western waters. About fifty agents and clerks are in the offices in New York, Troy, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo and Whitehall. The magnitude of the business may be estimated from the fact that it employed last season 1395 men and boys. The canal tolls paid during the season of 1849 by the house were $250,000. It is understood that Pope Catlin of New York, and Richard H. Pattison are connected in this business.

"The forwarding establishment of Ide, Coit & Co. has fourteen barges on the river, with a capacity for carrying 48,000 tons per trip, equal to 44,500 bls. flour, or 125,000 bushels of grain. Number of men employed on them 102. Seventy of the largest canal boats plying for freight and passengers on the Erie canal to Rochester and Buffalo, and on the Oswego canal to Oswego—each boat carrying about 75 tons or 700 barrels of flour. Whole capacity for each trip 49,000 barrels flour. About 300 horses are employed, together with

350 men and 150 boys. They have four propellers on the lakes plying between Buffalo and the principal ports of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, with a capacity of carrying 3,000 bls. of flour, or 325 tons each. Men employed on this craft, 100; clerks in the different offices, 30. The craft employed in the business amounts to 12,000 tons, employs 850 men and 300 horses.

"The forwarding business of Griffith P. Griffiths embraces 8 barges, capacity 2,000 tons, on the river between Troy and New York. 40 canal boats, 120 men, 75 boys, and 150 horses.

"Silliman & Gardner have in their line 7 barges of 1790 tons, 4 sloops of 615 tons, and employ 28 men and 9 clerks. Freight shipped in 1849 was 45,093 tons.

"W. T. Willard employs 17 barges, averaging 200 tons each; 2 men to each vessel in his Troy and Philadelphia line; and 6 schooners of 200 tons each with 5 men to each vessel."

Early in the summer of 1850, a preliminary meeting was held in the Court House, at which it was proposed to organize a building association. A committee was appointed to draft a suitable constitution, which was reported at a meeting in June, and adopted. On Monday evening, July 1st, the Troy Building Association elected the following persons as its first officers: Uri Gilbert, President; Hezekiah Thayer, Vice President; John P. Albertson, Treasurer; Rev. John Smith, Secretary; and as Directors: Thos. B. Carroll, J. C. Spencer, John S. Perry, Gilbert Robertson, George Huckett, John G. Britton, J. U. Orvis, Henry Robbins and John L. Ells. The office of the association was at No. 10 Second street, the rooms of the Mutual Insurance Company.

1850.

The charter of the Troy & Boston Railroad company was obtained April 4th, 1848; previous to which time a corps of engineers under the direction of A. F. Edwards was employed by a committee of citizens to make preliminary surveys of the route. In May, 1849, a few friends of the enterprise commenced procuring subscriptions to the capital stock, which they continued to do until November, when it was deemed advisable to organize a company by choosing a Board of Directors, and a number of commissioners to procure further subscriptions to the capital stock. On Tuesday, November 20th, 1849, the following persons were elected Directors of the road: John E. Wool, George M. Tibbits, D. Thomas Vail, Daniel Robinson, Charles H. Merritt, Jonas C. Heartt, Elias Johnson, E. Thompson Gale, Isaac B. Hart and Stephen E. Warren, of Troy; Amos

Briggs, Schaghticoke; D. S. McNamara, North Hoosick, and L. Chandler Ball, of Hoosick Falls.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following persons were elected officers: Amos Briggs, President; D. Thomas Vail, Vice President; Day O. Kellogg, Secretary and Treasurer. After completing the organization of the company, the necessary articles of the association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

On Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1850, work was begun on the Troy & Boston railroad. At ten o'clock in the morning, a procession, under the direction of Gen. Viele as marshal, marched from the Court House to the farm lot belonging to the "Bull's Head" farm, a mile and a half from the city. The Troy Citizen's Corps, Capt. Whitlock; the Troy City Artillery, Capt. Brintnall; the Republican Guards, Capt. Burns; the Lansingburgh Independent Artillery, Capt. Mercer; the Arsenal Cornet Band, Capt. Jones; the Troy City Band, with the President and Directors of the Troy & Boston railroad, the Chief Engineer and assistants, the stockholders and others. Arriving on the ground, addresses were delivered by Hon. A. K. Hadley, Gen. John E. Wool, and the Mayor, Hon. Day O. Kellogg. Gen. Wool with a pick broke the ground, and Mayor Kellogg shovelled the loose earth into a wheelbarrow, which Amos Briggs, the President of the road, wheeled away. After these formalities, the President of the company made an address. On returning to the city, more than a hundred guests of the company sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion at the Troy House.

The project of tunneling the Hoosick mountain to the distance of about five miles, was by many persons laughed at as the offspring of visionary minds, and denounced as an absurdity. Nevertheless, its bold projectors began the work, strongly assured of its ultimate success, and of its great utility to travel and traffic when finished. This vast undertaking was thus spoken of by the Oswego Times in June, 1850:

"The proposed tunnel connecting the east and the west side of the Troy & Boston railroad through the Green mountains, is estimated to be four miles long. Nobody but the Trojans would think of such an exploit."

On Monday, June 28th, 1852, the formal opening of the Rutland & Washington railroad, and the Troy & Boston from its junction at Eagle Bridge, took place, and a train with many distinguished indi-

viduals arrived in Troy that evening and partook of a banquet prepared for the occasion.

In August, the docks a short distance below Albany street (Broadway) to Division street, were extended twenty feet into the river. The cost of the work was estimated at $13,000. James T. Brady, of West Troy, was the contractor, and William Barton the engineer in charge.

Oakwood Cemetery was consecrated on Wednesday, October 16, 1850. A procession of the various military organizations of the city marched to the grounds, where the exercises were opened with music by the Arsenal Band, prayer by Rev. Dr. Beman, reading of the scriptures by Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, singing by the choir of a hymn composed for the occasion by Rev. John Pierpont, address by Hon. David Buel, Jr., at the conclusion of which Judge Buel declared Oakwood Cemetery to be duly consecrated for burial purposes in the name and by the authority of the officers of the association. Rev. George C. Baldwin pronounced the benediction.

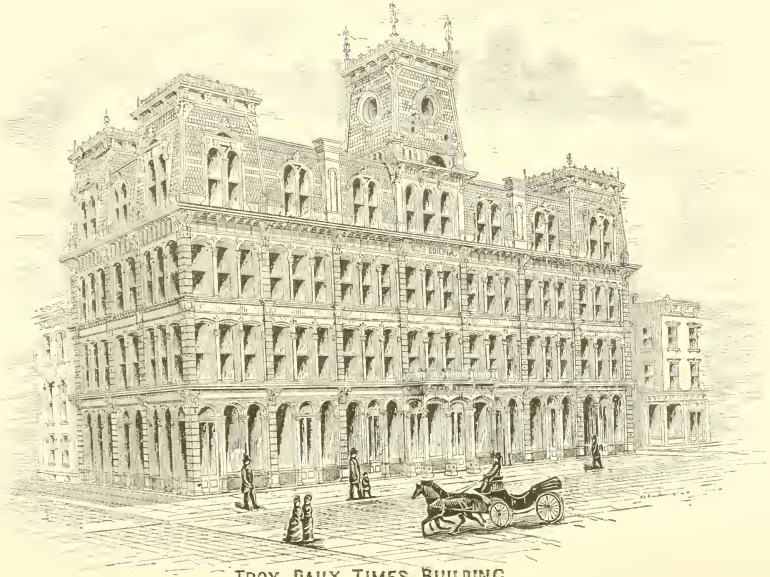
The Athenian Lodge of Odd Fellows, at the close of the year, presented to the Washington Monument Association a block of Rutland statuary marble, three feet long, one foot nine inches broad, and one foot thick, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the Athenian Lodge, 268, I. O. of O. F., Troy, N. Y."

Under the general banking law of the State, the Union Bank of Troy was organized in January, 1851, with a capital stock of $250,000. The first officers were: Joel Mallary, President, John Kerr, Vice President; Pliny M. Corbin, Cashier. The Directors were: Joel Mallary, John Kerr, W. F. Sage, Thomas W. Lockwood, P. T. Heartt, Hiram Ingalls, L. A. Battershall, John W. Freeman, Lyman Bennett, Richardson H. Thurman, and David B. Cox. The bank began business in the spring at No. 12 First street.

1851.

The first number of the Troy Daily Times was issued on Wednesday afternoon, June 25th, 1851. The price of a single copy was two cents. Francis & Thompson were the publishers, and John M. Francis, the editor. The office of the new daily was at No. 5 Cannon Place, up-stairs.

The Marshall Infirmary of the city of Troy was incorporated June 20, 1851. It was designed for the accommodation of the sick who were destitute of home comforts and convenient appliances, while suffering from disease or mental malady. It originated with, and to a great extent was endowed by, Benjamin Marshall. When



TROY DAILY TIMES BUILDING.

built, it consisted of three departments, besides the lying-in apartment; one for those afflicted with the ordinary diseases of humanity, one for the treatment of pestilent and contagious diseases, and one for the insane.

In September, 1851, Father Matthew, the great temperance missionary, visited Troy, and established among the Roman Catholics several societies. On Sunday, September 21st, he delivered an address to a large congregation in St. Mary's church. Nearly six thousand people took the pledge to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.

The first through railroad train from New York to Troy arrived in the city on the 19th of December, 1851. The office of the Hudson River railroad was located at No. 197 River street. On the first of June of this year the Troy & Greenbush railroad was leased to the above road. This agreement did not include the local business between Troy and Albany, which was still held by the Troy & Greenbush railroad company.

Governor Louis Kossuth, on Thursday, the 3d of June, 1852, was welcomed by a large concourse of people who had gathered to receive him, at Franklin Square, where he arrived in the cars from Schenectady on the morning of that day. At the Court House, Hon. A. B. Olin tendered him the hospitalities of the city. Kossuth and his suite took rooms at the Troy House. In the evening, he delivered a speech in the First Presbyterian church, which was thronged by the citizens anxious to hear the great Magyar. 1852.

On the second of September, the State Bank of Troy began business in its new banking house on the corner of First and State streets. The capital stock was $250,000. R. J. Starks, who was elected President on its organization, resigned, and Dr. Alfred Wotkyns was elected his successor. The other officers were Henry Ingram, Vice President, and Willard Gay, Cashier.

The organization of the Mutual Bank of Troy, was effected November 24th, 1852, with a capital of $200,000. John P. Albertson was chosen its first President, Joseph U. Orvis, Vice President, and George A. Stone, Cashier. The bank was located at No. 18 First street.

The Central Bank of Troy was organized on the 30th of December, 1852, at No. 271 River street, with a capital of $200,000. The first officers were: J. Lansing Van Schoonhoven, President; Vol-

ney Richmond, Vice President; James Buel, Cashier. The business of the bank was conducted for a time in the Mansion House block.

The Manufacturer's Bank was organized in 1852, and began business in a building No. 7 State street, with a capital of $250,000. The first officers were: Arba Read, President; Charles W. Thompson, Vice President; John S. Christie, Cashier.

A fire was discovered about two and a half o'clock on the afternoon of October 28, 1852, in a shed in the rear of house No. 24 south side of Fulton street, which communicated to the surrounding buildings and to the car shops of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., on the west side of Sixth street, from which point it crossed the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, destroying the double wood house of James Hodge, and one in the rear owned by Elisha Lovett. The whole of the block of buildings known as Union Place was burned. The North Baptist church, erected in 1843, was consumed. The loss was estimated at $52,000.

The Legislature, on the 20th of June, 1851, passed an act authorizing the city of Troy and certain railroad corporations to subscribe for and become the owners of stock for the construction of a railroad through the whole or some portion of the city of Troy. Under this act the Troy Union railroad company was organized. At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held at the Chamberlain's office, on Monday, July 21, 1851, the following persons were elected the first Directors of the association: Jonas C. Heartt, John L. Thompson, Edmund Schryver, L. R. Sargent, Jared S. Weed, Russell Sage, L. G. B. Cannon, James Forsyth, Elias Plum, Martin I. Townsend, Uri Gilbert, D. Thomas Vail and Alexander G. Halsted. Subsequently the following officers were chosen: D. Thos. Vail, President; Uri Gilbert, Vice President; and James Forsyth, Secretary and Treasurer.

In January, 1853, the Troy Union railroad company purchased the Eaton & Gilbert block on Sixth street, for the purpose of erecting a passenger depot. The depot was begun and completed in 1854. The building was four hundred feet long, the span of the arch was one hundred and fifty-one feet, with a rise of thirty feet. The arch was supported by a succession of wooden trusses, about two feet in width and three feet in height. On the 19th of July of that year, the cars upon the Central railroad arrived at and departed from the Union Depot. At the same time

1853.

was completed a second bridge adjoining the old Rensselaer & Saratoga bridge, for the use of the Union railroad. The drawing of trains through the bridge by horses was abandoned, and thereafter locomotives were attached, and trains passed without stoppage across the river to the Union Depot. The rails of the old track were taken up, the bridge was thoroughly repaired, and that part used by teams and pedestrians.

The Market Bank of Troy was organized in January, 1853, with the following persons as officers: Jeremiah S. Hakes, President; Elias Johnson, Vice President; A. C. Gunnison, Cashier. Capital stock, $200,000. The business of the Bank was transacted at 282 River street.

Another land slide occurred on Wednesday evening about six o'clock, March 23, 1853. The hill from which it parted was situated east of Fourth street, and in the rear of the old India rubber factory, south of the Poesten Kill. A house occupied by Patrick Martin and his family was situated upon the cross road running from the Hollow road to the First street bridge. As the slide reached the creek, it forced the water over the road, taking with it the house, with one woman, three children and several cows. Fortunately no lives were lost, although the children narrowly escaped drowning. The house was carried a distance of fifteen rods.

By a resolution of the Common Council, May 26, 1853, the following church bells were made alarm bells for the year. The bells on St. Joseph's church, St. Mary's, Second street Presbyterian, Third street Baptist, St. Paul's, Fifth street Baptist, Sixth street Presbyterian, Christ Church, and St. Peter's Church. The rate of compensation was as follows: The ringer of the first bell for a fire was to receive 10*s*, the second 8*s*, the third 6*s*, and all the others who rang as above specified, received each 4*s*. The precedence of time was to be settled among the ringers.

Henrietta Robinson, known as the veiled murderess, on the 25th of May, poisoned Timothy Lannigan, aged 37, and Catharine Luby, by pouring poison into beer which she had them drink in the grocery store of Lannigan, situated on the corner of Vanderheyden and River streets. Mrs. Robinson lived opposite, in a cottage adjoining the residence of Oliver Boutwell on the north.

The trial of this woman began on Monday, November 22, 1854, being an adjourned term of the court of Oyer and Terminer. Honorable Judge Ira Harris presided; Justices 1854.

Burdick and Newberry being his associates. For the people appeared Anson Bingham, District Attorney; Henry Hogeboom and George Van Santvoord, Esqrs.; and for the prisoner, Job Pierson, William A. Beach, Martin I. Townsend, A. B. Olin and Samuel Stover, Esqrs. The prisoner was said to have been at one time, a pupil of Mrs. Willard's at the Troy Female Seminary, and known then as Charlotte Wood. Although convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, she was afterward declared to be insane, and sent to an asylum. The distinguished legal talent represented in this case, and the mystery connected with the former life of the prisoner, created much interest and discussion at the time of the trial.

The opening of the Union railroad and the new depot, which took place on the twenty-second of February, 1854, was celebrated with speeches and a banquet in the upper north and south rooms of the depot building. A train of five passenger cars, with three hundred invited guests, together with one hundred and twenty-five members of the State Legislature, came from Greenbush, passing up through the depot, and up the new track as far as Hoosick street, and then, after backing, went up the western turn to the bridge and thence back again to the depot. A collation, prepared by Rich & Bosemon, was then partaken of by about five hundred guests, while Jones' Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Among the distinguished speakers were Gen. Burroughs, of Orleans; Hon. Andrew B. Dickinson, of Steuben; Hon. George W. Sterling, of Dutchess; Hon. Charles C. Leigh, of New York; Hon. Samuel D. Morris, of Kings; Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Gen. Orville Clark, from Washington; Hon. Benjamin Joy, of Tompkins, and others. General Davis, in reply to a speech complimentary to Troy, remarked that it had been attributed to Troy that it had always "an axe to grind." "This," he said, "was not true, for Troy's axe was always ground, and always possessed an edge as sharp as a razor." The occasion was very enjoyable, and the various speeches were full of humor, and complimentary to the enterprise of the Troy people. The pleased guests returned to Albany in the evening.

On August 25th, 1854, an extensive conflagration destroyed two hundred buildings and rendered three hundred families houseless, entailing a loss of $1,000,000 worth of property. The Troy Daily Times of August 26th, thus describes it:

"The fire broke out in the brick planing mill on Front street,

corner of Division, about 1 o'clock, P. M., and a prompt alarm was given. The fire companies, quickly arriving, endeavored to confine the flames to the building, in which the fire originated. Unfortunately, a strong northwest wind was blowing, and the fire was soon communicated to the large piles of lumber south of the mill, and to the wood buildings on the east side of Front street. Engine companies were formed in a line to the river south of the fire, to prevent its progress southwardly, but the difficulty in obtaining hose and water, as well as a misunderstanding between two fire companies from West Troy, prevented the accomplishment of the purpose. While the fire was raging, and the whole southern section imperilled, assistance was asked for from Albany, by telegraph, and three companies, Nos. 1, 8 and 11, arrived from there about three o'clock. Fire companies from Waterford, Cohoes and Lansingburgh, also gave good service. The fire ran up the south side of Division to River street, and communicated to the brick row on the west side of River street, occupied by Robert Wasson and others, and it was with difficulty the residences on the opposite side were saved. From this point, it ran down the west side of River street, to the lumber yards below, crossing over the street and setting fire to the residence of Moses I. Winne, below Liberty street, and thence spreading over the entire section of the city from Liberty street down to the alley between Second and Third streets, destroying many valuable residences, together with Edgerton, Sheldon & Osborn's (late Birge's) chair factory, the Troy & Greenbush railroad freight depot and machine shop, Jones & Hitchcock's new and extensive bell foundry, Parmenter's machine shop, and other valuable property.

"The burnt district covers the west side of River street, including Front street, and the dock and about two-thirds of Pier from Division to Jefferson street, and east side of River, from Liberty to Jefferson streets, and on First street, on both sides, excepting the new St. John's church and two buildings, one on the east side, and one on the west side, from Liberty to Jefferson street; also including the alley between First and Second streets, on the west side the same distance, with the exception of Jason C. Osgood's stable in the rear of his dwelling, and on the east side of the alley burning the stables in the rear of H. B. Ingalls' dwelling, and a row of buildings on Adams street from the alley to Second street, also the office of Jas. Brown, on the south side of Adams street, the whole of which is burned over.

On River street, west side, including buildings on Front street, except lumber offices :

1 brick steam planing mill, owned by Gibson, of Albany, and occupied by Geo. Quiggin ; 1 wood building of I. McConihe, occupied by Richard Vanderheyden, corner of Front and Division ; 1 wood, of I. McConihe, occupied by three families, 2 brick of E. T. Gale, occupants, Robert Wasson and Hosea Leach ; 2 wood, in rear, of E. T. Gale, occupied by four families ; 2 brick, of R. J. Starks, occupants, Ralph J. Starks, Alderman Avery ; 1 wood, of Calvin Hayner, occupant, S. J. Halsted ; 2 wood, in rear, of Calvin Hayner, four families ; 1 wood, on Front street, of W. J. Peters, two families. North-west corner of Liberty and River—1 wood, of Lemuel Brintnall, occupants, Thomas Douglas, Mr. Downing ; corner of Front and Liberty streets, 1 wood, of Lemuel Brintnall, one family. From River to Front streets—lumber sheds of Brainard & Cottrell, of the Waite Lowery estate ; 2 wood, boarding house and two families ; lumber sheds and offices of C. W. Thompson ; 3 wood, of David Ellis, five families ; lumber sheds and offices of Waters W. Whipple ; also same of Gardner Landon. South-west corner of River and Washington streets—1 wood, of Stephen Covell. On River street—2 wood, of Stephen Bosworth's estate. Front street—1 wood, of Henry Becker, two families ; 1 brick, of George R. Davis ; 1 brick, of James Morrison ; 1 brick, of John M. Peck ; 1 brick, of James Van Schoonhoven, occupant, Calvin Hayner ; 1 brick, of Sandy Grey, occupant, Conkey Bros. ; 1 wood, of H. S. Hanson ; 1 brick, of Clark & Co., N. Y., occupant, Lucy Bosworth ; lumber sheds and office of Nathan Taylor. Corner Front and Adams—1 brick, of John Sheridan. West side Front street and extending to River street—2 brick, of B. T. Cushman, occupant, Chas. H. Bishop ; Freight house and depot of Troy & Greenbush railroad. On the Pier —furnace and warehouse of R. J. Knowlson, occupied by Noyes & Tillman ; 1 wood, of Job S. Olin, two families.

East side of River street, including west side of alley :

1 brick, of Jacob M. Vanderheyden, occupant, Moses I. Winne ; 2 wood, of David L. Seymour, four families ; 2 wood, of Isaac D. Ayres, two families ; 1 brick, of Daniels & Co., Boston, occupant, Nathan Taylor ; 1 wood, of Dennis M. Fitch, occupant, L. Egerton ; lumber sheds and offices of David Buel, Jr., occupants, G. Landon & Son. Corner of Washington and River streets—1 brick, of David Buel, Jr., occupant, Harvey Johnson ; opposite corner, 1 wood, Waters W. Whipple ; 1 wood, of David Ellis, two families ; 1 brick, of J. H. Byram ; 1 brick, of David Ellis ; 1 brick, of H. C. Fay, occupants, H. C. Fay and Geo. R. Davis, Jr. ; 1 brick, of Church estate, occupant, Josiah Osborne ; 1 brick, of R. D Silliman, occupants, Shaver & Watermyer ; 1 brick, of Austin Granger, two families ; 1 brick, chair factory, of Abram Nash, occupants, Egerton, Sheldon & Osborne, including stores of Main & Co., and William Bumstead ; Troy & Greenbush railroad engine house, car house, turn table and wood sheds.

On First street, west side, including east side of alley.

1 wood machine shop, of Silas Davis estate, occupant, J. C. Osgood ; 1 wood, of Silas Davis estate ; 1 wood, of G. P. Wilkinson, occupant E. S. Randall ; 1 wood, two families ; 1 wood, of Jacob Lane, occupant, Z. E. Fobes ; 1 wood, of Mrs. Abram Brower, occupant, D. W. Chapman ; 1 brick, of J. C. Mattice ; 1 wood, F

S. Thayer; 1 brick, of E. S. Jones; 1 wood, of Danker estate, occupant, W. S. Cooney. North-west corner of First and Adams street—1 brick, of James H. Congdon. Opposite corner—1 brick, of J. T. B. White, occupant, Mrs. Miller; 1 brick, of Alex. Brown; 1 brick, of L. J. Rundell; 1 brick, of J. C. Thompson, occupant, R. Kenyon and one family; 1 brick, of R. D. Bardwell; 1 brick, of F. A. Birge; 1 brick, of A. C. Daniels; 1 brick, of Charles Brownell, occupants, Charles Brownell and A. P. Osborne; 1 wood, of Charles Brownell, two families; 1 brick, of J. H. Byram, occupant Francis Drake and C. C. Greenwood; 1 brick, of George Whitney, occupant George Whitney and George Granger; on alley—1 brick, of John M. Peck, ten families. Corner of Adams and First street—1 brick shop of John M. Peck, occupant F. W. Parmenter; 1 brick bell foundry, of Jones & Hitchcock; 1 carpenter shop of Charles Brownell; on alley—2 wood of Widow Stevens, two families; 1 wood, of Edward Knowles, two families; 1 wood, of John P. Albertson, two families; 1 wood, of John Flynn, two families: 1 brick, of David Lytle; 1 dwelling on alley, two families; 1 brick, of Job S. Olin, two families; 1 brick, of Job S. Olin, on alley, four families.

First street, east side, including west side of alley:

1 brick, of Jason C. Osgood; 1 wood, of H. H. Sears; 1 wood, on the alley, of H. H. Sears, two families; 1 wood, of J. P. Albertson, occupant, C. Brewster; 1 wood in rear, of J. P. Albertson, two families; 1 wood, of John P. Conkey, two families; 3 wood, of Charles O. Goodrich, Brooklyn, five families; 1 brick, John Young; 1 brick shop on First street, of D. & W. McGuire, and dwelling on alley, four families; 2 brick, of Henry Hilke, four families; 1 brick, of Arthur Mooney; 1 brick, of Ira Whittaker, occupant Mr. Holmes; 1 brick, of Gardner Landon; 1 brick, of E. S. Brainerd; 1 brick, of Charles Bishop; 1 brick barn, of Buswell & Porter; 1 brick, of John Oliver; 1 carpenter shop of Moses Upham. First street—1 wood, of Moses Upham, four families; 1 brick, of H. Van Rensselaer, four families; 1 brick, of Mr. Nicholson, occupants, himself and two families; 1 carpenter shop of Z. E. Fobes & Co.; 1 brick, of Volney Richmond, three families; 1 wood, of Wm. Ayres, himself and five families; 1 brick, of Mrs. Riley, herself and three families; 1 brick, of H. W. Koons, four families

Second street, west side and east of alley:

3 wood, of James Brown, five families; 1 brick, on Second street, corner of Adams, of John McIntosh, occupants himself, David Stewart and four families; 1 brick, of S. Robinson, two families; 1 brick, of S. Robinson; 3 brick barns.

Liberty street, south side:

1 wood, of Daniel Lucy; 1 brick, of Daniel Lucy, two families; 1 wood, of Skinner Fletcher's estate, two families.

Washington street, north side:

1 wood, of E. B. Wheeler; 1 wood, of Gilbert Reiley, occupant George Bontecou.

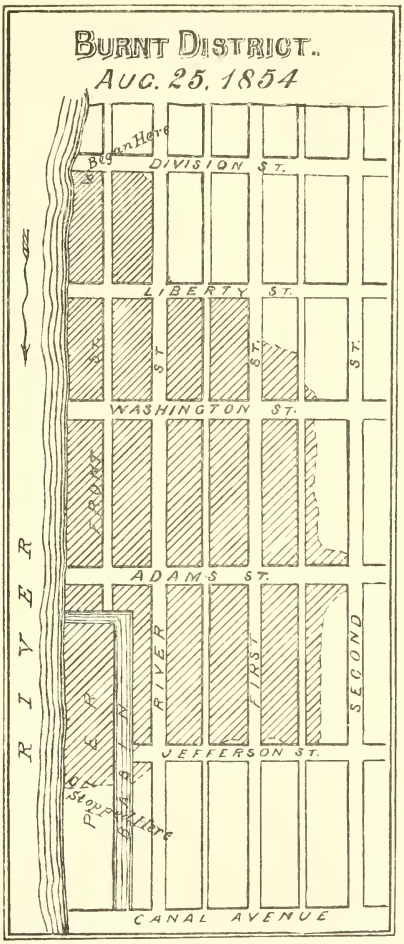
Washington street, south side:

1 wood, of Hosea Leach, occupants, E. D. Waldron and Owen Bird; 1 brick, of Sylvester Norton, occupants Norman Tuttle and Samuel Cottrell.

The total loss was estimated at one million of dollars. During the conflagration, a large fire-brand lodged on the top of the frame-

work of the steeple of St. John's Church, which threatened to set the building on fire. A brave man, named James Stantial, in the employ of Norton Sage, ascended to the dizzy height, and grasping the hot brand, threw it to the ground, and thus saved the church. The fire desolated a space of thirty acres. The weather was warm, and the firemen labored at great disadvantage. The progress of the fire was stopped at 6 o'clock, P. M., having burned nearly five hours.

The sufferers by this fire, as the unfortunate people of former and similar calamities, were aided and ministered to by generous givers in the city and by distant benefactors.


BURNT DISTRICT.
AUG. 25, 1854
Began Here
DIVISION ST.
LIBERTY ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
FRONT ST.
ADAMS ST.
RIVER
FIRST
SECOND
JEFFERSON ST.
CANAL AVENUE

CHAPTER IX.

From the Large Fire of 1854 to the Great Fire of 1862.

In the spring of 1853, a number of Presbyterians determined to build a church in the southern section of the city, and in the following month of August began the erection of a suitable edifice on a lot opposite Washington Park, fronting on Second street. In July, 1854, a room in the building having been completed, services were held in it, and a Sabbath School organized. On the 24th of August, the Troy (O. S.) Presbytery organized the Park Presbyterian Church, with twenty-three members—individuals formerly connected with the churches in the upper part of the city. The day after the organization of the church, the great fire occurred, and all the families connected with the new congregation, except four, were deprived of their homes. The building was once on fire, but by the persevering exertions of some of the members and firemen, it was saved. For a time the impoverished condition of the church, and the removal of its members, delayed the progress of the work on the building and hindered the growth of the organization. However the difficulties were overcome, and the main building completed, and the church was dedicated and open for worship on December 31st, 1854—the last Sabbath of the year. In the spring of 1855, Rev. Charles S. Robinson was called, and installed in June as Pastor of the congregation. 1854.

The North Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church which had been erected during the year 1854, was dedicated on the 29th of December. Bishop Janes preached the dedication sermon, and Rev. Mr. Hatfield of Brooklyn, Rev. Stephen D. Brown the pastor, and Rev. H. W. Ransom, of Troy, assisting in the exercises. The edifice was built of brick, and was erected on the site of the former building.

The skiff ferry boat plying between the steamboat dock and the foot of Green Island, about seven o'clock on Friday morning, October 13, 1854, capsized near the middle of the river with seventeen persons on board. Many of them could not swim, and eleven were

drowned. The upsetting of the boat was caused by the sudden rising of those aboard, in order to prevent the swells of the steamer Alice, which was passing at the time, from overflowing the skiff and wetting the clothing of the passengers.

In the month of September of this year, a Russ pavement was laid on First street from River to Ferry, by Russ & Co., under the superintendence of William Barton. Parts of Congress and State streets were also paved, as was River street after the removal of the railroad tracks.

The Troy Dramatic Building Association, of which James R. Fonda was President, and Charles Warner, Treasurer, having purchased lots Nos. 10 and 12 on the east side of Third street, began the erection of a theater in May, 1855, which when completed in October was named the Troy Adelphi.

In July, 1852, the congregation of St. John's Episcopal church, which had for many years worshiped in the old St. Paul's church building, corner of Congress and Third streets, sold the property to Gardner Rand for $9,000, and began the erection of a new church structure on the south-east corner of Liberty and First streets. On Saturday, June 18, 1853, the corner-stone of the building was laid by Bishop Wainwright, assisted by Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, Rev. Mr. Starkey, Rev. J. I. Tucker, and Rev. Edward Lounsbery, the Rector of the parish, Rev. H. Potter, of Albany, Rev. Nicholson, of Waterford, Rev. Samuel Buel, of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Hollinsworth, of Lockport, Rev. Cady, of West Troy, Rev. Cooke, of New York, Rev. Musgrove, of Mechanicville, and Rev. Downing, of Stillwater. The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone: a Bible, a book of Common Prayer, a journal of the General Convention of 1850, a Church Almanac of 1853, Sword's Almanac of 1853, a copy of the Spirit of Missions, and a sketch of the history of the church. On the 31st of May, 1855, the church being completed, the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, performed the act of consecration. The services were of a deeply interesting character, and brought together a large body of clergymen, among whom were two of the former rectors, Rev. Richard Cox and Rev. Edward Lounsbery. At this time Rev. Richard Temple was rector of the church.

In 1856, Hiram Slocum was elected Mayor of Troy, and in his
1856. inaugural address, he advocated the annexation of Lansingburgh and Troy. A bill for the consolidation of the two

places passed the Assembly, but was not signed by the Governor, and failed to become a law.

Among the last of the meetings of the Friends' Society of Troy, was one held in their meeting house, corner of State and Fourth streets, on the evening of September 2d, 1856. At this meeting, which was attended by about sixty persons, Rachel Hicks spoke from the text, "It is better not to have known the truth, than to know it and prove unfaithful to it." Reuben Baker, from abroad, also made an address.

A proposition was made to the citizens of Troy, at a meeting held in the Court House, on Thursday evening, Jan. 5th, 1854, by a number of individuals who were engaged in establishing a college at Charlottesville, N. Y., to remove the institution to the city, and to bring with it $100,000, provided the people of Troy would raise an equal amount of money for its endowment. At this meeting, Hiram Slocum was called to the chair; Isaac McConihe, L. A. Battershall and George Hicks were appointed Vice Presidents, and Joseph Hillman and G. M. Selden, Secretaries. Rev. L. Barber made a statement of the plan, following which a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Hiram Slocum, Rev. George C. Baldwin, J. A. Millard and Thomas B. Carroll, who were to report to an adjourned meeting at the Court House, June 10th, 1854. The committee reported favorably, and another committee was thereupon appointed to solicit the necessary money for the erection of a suitable building, and for the endowment of the institution, which was to be unsectarian in character.

During the years 1855 and 56, subscriptions to the amount of $200,000, in part payments, were obtained. Under such favorable prospects, the erection of a building was commenced in the fall of 1856, on the hill east of the city, now known as Seminary Hill. On the first day of October, a large concourse of people, and about one hundred clergymen of various denominations, assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone His Honor, Mayor Slocum, called the assemblage to order. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Smalley, which was followed by an appropriate address by Rev Dr. George C. Baldwin. The corner-stone was then laid. In consequence of a storm, the people re-assembled in the North Baptist church, and listened to other addresses pertinent to the occasion.

The school was opened Sept. 8th, 1858, as the Troy University, under Rev. John McClintock, D. D., as President, with about sixty

students. In July, 1862, the first class graduated. The financial difficulties which embarrassed the institution began in 1857, when the monetary affairs of the country were straightened and business generally prostrated. Many of the individuals who had written their names for large amounts, were found insolvent and wholly unable to pay. Various means were resorted to, to keep the institution from bankruptcy, and to sustain its credit. All the efforts, however, were unsuccessful, and the Troy University, with the adjacent land, was sold, in October, 1862, by Nelson Forsyth, referee in a suit by the Union Bank for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $11,000. The firm of Peck & Hillman, real estate brokers, purchased the property at a bid of $7,000, the aggregate sum of the liabilities being over $55,000. After its purchase, this firm, in a card published Dec. 2d, 1862, stated to the people of Troy "that the Troy University can be retained for the purpose for which it was intended, provided the citizens of Troy and vicinity come forward and make liberal subscriptions. We purchased the property expecting to hold it only a few days, but have held it, to our disadvantage, more than a month. We have paid most of the debts against it, amounting to a much larger amount than was supposed. There are other debts which will probably be paid by us. It will then have cost us nearly $60,000. We have contracted to sell it at that price, provided our people do not come forward and redeem it the present week. The following subscriptions have been made, conditional upon its being endowed by Daniel Drew, of New York: Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, $2,000; Lyman Bennett, $1,000; L. A. Battershall, $1,000; David Cowee, $1,000; W. L. Van Alstyne, $1,000· Peck & Hillman, $1,000, and G. Howland, $500."

This proposition not meeting with a proper response, the buildings of the Troy University, together with thirty-three acres of valuable land, on the 6th of December, 1862, was transferred by deed to Rev. Peter Havermans, for the sum of $60,000, and was shortly afterward converted into a Provincial Theological Seminary of the Roman Catholic Church, under the supervision of Archbishop Hughes.

1857. The financial embarrassments and money crisis of the year 1857, caused all the banking institutions of the country to suspend specie payments. The following action was taken by the Troy banks:

"At a meeting of the representatives of the Banks of Troy and

vicinity, held Wednesday morning, October 14, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we are advised that the Banks of New York and Albany have suspended the payment of specie across their counters; it is therefore

"Resolved, That the Banks of the city of Troy and vicinity adopt the same measure. A. WOTKYNS, Chairman.

"CHARLES P. HARTT, Secretary."

Rev. Dr. Nott, ninety-two years of age, preached in the Second Presbyterian church, on Sunday, February 14th, 1858 1858.
This eminent divine was assisted to and from the pulpit by the officers of the church.

In the month of July, John Morrissey, the celebrated pugilist, then a resident of Troy, was in training at the Abbey, in Lansingburgh, for his challenged encounter with John C. Heenan, formerly of West Troy. The Troy Daily Times thus describes this champion of the ring:

"He wears a pair of shoes in the morning weighing five pounds each, with which he walks two miles into the country and back. After his return he takes a row on the river of an hour's length, and then practices on the sand-bag and with his trainer. The evidence of hard work is plainly visible upon his person, and the diminished size to which he has been reduced, very unfavorably strikes the observer. A number of gentlemen remarked, as he came out of the house, that he looked 'like an ordinary sized man,' and some could scarcely be made to think that the person they were gazing upon was the redoubtable Morrissey. His features and hands are browned by a substance which is used for hardening the flesh, and this alone has very much changed his whole appearance. The luxuriant growth of whiskers which formerly adorned the face of the champion is now all gone, and even the hair on his head is kept down close to the poll. He wore a slouched hat and quite ordinary clothes, and looked like a backwoodsman from Grafton, or a hardy helper to some farmer, tanned by exposure to the sun, and worn down by hard work."

On the evening of March 17th, 1859, the land upon the edge of the hill east of and in the rear of St. Peter's College gave 1859.
way and slid down upon the unfinished building, carrying away the central portion, leaving it little else than a shattered wreck. The corner stone was laid in 1858, and the contractors had complet-

ed the building as far as the second story, and from $12,000 to $15,000 had been expended upon it.

A terrific explosion of a meteor in the vicinity of Troy, on the morning of August 11th, 1859, is thus detailed by the Troy Daily Times of that date:

"About seven o'clock in the morning, while the sky was perfectly cloudless, while hardly a breath of air was stirring, while not a single indication prevailed of a natural commotion of any sort whatever, there was a terrific, shocking, detonating report, accompanied apparently by two sharp echoes. It was as if the sound had come from the sky, but there were no clouds, not a single indication of the prevalence of electricity, and that explanation could not be entertained. The force of the concussion was so great that houses were shaken; that persons walking in the streets felt the ground vibrate underneath them; that men who had just commenced work upon buildings instinctively dropped their tools, and looked about to see what was the matter; that little children were frightened and asked many strange questions of their parents. All sorts of rumors prevailed, but there was no explanation of this wonderful phenomenon.

"John P. Ball, County Clerk, residing in Pittstown, a perfectly honorable and reliable gentleman, stated that just after finishing his breakfast, while standing in his door yard, he observed a bright light in a southerly direction from his house, over the town of Grafton, and descending very rapidly to the ground in a north-westerly course. This was about 7.20 A. M. Mr. Ball last saw it when about half a mile above the earth, when it disappeared, and in a moment or more he heard an explosion. It was very loud and resembled thunder. He had previously called his family to view the meteor, and they all observed the light and heard the explosion. Mrs Ball insists that there were three separate explosions, one much louder than the others, and in support of the statement, Mr. Ball says he saw three distinct clouds of smoke in the track of the meteor, which appeared to be a mile or more apart. The smoke was visible for some time, but was finally lost to sight. The meteor appeared to be at a distance of about twenty miles from Mr. Ball's residence, and looked like a large sized sky rocket.

"It was heard at Schaghticoke, Bennington, Eagle Bridge, Greenbush, Schodack and other neighboring places. At Albany a stone fell against a barn, showing it to have been a meteor."

The first trial of a steam fire engine was made in Troy, November

7th, 1859, at the foot of Division street. An association had been formed for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of using steam apparatus for service in extinguishing fires in the city of Troy; and to form a company for the purpose of purchasing and putting into effective use a good and efficient steam fire engine. This company was organized distinct from the fire department, and controlled its own affairs and selected its own officers, and all property purchased was to be that of the association. The following named persons were some of the members of the association: Arba Read, E. A. Crandall, Thomas A. Tillinghast, F. Drake, C. N. Lockwood, E. Waters, S. W. Dauchy, William H. Young, Charles R. Richards, Reuben Peckham, George Babcock, John S. Holden, C. S. Warren, John L. G. Knox, Lawrence L. Becker, J. M. Warren, Harvey Smith, Willard Gay, David Cowee, John Anthony, Edward Chapin, S. S. Dauchy, E. Thompson Gale, W. E. Hagan, C. W. Tillinghast, C. L. Richards, L. L. Southwick, Joseph W. Fuller, James Morrison, Jr., Robert M. Taylor, William Barton, Joseph Hillman, Lewis A. Rousseau, George C. Hall and D. N. Ellis.

The engine on trial was the manufacture of Lee & Larned, of New York. On the 28th of March, 1860, the Arba Read Steam Engine Co. No. 1 received its engine from the Amoskeag Works, of Manchester, N. H. On its arrival, it was drawn by a number of citizens to the Division street wharf, where fire was kindled under her boiler, and water passed through the engine for the purpose of cleaning it. A one and five-eighth inch pipe was attached, and without endeavoring to work the engine to more than half its power, a stream was thrown to a distance of one hundred and seventy feet.

The first officers of the company were elected January 9, 1860. William Barton, President; Lewis L. Southwick, Vice President; Wm. T. Willard, Secretary: Townsend M. Vail, Treasurer; N. B. Starbuck, Captain.

In October it was reported that the cost of the engine, hose, horses, and running expenses of the previous six months amounted to $6,000.03.

The Arba Read steamer was transferred to the city on the 16th of August, 1861, and placed under the control of the Troy Fire Department.

About half past three o'clock on Friday morning, December 30th, 1859, in consequence of a shrinkage of the iron girders in the Union

Depot building, during the extreme cold weather of the two previous days, the walls on the north-east corner and the north end of the building, together with the arches and columns, fell to the ground, making a complete wreck of the north half of the structure. The south portion of the roof remained intact.

During the winter of 1859-60 a spirit of revival spread through the various churches in Troy, and a large number of converts were added to the membership of different congregations. The daily Union Prayer Meetings were largely attended by the people, and were continued until April. The Fifth street Baptist church alone added one hundred and forty-four persons to its membership during this series of revival meetings. At one of the prayer meetings, Rev. Dr. Beman alluded to the moral character of the city when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which he said "was no doubt due to the great revival of 1825. At that time, the population was about 7,000, and to the four churches, the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, 800 persons were added."

1860. Among the public excitements connected with the history of Troy, that of the arrest of a fugitive slave named Charles Nalle, on Friday, April 27, 1860, is quite prominent. The occurrence, as described by the Troy Daily Times, was as follows:

"For the first time in ten years, during which the Fugitive Slave law has been in operation, an attempt was made in the city yesterday to execute its provisions upon an unfortunate colored man, who it is claimed owes service to a master in Virginia, from whom he escaped more than twenty months ago. The effort was unsuccessful. Amid more excitement and turbulence than has in many years been witnessed in this generally peaceful and order loving city, the slave was rescued from the officers of the law, and under an escort of those of his own color, who declared their readiness to defend him, if necessary with their lives, hurried him off *en route* for Canada. The circumstances were as follows:

"Charles Nalle, a bright intelligent negro, twenty-eight years of age, ran off from the plantation of his master Blucher W. Hasbrough, in Culpepper county, Va., on the 19th of October, 1858. By degrees he worked and traveled northward, until he reached Troy, and for a time worked as a teamster, afterward with William Scram, of Sand Lake, and finally as a coachman for Uri Gilbert While at Sand Lake, Nalle unfortunately revealed his secret to a lawyer named Horace F. Averill, who at different times had written letters

for him. Averill gave information to the master of Nalle's whereabouts. Hasbrough at once made affidavit of the clue he had of Nalle, and securing an agent named Henry J. Wall, sent him to Troy with the necessary papers for his apprehension. Arriving at Troy, a warrant was procured for the arrest of Nalle from Commissioner Beach, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Holmes, with directions to execute the same. Nalle was arrested by the Marshal, hand-cuffed, and hurried to the office of the U. S. Commissioner. William Henry, a colored man with whom Nalle boarded, and a personal friend of the prisoner, learning of his arrest, at once with other friends, proceeded, with Martin I. Townsend as their attorney, to the office of Commissioner Beach. On their arrival they found the case tried and a decision rendered. Martin I. Townsend immediately drew up the necessary papers for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take the fugitive before Judge Gould. Meanwhile a crowd commenced to gather upon the sidewalk in front of the Commissioner's office, an alarm of fire was sounded, and indications of the storm which was to follow manifested themselves. William Henry harrangued those around. He told them that in the building near which he stood, there was an intelligent colored man confined for no other crime than that of not owning himself; that he had been condemned, and if they looked, they would soon see him brought out to be carried off to the plantations of the South and whipped to death. He asked them whether they were willing to stand quietly by and see the thing done. As he spoke the crowd increased and so did the excitement. Three or four white men became conspicuous in the crowd, in urging and planning for a rescue, and it very soon was made evident that if the prisoner was carried off, it must be by force of arms.

"In the room with Nalle, the Commissioner and the claimants, were several policemen. At different periods, colored men, friends of the prisoner, were admitted. Outside, the stairway and hall were besieged by an impatient throng, anxious to obtain admission. Near the window opening upon State street from the hall was a somewhat antiquated colored woman, who at a later period became an active spirit of the *melee*. She was provided with a signal to prepare those on the outside for an attack, when the prisoner should be brought forth. For the better protection of the prisoner the whole police force of the city, under command of Chief Quinn was ordered to the scene. About four o'clock, the papers of *habeas corpus* were

served, which directed Marshal Holmes to bring the body of Nalle before Judge Gould. In obedience to this writ, the officer, policemen and prisoner started to leave the room. As Chief Quinn was going down stairs, followed closely by Nalle, in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded, Marshal Holmes being upon one side of him and Deputy Sheriff Upham on the other, the old colored woman at the window gave the preconcerted signal to the crowd outside.

"The scene became instantaneously one of great excitement. The moment the officers reached the sidewalk, they were surrounded by the crowd, the inner circle of which was composed of resolute colored men who at once commenced a vigorous attempt at rescue. The city policemen were soon separated from the other officers, and left fighting promiscuously in the midst of a crowd of perhaps two thousand persons, who were swaying to and fro like billows, shouting, laughing, swearing and fighting.

" Near the corner of State and First streets, Deputy Upham was torn from the prisoner, while Marshal Holmes was allowed by mistake to proceed with the prisoner as far as Congress street. The rescuers, perceiving that the prisoner was not with Deputy Upham, overtook Marshal Holmes, who had him in charge, when the fight was renewed with much bitterness. At this juncture the most conspicuous person was the old colored woman, who was continually exclaiming, 'Give us liberty or give us death,' and with vehement gesticulations urging on the rescuers. Here the scene became intensely exciting. Revolvers were drawn, knives brandished, colored women rushed into the thickest of the fray, the venerable Moll Pitcher of the occasion was fighting like a demon, and the friends of Nalle closing upon the officers, fearless and unterrified. The Marshal and Deputy, maimed by blows from clubs, chisels and other similar weapons, were forced to abandon the prisoner; and shortly afterward Chief Quinn was also compelled to release his hold upon Nalle. Then two picked men seized the prisoner, and ran down with him to the foot of Washington street, where Nalle jumped upon the ferry boat and was carried over to West Troy. On his arrival on the opposite side, Nalle started to run up Broadway, but was soon captured and taken up into the second story of a brick building near the ferry dock.

" Ten minutes had hardly elapsed before the steam ferry boat, which had been taken by storm, landed about three hundred of the rescuers at West Troy, among them the ubiquitous Moll Pitcher.

The building was stormed, and the crowd rushed up into the room under a fire from the revolvers of the West Troy officers, seized the prisoner and escaped with him from the building. Nalle, with his devoted friends, fled down Broadway, closely followed by the crowd, and when near the Arsenal wall, was placed in a wagon and driven off westward on the Shaker road. Thus ended the rescue."

Nalle, after his escape, was concealed in the woods near Niskayuna, and afterwards removed to Amsterdam, until in May, 1860, when, through the efforts and subscriptions of Uri Gilbert and other citizens of Troy, his freedom was purchased for six hundred and fifty dollars, and he was again at liberty to return to Troy.

The Chicago Zouaves, Captain Elmer E. Ellsworth, colonel commanding, with his company of forty-two men, arrived in Troy on the morning of July 12th, 1860. On the following afternoon the company was publicly drilled, at Camp Wool, in the presence of Gen. John E. Wool, his Honor, Mayor Isaac McConihe, Jr., Major Deas, Gen. Allen, Col. Carr, and a large concourse of people.

On the evening of Wednesday, July 25th, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and Hon. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, spoke from the balcony of the Troy House to a large assembly in front of the building.

In September, 1860, the articles of association of the Troy & Lansingburgh Horse Railroad were filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The following persons were named therein as the directors of the road: Thomas Symonds, John A. Griswold, Arba Read, Jared S. Weed, J. C. Osgood, E. O. Eaton, William Barton, Leonard Smith and Miles Beach, of Troy; Peter A. Burden, M. S. Van Buskirk, George A. Lally and F. B. Leonard, of Lansingburgh. The Common Council, on Tuesday evening, July 31, granted the company the right of way through the city. On Monday afternoon, July 15th, 1861, ground was broken by William Barton, the engineer of the company, near the Manufacturers' Bank for the road, and the cars began running in the summer of 1862

A Horse Railroad Company for the purpose of making a road between Troy and Cohoes, was organized Feb. 11, 1862. John A. Griswold was chosen president.

The reception of President Abraham Lincoln by the people of Troy, on the 19th of February, is thus described: "Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States, arrived in this city this

morning at a few minutes past nine o'clock. The Central railroad cars brought him over the Rensselaer & Saratoga road from Albany via the Junction, on account of the swollen condition of the river, the passage across it in a boat at Albany being considered unsafe. The train consisted of six cars, filled with the suite of the President, the members of the New York Press, the Troy committee of arrangements, the Albany Burgesses Corps, and several gentlemen from Albany. The depot was filled to its utmost capacity by men of all parties, to do honor to the President-elect. There was one vast sea of heads, and the noise and enthusiasm were beyond description. There could not have been less than thirty thousand people present in the depot. The Hudson River car prepared to convey the President to New York stood on the middle track with a platform car covered with matting drawn up in the rear, on which the reception ceremonies were to take place, in the presence of this vast audience. The Citizens' Corps, Capt. H. L Shields, which had been ordered out to do duty, were drawn up on both sides of the open car, to keep back the crowd. The train ran in the depot to the east of the New York train, and a plank being laid from the rear end of the train to the platform car, Mr. Lincoln soon appeared upon it in company with Mayor McConihe. His appearance was the signal for applause never before equalled in this city. The Mayor addressed Mr. Lincoln in a brief speech, welcoming him not as a partizan, but as the future Chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, and assuring him that he performed a pleasant duty in extending to him the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Lincoln bowed in response, and replied in brief terms. While he was speaking, his suite embarked on the Hudson River train, and Mr. Lincoln, upon the conclusion of his address, was conducted by Vice President D. Thomas Vail, of the Troy Union Railroad Company, to the platform of the rear car, where, as the train moved away, he stood with uncovered head and bowed his acknowledgments to the plaudits of the people. While the train was coming over the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad bridge, a detachment of the Troy City Artillery fired a salute of thirty-four guns in honor of the President."

1861.

The State Legislature, on the 10th of April, 1861, passed an Act to incorporate "The Children's Home Society," of the city of Troy. The object of the corporation was to provide in the city of Troy a Day Home for such children as from the poverty or vice of their parents were fit objects of this charity, and especially for such of

this class as were unable or unwilling to attend the ward schools, to instruct them in the rudiments of learning and in work; to furnish them a noon-day meal, if thought advisable, and to endeavor to gain such an influence over the children, both in school and at their own homes, as would tend to their moral and social elevation. While the above were the principal and leading objects of the society, it also had power in extraordinary cases, to furnish a temporary home for day and night to destitute children who should require such temporary shelter.

The first trustees under under the act of incorporation were Clarissa S. Kennedy, Eliza R. Potter, Polly Andrews, Nancy Winslow, Mabel H. Ingraham, Abigail Flagg, Emily F. Heartt, Sarah S. McConihe, Laura Willard, Phebe M. Buswell, Maria Prescott, Mary W. Barton, Catharine E. Dickerman, Anna B. Albertson, Eliza C. Stewart, Elizabeth A. Burrows, Lorenda S. Ingalls, Ann E. Bigelow, Emma Willard, Betsey Amelia Hart, Sarah B. Tibbits, Josephine Read, Elizabeth H. Griswold, and Asenath Osgood.

This corporate body, it is said, was the first society composed entirely of women legally constituted by the State Legislature to conduct the concerns of its incorporation By an act passed March 5th, 1866, the name of the Childrens Home Society of Troy was changed to the Day Home.

The institution was first projected in November, 1858, from which time until the incorporation of the Childrens' Home, it was conducted as an Industrial School The property known as the Tibbits mansion, on Congress, corner of Seventh street, was purchased, and was formally dedicated on the 27th of June, 1861.

The first great war meeting of 1861, was held on April 16th, in Harmony Hall. Hon. John A. Griswold was chosen chairman of the meeting. After a patriotic address from the President, a committee, consisting of William E. Kisselburgh, Isaac McConihe, Jr., and R. A. Lottridge, reported a series of patriotic resolutions, in which it was declared that Troy would not be behind any of her sister cities in contributing means necessary to defend the Government and to maintain the permanency of its institutions; that a regiment of volunteers would be at once formed and whose services would be offered to the Executive of the State to be transferred to the support of the Federal Government. The immense concourse of people who could not gain admittance to the hall, induced the meeting to adjourn to the Union Depot, where the large audience

was addressed by Hon. Isaac McConihe, Jr., Martin I. Townsend, George W. Demers, Clarence Buel, Gen. John E. Wool, and others.

A second large meeting of the citizens was held on Thursday evening, April 18th, in Harmony Hall, to take into consideration the adoption of measures for raising means for the support of the families of volunteers. At this meeting a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the Common Council to solicit the subscription of $10,000, and another committee of fifteen to digest plans to carry out the objects of the meeting. The Common Council in response to the demands of the committee unanimously voted an appropriation of $10,000 to the support of the families of volunteers.

In regard to the war feeling and patriotic enthusiasm prevalent in Troy at this time, the following paragraphs from several newspapers illustrates the local sentiment of the people:

"Like the Revolutionary period 'these are the times that try men's souls,' and the age is as glorious and patriotic as ever the world saw Everybody is either enlisting under the banner of the Country, urging others to do so, or else furnishing the means to send defenders of their Country's honor 'off to the wars.' Union cockades and banners are buttoned or pinned to the hats and breasts of almost every other man you meet."

"The services in all the churches on Sunday (April 21st,) partook of the character of the times, and were warlike and patriotic. The lesson and epistle read in the Episcopal churches were appropriate to the occasion, commanding the men of war to come up, beat their ploughshares into swords, their pruning hooks into spears, and invoked strength to the weak. Rev. Mr. Chapman of St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. Tucker of the Holy Cross, and the Rev. Mr. Potter, of St. John's, all preached patriotic discourses. In Dr. Baldwin's church, Rev. Mr. Axtel preached an able sermon. The Star Spangled Banner and Hail Columbia were played as voluntaries on the organ, and the congregation sang America. Rev. Mr. Robinson of the Park Presbyterian church also preached an eloquent discourse, and the congregation sang a national hymn. Rev. Peter Havermans of St. Mary's church preached a similar discourse, exhorting all good Catholics to sustain the government. An American flag was raised from the belfry of the church on Saturday afternoon, and now proudly waves from its height. At Rev. Dr. Beman's church, Prof. Marvin R. Vincent preached in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Johnson in the evening. The front of the organ was decorated with an

elegant shield and the Stars and Stripes, and the front of the clock was emblazoned with a small flag about which were the words 'God save our Fatherland.' Rev. Dr. Sheldon preached an able sermon from the text, 'Fear God. Honor the king.'"

Among the Roman Catholics in America, Rev. Peter Havermans was the first one after Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, to raise the United States Flag over his church, and kept it floating from the belfry until the end of the war.

On Saturday, April 20th, the citizens had subscribed $26,000 to provide means of support for the families of volunteers.

The first volunteer company offered to and accepted by the State, as stated in a newspaper of April 19th, was the Freeman Cadet company, of Troy, Capt. J. W. Armitage.

On the 24th of April, the Patriotic Women's Society of Troy was organized, at the house of Arba Read. The following officers were elected: Rev. Dr. Kennedy, President; Rev. H. C. Potter, Vice President; Rev. G. H. Robinson, Secretary; Mrs. Arba Read, Treasurer; Drs. Brinsmade, Bountecou and McLean, Surgical Directors; Mrs. Arba Read, Mrs. J. M. Francis, Mrs. Wm. E. Hagan and Mrs. J. S. Southwick, Collecting Committee; Mrs. P. M. Corbin, Mrs. S. S. Dauchy, Miss Anna Plum and Miss Mary Gilbert, Working Committee.

On July 9th, the Associate Relief Society of Troy Women was organized at the Female Seminary, and elected for officers, Mrs. Emma Willard, President; Mrs. Duncan Kennedy, Vice President; Mrs. Elias Plum, Secretary; Mrs. Isaac McConihe, Treasurer; and Mrs. Geprge Vail and Mrs. Jacob L. Lane, Finance Committee.

The General Relief Association of Troy Women, was organized August 2d, for the purpose of furnishing hospital equipments, and to assist poor females by giving them employment. The officers were, Mrs. John Flagg, President; Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Vice President; Mrs. W. E. Hagan, Secretary; Mrs. Julia E. Haddock, Treasurer.

The Troy Home Guard was organized May 13th, with the following officers: John A. Griswold, President; A. B. Olin, Vice President; William H. Young, Secretary; John Flagg, Treasurer; Trustees to hold property, Jonas C. Heartt, Arba Read, John B. Gale, George Babcock, John A. Griswold, and A. B. Olin.

On Saturday, May 18th, the Second New York Regiment, enlisted in the city, and composed of the following officers and companies,

embarked for the seat of war: Colonel, Joseph B. Carr; Lieutenant Colonel, R. Wells Kenyon; Major, R. D. Bloss; Adjutant, Timothy F. Quinn; Quarter-Master, Charles L. McArthur; Sergeant-Major, Le Grand Benedict; Surgeon, Dr. Reed B. Bontecou; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Le Roy McLean.

Co. A.—Captain, J. W. Armitage; First Lieutenant, Calvin W. Link; Ensign, George A. Hitchcock.

Co. B.—Captain, W. A. Olmstead; First Lieut., T. C. Haddock; Ensign, Lee Churchill.

Co. C.—Captain, George H. Otis; First Lieut., S. D. Perkins; Ensign, Wm. H. Pitt.

Co. D.—Captain, Michael Cassidy; First Lieut., John McGuire; Ensign, John McCaffry.

Co. E.—Captain, Geo. W. Wilson; First Lieut., John H. Quackenbush; Ensign, T. Wilson.

Co. F.—Captain, Sidney W. Park; First Lieut., James A. Cross; Ensign, Henry Harrison.

Co. G.—Capt. W. B. Tibbits; First Lieut., A. Savage, Ensign, Thomas Sullivan.

Co. H.—Capt. Joseph G. McNutt; First Lieut., Thomas O'Brien; Ensign, Wm. McPheters.

Co. I.—Capt. Wm. McConihe; First Lieut., Joseph Laufira; Ensign, George Tafft.

Co. K.—Capt. John Arts; First Lieut., Henry W. Jansen; Ensign, Augustus Colby.

The Regiment was escorted to the wharf by Doring's Band, the Troy Citizen's Corps, Capt. H. L. Shields, the Troy City Artillery, Capt. A. B. Myers, the Irish Volunteers, Capt. Fleming, the Columbia Guards, Capt. Evers, the Jackson Guards, Capt. Bowen, the Wool Guards; Premier Engine Co. No. 1, Washington Volunteers, Niagara Engine Co. No. 7, Franklin Hose Co., Torrent Engine Co. No. 4, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, Rough and Ready Engine Co. No. 9, LaFayette Engine Co. No. 10, and Joseph C. Taylor Hose Co. No. 3, the Common Council and sixty policemen. Under this escort the Second Regiment left Camp Willard, and marched through the city to the dock, where it embarked on two barges, and was taken to Albany. Along the whole route, through River street to Washington square, and down Second street to the Court House, the line of march was through one dense mass of people, every window was thronged, and from hundreds of roof-tops and flag staffs, the stars

and stripes floated in the clear morning air. It was a sight long to be remembered. Seemingly the entire population of the city, men, women and children, had left their vocations to bid the regiment God speed upon its mission. At various points along the march salutes were fired and the soldiers were loudly cheered as they passed. A hardy, resolute, brave looking body of men, they bore themselves in a manner worthy of the compliment they were receiving. Every one felt proud that Troy had been able in this hour of danger to respond so nobly to the Country's call. At the Court House, Judge Gould, in behalf of a company of patriotic young women of Troy, presented the regiment with a beautiful regimental flag. To Colonel Carr, a Bible was presented by Rev. J. T. Duryea, as a gift from the Rensselaer County Bible Society.

"The parting at the wharf was most affecting. Wives clung to their husbands in a long, last, fond embrace, whispered to them hurried words of endearment, bade them not to forget the loved ones at home, on the field of battle. Grey-haired fathers and mothers pressed the hands of departing sons, and while tears streamed down their wrinkled cheeks, conjured their sons to behave like true men. Sisters kissed the brothers they loved, while other gentle women bade adieu to those who claimed even closer relationship of affection."

The circumstances under which Frank E. Brownell, of Troy, of Company A, shot Jackson, at the Marshall House, in Alexandria, Va., on the 23d of May, 1861, were as follows: On the entrance of the New York Fire Zouaves into Alexandria, Col. Ellsworth, their commander, ascended with a party of his men to the roof of the Marshall House, where a secession flag was waving, and pulled it down from the staff. As the party were descending they met Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, at the foot of the stair case. The stairs were winding, and the turn so abrupt that Frank E. Brownell, who was in the lead, came directly upon Jackson before either party was aware of the other's presence. Jackson immediately raised his weapon, a double-barrelled shot gun loaded with slugs, to fire, when Brownell as quickly drew up his musket and knocked his adversary's piece downwards. Jackson thereupon raised his gun and quickly fired it, killing Ellsworth, who with the others were descending the stairs. As quickly, in time, Brownell fired, killing Jackson.

The body of Ellsworth, which was taken to Mechanicville and

interred, was received in Troy May 27th, and carried through several of the streets, followed by a large funeral procession, which afterwards returned to the depot.

The first Trojan soldier who fell in the war was private Daniel Mooney, of Capt. Geo. W. Wilson's Co. E, of Col. Carr's Second Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols. He was killed in an engagement at Great Bethel, Va.

William Kemp was, in June, appointed Paymaster of the Second Regiment, William E. Kisselburgh resigning his appointment.

The Troy manufacturers were favored by the government with various contracts for munitions and materials of war. W. & L. E. Gurley were engaged in making brass fuses for bomb shells; Corning, Winslow & Co. had a contract for a number of steel rifled cannon of the Rodman patent; Eaton, Gilbert & Co. had large orders for army wagons; Swett, Quimby & Co. for shot and shell; F. W. Parmenter, for ammunition wagons; Jones & Co., for rifled brass cannon; Fuller, Warren & Co., and Knight, Harrison & Paine, for casting mortar shells.

The collection of tolls on the Lansingburgh Plank road was suspended on the 16th of August, and the toll-gate between that place and Troy abolished.

Among the enlisted companies which departed for the seat of war during the year 1861, were the following: Capt. Clarence Buel's Co. E, attached to the Harris Cavalry regiment; Captain John M. Landon's Co. I, 30th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.; Capt. W. L. Laning and Capt. A. H. Howe, First Long Island Regiment; Capt. Riggs, of the Anderson Zouaves; Capt. Samuel McConihe, of the 93d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

In 1861, Congress appropriated $1,500,000 for the completion of one or more armor-plated, iron or steel-clad steamships or floating steam batteries. John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, of this city, with C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, went to Washington for the purpose of contracting for casing a vessel of iron, and at that time exhibited to the Navy Department the model of an iron-clad vessel of novel pattern, invented by John Ericsson. Although the officers of the navy received it with much favor, President Lincoln, when his attention was called to its examination, was so much pleased with the untried invention, that he at once advised the making of a contract for the building of such a floating battery. The contract, which was thereupon given, stipulated that the vessel

should be completed within one hundred days, and should be able to stand the fire of the heaviest ordnance at short ranges, and bound the builders to a guarantee and a forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed. The price to be paid on acceptance was $275,000.

In October the work began on the vessel at Greenpoint, Long Island. The plating and portions of her machinery and other iron work, were made at the Rensselaer and at the Corning Iron Works. On January 30th, 1862, which was the one hundred and first working day from the time of the contract, she was launched at Greenpoint and named the "Monitor." On delivery to the Government, March 5th, she was despatched to Fortress Monroe, where she arrived on Friday evening, March 8th. On the 9th, the formidable and unconquerable Monitor came into conflict with the rebel iron-clad Merrimac in Hampton Roads, where she crippled and compelled this destructive antagonist to retire from her terrible presence.

As the news of this wonderful encounter was flashed through the United States, describing the combat and publishing the safety of Fortress Monroe, the preservation of shipping and public property of immense value, and the sudden destruction of the enemy's plans and expectations, the country was thrilled with delight, and the Monitor received a sudden prestige throughout the world never accorded so quickly to any vessel of war.

The workmen, about four hundred in number, connected with the works of Corning, Winslow & Co. and the Rensselaer Iron Works, celebrated the success of the Monitor by a torch-light procession. On a wagon was a representation of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, with the likenesses of John Ericsson, John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold, and the printed words, "Honor to whom honor is due," and those of the despatch from Gen. John E. Wool, the commandant at Fortress Monroe, to John A. Griswold, "The Monitor has saved everything inside and outside the Fort."

The most destructive and devastating fire that ever occurred in Troy, began its fearful ravages at noon on Saturday, May 10th, 1862. From the lengthy narrative given in an extra of the Troy Daily Times of Sunday, May 11th, of its origin, progress and suppression, the following condensed description is taken. 1862.

Several locomotives had just crossed the Rensselaer & Saratoga

railroad bridge, when the fire broke out. It was supposed that a spark from one of these engines having lodged in the structure, was the cause of its origination. Immediately upon its discovery in the roof at the west end of the first bridge which rests on Centre, or Starbuck's Island, the alarm was given and the fire department turned out promptly. The wind at the time was blowing a hard gale from the northwest, and the fire was quickly under such headway as to be uncontrollable. A steamer laid hose at the eastern end of the bridge, but had scarcely put on a stream of water before the flames drove the firemen back into the street. An effort was made to pull the draw open with the hope to bar the progress of the fire, but the attempt was unsuccessful,—the fire enveloping the dry wooden timbers with a sheet of flame, which rising to a height of fifty or sixty feet into the air, made the sight one of fearful magnificence. The truss-work became an elaborate tracery of fire from the Island to the draw, which soon fell flaming into the river, and floating with the current, endangered the boats moored to the docks and the lumber yards along the shore. While the fire was raging at the bridge, the air was filled with flying cinders and burning shingles which lodging on hundreds of dry roofs and exposed frame buildings, quickly set them ablaze. From the river front to the eastern hill, the flames spread from point to point with irresistible fury, and with such rapidity that the people were scarcely able to escape to places of safety, while a number were suffocated with the dense smoke and burned in the streets.

When the stores on River street first caught fire, a cloud of smoke was wafted into Franklin Square, which, eddied by the gale, fairly darkened the heavens. For a few moments the sky was almost of midnight darkness, and objects that were but a few paces distant could with difficulty be discerned. The high northwest wind swept the heavy clouds of smoke and the vaporous heat across the city, covering it as with a pall. Before the fire had been an hour and a half burning, it had swept directly across the city in a south-easterly direction, belting it from the river to the hill. It was impossible to have any communication between the sections separated by this torrid zone without going a mile back upon the hill. The wildest and most startling rumors prevailed during the interval of separation. In many places on the hill it was with considerable difficulty that the inhabitants were able to save their dwellings, even at positions far north of the course in which the flames were being driven by

the wind. The scene on Ninth street, at one time, was one of wild confusion and consternation, for the locality being so distant that it was thought to be out of danger and was left unprotected. Suddenly however a shower of burning brands fell upon the unprotected dwellings, which in a short time were converted into ashes.

The most terrible feature of this awful calamity was the loss of human life which it involved. Notwithstanding the fire occurred at mid-day, and when people were best prepared to guard against its ravages, so rapid and terrific was the spread of the flames, and so great the panic, excitement and confusion that prevailed, that several persons were overtaken and hemmed in by them, and being unable to escape, perished. Thomas O'Donnell, an aged blind man, living on Green street, above Grand Division, being alone in the house and helpless, was burned. Ransom S. Haight was suffocated by a dense volume of smoke, which surrounded him while passing along Seventh street, where he fell and was burned almost past identification. Dr. Zenas Cary, saved by his faithful wife, was fearfully burned and died the next day at the infirmary. The remains of Mary Dunlop and child were also found in one of the burned buildings. Numerous instances of narrow escapes, of severe exposure to fire, and of distressful suffering, were among the many incidents of the day.

At the outset of the conflagration, all human means seemed in vain to save a solitary building that was in the track of the devouring element. As the fire sped onwards, slight changes in the wind decided the fate of buildings or blocks, and the efforts of the firemen kept it from widening its path. On River street, the Read and Osgood steamers stopped the fire; on the corner of Fulton and Fourth streets, the Washington Volunteers checked the flames; on the corner of Fifth and Broadway, the Ranken steamer and Company No. 5 were very serviceable, and finally, in Donohue & Burge's carriage factory, corner of Seventh and Congress streets, the great conflagration ceased.

At six o'clock in the evening, seventy-five acres of property had been swept over as by the hand of a destroying fiend. But it was fully midnight before any part of the city could be pronounced fairly out of danger. The wind by that time had moderated, and the fire had nearly exhausted the material upon which it had been feeding.

The spectacle presented by the burning ruins at night was one of

exceeding granduer. Viewed from Eighth street, the city seemed a mass of flame. Jets of fire dashed from amid the steaming mass, while a grand illumination overspread the rising vapor. The steady "puff," "puff," of the steamers, and the regular "thud," "thud," of the hand engines broke the stillness of the night. Thus passed hours, hours of unquiet, of danger, of anxiety,—the most fearful ordeal that Troy ever passed through.

The number of buildings destroyed, including some of the best in the city, was five hundred and seven—excepting barns, out houses and sheds. The entire insurance was $1,000,000. The total loss was estimated at $3,000,000. The firemen of Albany, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh and Waterford, responded very promptly to the call for aid, and rendered noble service. The city companies, hand and steam, worked heroically and successfully. Among the principal buildings burned were the Second Presbyterian Church, south-east corner of Sixth and Grand Division streets; the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the east side of Seventh street, between Broadway and State street; the North Baptist Church, south-east corner of Fulton and Fifth streets; the Home Mission, east side of Seventh, between Broadway and State street; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, north side of State street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; the Troy City Bank, south-east corner of Grand Division and Fourth streets; the Orphan Asylum, on south side of Federal street, opposite Harrison place; the Church Asylum, west of the Orphan Asylum; and the Union Railroad Depot.

West side of River street, going southward:

No. 377, south corner of Federal street, J. W. Jones, drugs, property of R. A. Flood; 377, up stairs, Corliss & House, collar manufacturers, of R. A. Flood; 375, Flood & Dunham, commission merchants and produce dealers, of R. A. Flood; 373, J. C. Burch, crockery; 371, S. S. McClure, hardware, of Alsop Weed; 369 and 367, Weed & Converse, boots and shoes, of Alsop Weed; 365, Silliman, Matthews & Co., forwarders; 363, Ross & Smith, leather dealers, of Mrs. A. H. L. Phelps; 361, Grant, Viall & Nutting, agricultural implements, of R. E. Silliman; 359, 357 and 355, of T. McCoun estate; 351, north corner of Grand Division, Washington Hall, of Philip S. Dorlon; 349, south corner of Grand Division, Augustus Lester, meat market, and 347, of J. S. Hakes; 349, up stairs, S. H. Brown, machine shop; 345, James Kenyon, liquor store, of L. Van Valkenburgh; 343, Samuel Collins, groceries, of James Dana estate; 341, R. L. & G. Drake, druggists, of Samuel Drake; 339½, John Renihan, tailor, of Samuel Drake; 339, Gates Barnard, liquor store, of Samuel Drake; 337 and 335, Robert Green, furniture; 333, E. R. Swasey & Co., vacant; 331, Leonard Smith, furniture; 329, George G. Arnold, liquors, of I. Edwards; 327, Van Rensselaer & Hayward, hardware; 325

and 323, C. Warner & Co., of Smith Brothers. Here the fire was stopped, but partially destroyed building 321, M. M. Wilson, druggist.

East side of River, going southwardly:

No. 378, south corner of Federal street, C. M. Halsted, druggist, of A. G. Halsted; 376, Dusenberry & Anthony, coffee and spices; 374, G. M. Tibbits; 372, Philip Maurer, cigars, of G. M. Tibbits; 370, William Gilliland, boots and shoes, of G. M. Tibbits; 368, Mrs. William O'Brien, dry goods, of G. M. Tibbits; 366, J. H. Warren.

No. 6, Franklin square, C. O'Leary, saloon; 5, Smith & Robinson, leather findings; 3, Holton & Faulkner, groceries, of E. Ogden; 2, of G. W. L. Smith; 1 north corner of Grand Division, Joseph Massey, saloon, of G. W. L. Smith.

No. 352 and 350, south corner of Grand Division, of Jacob L. Lane; 348, L. I. Barney, broker, of Jacob L. Lane; 346, C. G. & W. M. Stevens, newsdealers, of Jacob L Lane; 344, Percy & King, paper hangings; 340, Theodore Griffith, dry goods, of T. Griffith; 338, A. L. Hotchkin, hats, of Joseph H. Darrow estate; 336, Harrison & Hawkes, dry goods, of Joseph H. Darrow estate; 334, S. Batcheldor, clothing, of John Sard; 332, W. D. Cole, Singer sewing machines, of J. O. Merriam; 330, up stairs, Denio & Freiot, attorneys; 326, Ackley & Co., auction and commission, of W. E. Marston; 324, E. W. Johnson, boots and shoes, of F. G. Meader; 322, Walsh, Pettit & Anthony, clothing, of James Gibson; 320, Max Sinsheimer, dry goods; 318, H. E. & W. Allendorph, auction store; 316, Mrs. U. Miller; 314, S. O. Gleason, druggist; 312, L. Greenman, furniture. Here the fire was checked. East side of River street, going northwardly—380, 382 and 384, of G. M. Tibbits.

Fourth street, west side, going southwardly:

No. 17, of J. H. Darrow estate; 19, of John Sard; 21, H. C. Dunham; 23, Edward Knowles; 25, Sarah Knowles; 25½, Dr. John Clapp; 27, W. H. Hegeman; 29, J. J. Alden; 31, of J. O. Merriam; 33, N. S. Vedder; 37, Abel Bunnell, this house was several times on fire, and an attempt was made to blow it up.

East side, going southwardly:

South corner of Grand Division, Troy City Bank; 4, J. G. McMurray; 8, S. K. Stow; 10, John Morrison; 12, George Fry; 14, Dr. Charles Freiot; 16, C. E. Willett; 18, B. Starbuck; 20, Nancy C. Burritt; 22, J. M. Corliss; 24, Nancy C. Burritt; 26, John Stevens; 28, Mrs. Peter Allendorph; 30, H. E. Allendorph; 34, T. Goldsmith.

Fifth street, going southwardly from Grand Division street, on west side:

No. 3, John L. Ostrom; 5 and 7, Gilbert Geer; 9, S. Shepard; 11, O. Saulsbury; 13, J. McDowal; 15, A. D. Teachout; 17, M. Milligan; 19, George W. Allen; 21, Mrs. H. Merritt; 23, Bolton & Finnerty; 31, south corner of Fulton, Mrs. Clarissa Gurley; 33, C. M. Hopkins; 37, Otis G. Clark; 39 and 41, P. P. Stewart; 43, A. Liney; 45, George C. Burdett; 47, E. Galusha; 49, Daniel Wight; L. Van Valkenburgh, corner Grand Division; W. J. Howes, three houses and shop.

East side of Fifth street, going southward from Grand Division street:

No. 2, Mrs. Ephraim Carpenter; 4, W. D. Haight; 6 W. L. Van Alstyne; 10, L. H. Tupper; 12, E. W. Boughton; 14, S. W. Dana; 16 and 18, W. D Haight; 20, C. B. Wildman; 26, C. Barron; 28, William Gurley; 36, south of Fulton, William Gurley; 44, William Ingram; 46, C. Warner; 48, George Andrews; 50, Dr. James McChesney; 52, Harvey Smith; 66, south of Broadway, C. W. Thompson; 72, Mrs. Josiah Pierce; 74. William Salmon; 76, J. S. Perry, agent; 82, William Salmon; 84, G. Golden, barn.

North Second street, going northwardly from Grand Division street, west side

No. 9, J. S. Perry; east side Michael Foley; 16, of James Higgins estate; west side, block of houses built by G. W. L. Smith, and occupied by H Hawkes, J. L Harrison, W. H. Gallup and John C. Blair.

Sixth street, going southwardly from Grand Division street, west side:

No. 1, R. D. Silliman; 3, S S. McClure; 5, A. B. Price; 7, E. A. Peck; 9, P. M. Marston; 9, H. C. Sheldon; 11, J. C. Babcock; 13, R. J. White; 15, H. Harris; 15, Mrs. W. A, Caldwell; 17, J. W. Fuller; 19, Jacob Jacobs; 19, ThomasMcEvoy; 57, T. Murphy; 61, P. S, Dorlon; 63, John Daly; 69, John Dunlavy; 71, J. Skidmore; 73, W. W. Patrick; 75, S. G. Clements; 77, R. Smith; 85, Alex McMillan, 87, Thomas Cornelius; 89, Alex. McCall; 91, Mrs. U Cushman; 95, Alvin Williams; 99, Ruth Douglas.

East side:

No. 12, Mrs. T. Bussey; 14, E. Lampier; 16, Anson Atwood, J. C. Schryver; 18, F. Thomas, E. C. Connell; 20, Josiah Boyle; 56, Jack Mayout; 58, Harvey Smith; 60, J. L. Van Schoonhoven; 68 and 70, E. Ross; 74, Lewis Tillman estate; 90, Gertrude Waters; 96, F. N. Mann; 100, David Worthington; 102, Calvin Green; 104, A. Numan; 106, Lyman Patchin; Sheldon & Green's foundry; Lown's carriage shop.

North Third street, east side:

No. 6, J. L. Van Schoonhoven; 8, C O. Perham; 10, O. F. Donaldson; Old Wesleyan Church; 22, H. Balcom; 26, J. A. Seaton; 28, Mr. Lyon; 30, Mary Cronin.

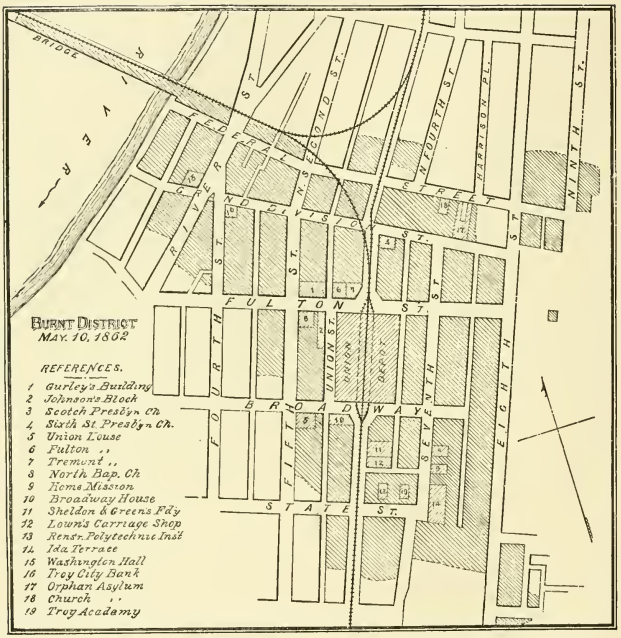
West side:

Corner of Federal street, Abel Bunnell; 5, J. S. Perry; 15, Levi Squire; 27, J. Freiot; Ostrander & Young; Fletcher Miller.

Seventh street, going southwardly from Grand Division street, west side:

No. 7, Mrs. O. Cleveland; 9, J. Childs estate; 11, William Gunnison; 13, P S. Coon estate; 15, John Morgan and Rufus Lape; 17, A. B. King; 25, J. G. McMurray; 27, Joseph C. Moss; 29, E. W. Hydorn; 31, Mrs. R. D. McMurray and George H. Freeman; 35 and 37, J. G. McMurray; 39 and 41, C. Otis estate; 43, A. H. Sheldon; 45, Mrs. T. M. Sampson. 47, 49 and 51, Henry Nazro; 53, 55 and 59, J. T. Percy; 61, Emeline Harris; 63, James Van Schoonhoven; 69, N. Hubbell; 71, James Curran; 93, Mrs. D. Taylor: 99, 101 and 103, Paul Albertson.

Seventh street, going south from Grand Division, east side:


BURNT DISTRICT
MAY. 10, 1862
REFERENCES.
1 Gurley's Building
2 Johnson's Block
3 Scotch Presb'yn Ch
4 Sixth St. Presb'yn Ch.
5 Union House
6 Fulton ,,
7 Tremont ,,
8 North Bap. Ch
9 Home Mission
10 Broadway House
11 Sheldon & Greens Fd'y
12 Lown's Carriage Shop
13 Rensr. Polytechnic Inst
14 Ida Terrace
15 Washington Hall
16 Troy City Bank
17 Orphan Asylum
18 Church ,,
19 Troy Academy
BRIDGE
RIVER
FEDERAL
GRAND DIVISION
STREET
FULTON ST.
BROADWAY
STATE ST.
FOURTH ST.
FIFTH ST.
SEVENTH ST.
EIGHTH ST.
NINTH ST.
N. SECOND ST.
N. FOURTH ST.
HARRISON PL.
UNION ST.
UNION DEPOT

No. 10, E. P. Searle; 12, George E. Beach; 14 and 16, N. B. Warren Brothers; 18, Clementina Jones; 20, John Barron; 22 and 24, Augustus Lester; 26, Joseph and James Freiot; 30, Ira Ingram; 32, William Salmon; 34 and 36, F. N. Mann; 38, G. Stow; 40, R. Cruikshank; 44, J. P. Andrews; 46, Henry Rousseau; 50, H. Herrington; 54, William Ohlen; 56, Charlotte Dennis; 58, William Mackey; 70, Mrs. L. Johnson; 76 and 78, William Ohlen; B. T. Cushman, Ida Terrace, corner of State, C. D. Packard; 88, Thomas Vandecar; 94 and 96, William Ohlen; 98 and 100, George F. Moore.

Eighth street, east side:

No. 10, Edward McCabe; 11, Thomas Millett; 16, E. A. Billings; 18, Jeres Turk; 28, Joseph Hausson; 30, Ira Frazee; 32, P. Witsell; 38, Thomas Fletcher; 46, S. McCombs and Chester Brockway; 48, Darius Allen; 58, Pat Lawless; 162, P.F. Baltimore; 164, George H. Sagendorf; Vanderheyden mansion, N. S. Warren estate.

West side:

No. 109, 111, 113 and 115, Mary Boyle; Ebenezer Prescott, head of Fulton street; H. T. Caswell, LaFayette place; William Cluett, corner of Fulton.

Ninth street, west side:

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, H. T. Caswell.

East side:

Corner of Federal, David Fleming; 13, William Carr; 18, J. C. Cole.

Federal street, north side:

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, G. M. Tibbits; 13, Gilbert Geer; 15, John Farrell; 31, C. Lewis; 37, C. H. Burton; 39, E. Wood; 71, Mrs. S. S. Wager; 73, Jere. Cronin; 75, R. Gould; 77, John Dunlavy; 79, William Flack; 81, John Cridge; P. Quackenbush, corner of North Second; E. Warner estate, corner of Seventh

South side:

Ozni Pierson; Nos. 4 and 6, John Farrel; 8, Patrick Keating; 12, Rankin Steamer House and Trojan Hook and Ladder, No. 3; 14, B. F. Gladding, Union stable; corner of North Second. James Brady estate, Fourth Ward House; 18 and 20, B. F. Gladding; 26 and 28, H. T. Caswell; 34, R. Cruikshank; 36, Dr. J. A. Skilton; 38, C. O. Perham; 40, George R. Benton; 42, E. Bowman and R. H. Coventry; 44, Ruth Bradt; 46, T. Thurston; 48, Mrs. A. Yates; 50, M. C. Haskell; 52, Church Asylum; 54, Mrs. Hannah Taft; 58, J. H. Smother.

Grand Division street, north side:

Nos. 7, 9 and 11, P. S. Dorlon; 13 and 15, Alsop Weed; 19, J. C. Babcock; 21, E. Bell; 23, G. B. Wallace; 25, Elizabeth B. Wilson; corner of North Second, Ira M. Ingram; 27, Eliza Chapman; 29, Zenas Cary; 31, A. B. Wallace, 33, George Swan; 41, J. Morrison; 43, William Dunn, 45, C. O. Perrin; 47, 51 and 55, Jefferson Gardner; 57, George B. Warren; 59, Rev. J. N. Parker, 61, E. Ross and Rev. C. P. Sheldon; 63, E. Bell; 69, D. McMurray; 75, Almira Waterman.

South side:

Corner of Mechanic, N. B. Starbuck and John Hutchinson; 12, Adon Smith; 30, James Freiot; 36, J. T. Dunspaugh; 38, 40, 42 and 44, E. Dorlon; 48, C. H. Bigelow; 50, Myron King; 52, R. I. Moe.

Fulton street, north side:

No. 13, Mary Davis; 15, F. N. Mann; Gurley Block; Johnson Block; 29, William Rich; 31, G. W. Shepard; 33 and 35, J. H. Kear; 39, C. L. Prescott; Dr. William Van Loon; Fulton House, J. W. Stearns, Tremont House, P. Curley.

South side:

No. 12, J. N. Gary; 14, Edward Knowles and G. P. Hiams; 16, Elisha Waters; 34, Augustus Lester; 38, C. L. Prescott; 42, S. Hayner.

Broadway, north side:

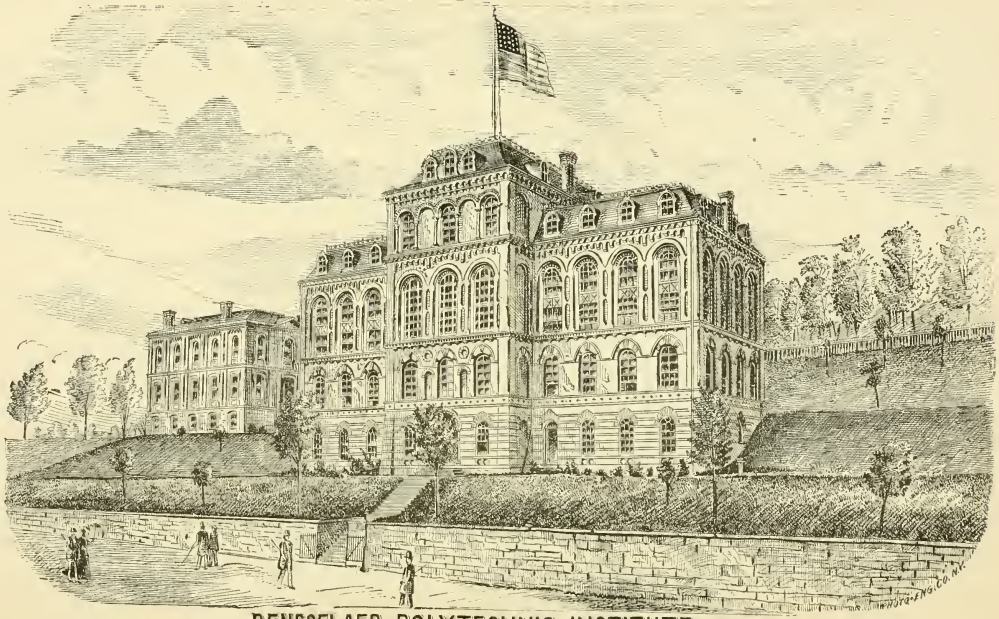
Nos. 44, 46 and 48, B. Montague; 56, S. Ballard.

South side.

Union House, E. D. Beach; Broadway House, Michael Ahearn.

State street:

Nos. 46 and 48, Thomas Cox; 56 and 58, J. B. Wilkinson; 64, C. S. Fuller; 66, Maria Cushman; 68, Maria Cushman and Anthony Cole; 53, J. P. Cushman estate.



RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

CHAPTER X.

From the Great Fire of 1862 to the Fourth of July, 1876.

A full recital of the attendant and consequent circumstances of the fire on the afternoon of the tenth of May, 1862, is needless. The varied history of this recent calamity is indelibly impressed upon the minds of those who were so suddenly impoverished and dispossessed of their homes, and the crowded panorama of the burning houses, the flying people, the smoking ruins and battling firemen, is freshly pictured upon the memories of the thousands who witnessed its destructive visitation.

Tears and despondency could not recall the burned property which had been slowly accumulated by the incessant industry of many years, charity could not return homes sacred to childhood and old age; time and labor could not replace the heir-looms of household veneration; nor opportunity re-associate and blend again under similar circumstances the business and commercial relationship of the past. But words of sympathy, generous hospitality, liberal gifts and municipal appropriations banished the temporary gloom, gave shelter to the houseless, provided for the wants of the needy, and gave new vigor to industrial enterprise and effort. Before the close of the month more than fifty thousand dollars had been contributed by kind benefactions at home and abroad for the relief of the sufferers of the fire, which sum was largely increased during the following month. In the latter part of the following July, one hundred and eighty-one buildings were in the course of erection in the burnt district; and in November, six months after the fire, all the lots on River street, with two exceptions, which were previously built upon, were covered with a superior class of structures. Thus did energy and enterprise quickly efface the visible monuments of Troy's great desolating conflagration.

The Rensselaer Institute which had been removed in April, 1834, from "the old Bank place," at the north of Troy to the Vanderheyden mansion on the east side of Grand Division street, east of Seventh, was again removed in 1844 to the "Infant school lot" on the

north-east corner of Sixth and State streets. Here on the tenth of May, the fire destroyed all the buildings, furniture, library, cabinets, and records of the Board of Trustees. On the succeeding Wednesday the exercises of the institution were continued to the close of the term, at the Troy University (now the Provincial Seminary). In the fall of the year rooms were fitted up in the Vail building, on the south-east corner of Congress and River streets, where the exercises of the school were conducted until the first of May, 1864, when the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute entered into possession of the land and buildings at the head of Broadway.

The call of the Country for more men, was further answered by Troy's sending the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment of N. Y. S. Volunteers into the field on the thirtieth of August, 1862. The field and line officers of this Regiment were :

George L. Willard, Colonel; Levin Crandell, Lieut Colonel; James C. Bush, Major; Elias P. Sheldon, Adjutant; L. Chandler Ball, Quartermaster; Rev. Joseph L. Barlow, Chaplain; Dr. Wm. Cooper, Surgeon; Assistant Surgeons, Drs. H. E. Benedick and Washington Akin.

Co. A.—Capt., D. E. Cornell; First Lieut., E. A. Hartshorn; Second Lieut., W. E. Hakes.

Co. B.—Capt., A. B. Myers; First Lieut., Charles H. Taylor; Second Lieut., John Quay.

Co. C.—Capt., F. S. Esmond; First Lieut., W. H. Plumb, Jr.; Second Lieut., David Comiskey.

Co. D.—Capt., S. C. Armstrong; First Lieut., T. F. Sheldon; Second Lieut., P. Carden.

Co. E.—Capt., William Dimond; First Lieut., Calvin Bush; Second Lieut., Egbert Jolls.

Co. F.—Capt., Nelson Penfield; First Lieut., Frank Chamberlin; Second Lieut., W. D. Taylor.

Co. G.—Capt., George F. Lemon; First Lieut., W K. Newcomb; Second Lieut., L. H. Stevens.

Co. H —Capt., Ephraim Wood; First Lieut., Joseph Hyde ; Second Lieut., D. Hagadorn.

Co. I.—Capt., E. P. Jones; First Lieut., A. Buchanan, Jr.; Second Lieut., E. Fink.

Co. K.—Capt., J. V. W. Vandenburgh; First Lieut., Charles A. Pickett; Second Lieut., McG. Steele.

In the latter part of September, the One hundred and sixty-ninth

Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, left Troy. The officers of this Regiment were:

Colonel Clarence Buel; Lieut. Colonel, John McConihe; Major, Alonzo Alden; Adjutant, W. E. Kisselburgh; Quartermaster, S. W. Kinney; Surgeon, John Knowlson; Assistant Surgeons, W. J. Skinner and P. L. Reynolds; Chaplain, J. W Eaton.

Co. A.—Capt., James A. Colvin; First Lieut., Jerome B. Parmenter; Second Lieut., B. N. Smith.

Co. B.—Capt., N. Wood; First Lieut., D. P. Benson; Second Lieut., Michael Holmes.

Co. C.—Capt., J. H. Allen; First Lieut., F. W. Tarbell, Second Lieut., Charles E. Morey.

Co. D —Capt., W. B. Coleman; First Lieut., R. O. Connor; Second Lieut., J. H. Hughes.

Co. F.—Capt., A. D. Vaughn; First Lieut., J. F. Thompson; Second Lieut., Thomas D. Jellico.

Co. G —Capt., John T. McCoun; First Lieut., George H. Gager; Second Lieut., Thomas B. Eaton.

Co. H —Capt., W. H. Wickes; First Lieut., W. S. Hartshorn; Second Lieut., W. H. Lyon.

Co. I.—Capt., M. Murnane; First Lieut., S. W Snyder; Second Lieut., Patrick Conners.

Co. K.—Capt., D. Ferguson; First Lieut., D. J. Cary; Second Lieut., E. R. Smith.

On the 18th of September, the Common Council authorized the Financial Committee to issue $25,000 in fractional notes to meet the business wants of the city. On the first of October the notes of the different denominational values were dated and signed. A representation of the Court House was upon the face of all the notes. In the fifty cent bill, it occupied the upper left hand corner diagonally opposite the City coat of arms. The figures 50 were at the right hand upper corner. The signature of James Thorn, Mayor, and A. S. Perry, Chamberlain, together with the name of the Register, appear upon the bills In the twenty-five cent bills, the picture of the Court House is in the upper part of the note. The figures 25 are at the right, and the City coat of arms at the left of it. In the ten cent notes the Court House occupies the center, surmounted by the letters "City of Troy," which it states "will pay the bearer on demand ten cents, in current bank bills, when present-

ed in sums of five dollars, at the Chamberlain's office. Troy, N. Y., October 1, 1862."

The Second Regiment returned and was enthusiastically received in Troy on the 14th of May, 1863. On the arrival of the Steamer Vanderbilt, Captain G. O. Tupper, conveying the Regiment home, a *feu de joie* of thirteen guns was fired. The companies were mustered out May 26, 1863.

1863.

The officers commanding were, Colonel, Sidney W. Park; Lieut.-Col., Wm. Olmstead; Major, Wm. B. Tibbits; Adjutant, J. H. Fratt; Surgeon, LeRoy McLean; Assistants, N. H. Camp and R. F. Catlin.

Co. A.—Capt., G. V. Boutelle, 40 men. Co. B.—Capt., J. J. Hagan, 40 men. Co. C.—Capt., John H. Quackenbush, 29 men. Co. D.—Capt., William G. McNulty, 39 men. Co. E.—Capt., Thomas Sullivan, 42 men. Co. F.—Capt., Henry Harrison, 48 men. Co. G.—Capt., E. T. Wilson, 28 men. Co. H.—Capt., James A. Cross, 49 men. Co. I.—Capt., Wm. McConihe, 28 men. Co. K.—Capt., Joseph Egolf.

The Regiment left Troy, May 18th, with over nine hundred men.

The battles in which the Regiment was engaged, were as follows: New Market Bridge, Bethel, Capture of Norfolk, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville.

Among the memorable incidents connected with the prosecution of the war, the public demonstration made in opposition to the draft on Wednesday, the fifteenth of July, 1863, caused considerable apprehension of danger to the safety of person and property during its continuance. The local excitement on the day of its occurrence was very great. From a "plain statement" printed in the Daily Whig, the following condensed description is taken:

"The excitement in respect to the draft, intensified by the riotous proceedings in New York city, culminated yesterday in a rebellious demonstration that involved the destruction to a large extent of the printing material of the Daily Times establishment. About nine o'clock in the morning a procession which had been formed at the Nail Factory, moved up into the city. Along the route, mechanics and laborers were notified to quit work, and solicited to join in the march through the streets. Storekeepers and manufacturers, apprehensive of the results of the demonstration, closed the doors of their stores and factories, as the procession approached the locality

of their places of business. Along the route the number of persons connected with the moving body of men was constantly increased. As the procession passed by St. Peter's church, the bell on the tower was rung for an alarm of fire, which further increased the excitement. After proceeding as far as Mount Olympus, the head of the column turned southward. On reaching the corner of First and River streets, a hostile demonstration was made in front of the Times office, indicative of violence to the establishment. At this juncture, ex-Mayor John A. Griswold, Isaac McConihe, Jr., and other prominent citizens, in the absence of the Mayor from the city, expostulated with the rioters, and endeavored to persuade them to withdraw. Regardless of all advice and influence, the doors of the Times office were crushed in, a number of persons entered the building, and in a few moments the printing material of the office was thrown into the street and destroyed, excepting the presses and engine, which were too substantial to be easily removed or greatly injured. This destruction having been accomplished, the excitement appeared to subside, as the main object of the rioters seemed to be a public exhibition of their anti-conscription strength, which had successfully defied all the ordinary means of preserving the peace of the city. The Whig office, from its proximity to that of the Times, was for a time in danger of destruction, but no concerted demonstration was made against it. The riotous portion of the crowd now gradually dispersed, falling off in groups to different sections of the city. At different times the telegraph office, the Provost Marshal's office, the residence of Martin I. Townsend, and other places, were threatened, but the expostulation of influential parties prevented the execution of the hostile threats.

"The Liberty Street Presbyterian church was saved from destruction by the prompt interference of Rev. Father Havermans and McDonough. The last-named priest took a position in front of the building, and knocked down one of the leaders of the mob. Through his services and the aid of other citizens, the edifice was saved. Rev. Peter Havermans also addressed the crowd in front of the Whig office, but the noise and confusion attending the spoliation of the Times office made his words inaudible. The following notices from John Moran, Recorder, and ex-Mayor John A. Griswold, were printed at the Whig office, and issued to the crowd:

"To prevent misapprehension, and to ascertain the facts in relation to drafting, I have had an interview with the Provost Marshal

this morning, and am assured that drafting for a portion of Washington county only has taken place, and that no draft for the city of Troy will be had at present, nor until public notice shall be given. I have no hesitation in saying to the workmen of the Rensselaer Iron Works that I will be responsible for this statement of the case.

Troy, July 15, 1863. JOHN A. GRISWOLD."

"PROCLAMATION.—I am authorized by the Provost Marshal to inform the community that the draft is suspended in this district. I therefore entreat all citizens to retire to their respective places of business and resume their occupations, that the peace and good order of the city may not be disturbed.

(In the absence of the Mayor.) JOHN MORAN, Recorder.

"Dated, noon July 15th, 1863."

"After the demolition of the furniture, type and paper at the Times office, the excitement seemed gradually to abate until a report was circulated that some of the rioters had been arrested and lodged in jail. An attack was then made upon it and the building was soon in the possession of the mob, which was followed by a general jail delivery. During the afternoon, stores and places of business were generally closed, and crowds congregated along the different streets discussing the occurrences of the day and the prospects as to a restoration of law and order. The colored people fled from the city in terror, and found refuge at Sand Lake, Greenbush, Albany and other undisturbed localities. The rioters evinced a bitter hostility toward these unoffending people, and they were compelled to quit their employments and to stay away from the city until ample protection was afforded them. During the night, the rioters made an attack upon the house of Martin I. Townsend, which they entered, and although a portion of the furniture had been removed during the day, that which remained was destroyed or greatly injured. The military were called out, but no collision occurred. The rioters, after several demonstrations in the streets, at length dispersed, and quiet was restored."

To preserve the peace of the city during the draft, and to check any attempt at a repetition of the riot of the fifteenth of July, seven hundred soldiers arrived in Troy on the steamer Francis Skiddy, on the morning of the thirty-first of August. As no announcement had been made of their coming, this sudden occupation of the city by a military force created no little excitement on the morning of its arrival. The force embraced two regiments of infantry and

one battery,—the Third Michigan Regiment, Colonel Edward S Pierce, commanding; the Fifth Michigan Regiment, Lieut. Colonel John Pulford, commanding; and the Second Connecticut Artillery, Second Lieut. Miles Green, commanding. The State Armory was made the headquarters of the officers, and the soldiers tented in the Court House yard.

The draft began in the city on the morning of the fourth of September, without any disturbance of the peace.

The first battalion of the Griswold Cavalry left Troy for Staten Island on the thirtieth of August, 1863. The officers of the regiment were: Colonel, William B. Tibbits; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. Fitzsimmons; Major, George V. Boutelle.

The first car ran over the track of the Troy and Cohoes Horse railroad, on Saturday, October 10th, from the east side of the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad bridge to the Champlain canal.

The First National Bank of Troy was organized October 28th, 1863. The first directors of the Bank were Thomas Coleman, Chas. E. Dusenberry, Richardson H. Thurman, Lyman Bennett, Otis G. Clark, William L. Van Alstyne, Hugh Ranken, Edward R. Swasey, and Charles Eddy. On the fourth of January following, the Bank began business at No. 218 River street, with a capital of $200,000. The officers were: Thomas Coleman, President, and Richardson H. Thurman, Cashier.

The Israelite Congregation, which had for some time occupied rooms in Wotkyns' Block, removed from that building into newly refitted rooms in the third story of Vail's Block, corner of Congress and River streets. The ceremony of dedication was performed on the fifth of June, 1863. The congregation was known by the name of Bikur Cholim, and was under the charge of Rabbi Louis Neusted. The following persons were then officers of the society: Herman Levi, President; Lewis Marks, Vice President, and G. Lawrence, Secretary. On the twelfth of June, 1870, the corner-stone of the Jewish synagogue was laid, and the edifice was dedicated, under the name of Berith Sholom, September 22d. The synagogue was built on the west side of Third street, between Division and Ferry streets. 1864.

On the twenty-eighth of June, 1864, General George B. McClellan was received at the Union Depot, and escorted by a large concourse of people, to the steamer Vanderbilt, on which he embarked.

St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary was dedicated on the first of

December, 1864. More than sixty bishops and priests were present. Archbishop McCloskey made the dedicatory address. Father Van der Ende, of Ghent, Holland, was the first acting President of the institution. It had for its territory nine dioceses, which included all of New York, New England and New Jersey.

Until the twenty-seventh day of February, 1865, the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Troy, had been for more than half a century the important financial institutions of the city. At that time the stockholders entered into an arrangement for a consolidation of the institutions, and adopted the title of the United National Bank of Troy. On the seventh day of March the Bank was organized with the following officers: E. Thompson Gale, President; William A. Shepard, Vice President; Tracy Taylor, Cashier. The first Directors were: E. Thompson Gale, J. M. Warren, John L. Thompson, G. H. Cramer, Uri Gilbert, Alfonzo Bills, Azro B. Morgan, N. B. Squires, Wm. A. Shepard, Alonzo McConihe, John Hobart Warren, Hanford N. Lockwood and Thomas M. Tibbits.

1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment returned home on the eighth of June, and were welcomed with a splendid ovation. The returning officers were: Joseph Hyde, Colonel; W. H. H. Brainard, Major; James H. Hatch, Adjutant; W. S. Cooper, Surgeon; W. Akin, Assistant Surgeon; Ezra D. Simons, Chaplain; George W. Jenkins, Quartermaster.

The Troy & Albia Horse Railway Company was organized January 31, 1866. The officers elected were: Edward O. Eaton, President; James S. Knowlson, Vice President; George B. Warren, Secretary, and Joseph J. Tillinghast, Treasurer.

1866.

The Fenian invasion of the Canadian frontier, in 1866, received considerable support from the Irish inhabitants of Troy. On the first day of June a full company of one hundred men departed for the seat of hostilities under the command of the following officers: Captain, William O'Brien, formerly of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers; First Lieut., John Sullivan, of the 169th Regiment; Second Lieut., Thomas P. Laithe, of Cohoes, an old veteran.

The Fenian National Congress, on the fourth of September, convened in Harmony Hall. A large number of delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. F. G. Gallagher, of Buffalo, was chosen President, and John C. O'Brien, of Rochester, Clerk. On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, the Congress adjourned *sine die.*

The Laureate Boat Club was organized June 19th, 1866. The first officers were: President, W. H. Doughty; Secretary and Treasurer, T. McCoun; Captain, J. A. Manning. Trustees, W. H. Doughty, A. Vail and E. R. Vail. The Club consisted of twelve members.

The execution of Hiram Coon, for the murder of Mrs. Henry Laker, of Petersburgh, took place in the jail on the 22d of March, 1867. 1867.

The certificate of incorporation of the Troy Club was signed and acknowledged on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1867. The first managers of the society were: Jonas C. Heartt, John A. Griswold, D. Thomas Vail, E. Thompson Gale, Joseph M. Warren, Geo. H. Cramer, Uri Gilbert, William F. Burden, Joseph W. Fuller, Samuel M. Vail, John Hobart Warren, Miles Beach, Moses C. Green, G. Parish Ogden and William A. Shepard. The other officers were: Jonas C. Heartt, President; E. Thompson Gale, Vice President; Samuel M. Vail, Treasurer, and Thomas Buckley, Secretary. The spacious building on the north-west corner of Second and Congress street, was purchased for the use of the Club, and was fitted up and formally occupied on the 20th of January, 1868.

At the close of the year 1867, it was estimated that the value of the buildings which had been erected during the previous twelve months, exceeded $1,000,000.

In March, 1867, George A. Waters, being engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, and having occasion to repair a wooden single shell boat, undertook to do so by covering the cracks with sheets of stout paper firmly cemented on the wood, and then finishing the surface so formed with water-proof varnish. The success of this attempt led him, assisted by his father, Elisha Waters, to undertake the experiment of making the entire skin of a light boat of paper. Accordingly one was built by taking a wooden shell thirteen inches wide and thirty feet long, as a mould, and covering the entire surface of its bottom and sides with small sheets of strong manilla paper glued together, and superposed on each other, so that the joints of one layer were covered by the middle of the sheet immediately above, until a shell of paper had been formed one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The fabric thus constructed, after being carefully dried, was removed from the mould and fitted up with a suitable frame. The surface was then carefully made water-proof with suitable varnishes and the work was complete. The boat was tested on the river in the latter part of May, 1867, and was

proven to have marked merits, such as stiffness, symmetry of the hull, and smoothness of the water surface. A patent was issued to the makers in 1868, and a re-issue May, 1669. The manufacture of paper boats was in this way begun in Troy.

1868. The corner-stone of the Eglise St. Jean Baptiste, on Second street, between Adams and Jefferson street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 19th. Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, Vicar General E. P. Wadhams, Revs. Havermans, Keveny, Thebaud, Rainey, Brown, Finley, O'Connell, Collins and Galberry, took part in the exercises. The St. Jean Baptiste Association was organized in 1850. Rev. Magloire F. Furcotte was the first priest having charge of this congregation. The building used for worship in 1852 was a wooden structure on Ferry street, between First and Second streets.

The corner-stone of Woodside Presbyterian church was laid on the 16th of September, 1868. Hon. Erastus Corning presented the ground, and upon it the church was erected by Henry Burden as a memorial to his wife, at a cost of $75,000. The congregation was organized on the 19th of June, 1867, under the name of the South Presbyterian Church of Troy, in Mechanics' Hall, by a committee of the Old School Presbytery of Troy, with twenty-nine members. On the fifteenth of July, 1869, the church was dedicated. Rev. M. B. Lowrie was installed the first pastor of the congregation, on the 30th of October, 1868.

1869. The practical workings of the fire alarm telegraph were tested before the city Alderman and Fire Commissioners, on the 28th of March, 1869. The Troy Daily Times describes the test as follows; "Fire Commissioners Gurley, Ranken and Green assembled at the Read Steamer house, the central station of the telegraph, and the various steamer companies and the Trojan Hooks were gathered in their respective houses, awaiting the signal which was to test the promptness with which the department could be rallied at a given point in the city. Guards were posted at each steamer house to see that no undue advantage was taken by the anxious employes in hooking up the horses, but that each steamer should be exactly in the position in which it ordinarily is when an alarm is not expected. Chief Engineer Ingram took up quarters in the Ranken house, First Assistant Green was stationed at the Read's, Second Assistant Peck at the Eddy's, and Clerk Crissey was deputed to look after the Osgood boys, while the fleet-footed Hooks and Volunteers

were allowed to take care of themselves. The Common Council after adjournment, repaired to signal box No. 25, at the corner of Fifth and Congress streets, and at 4.15 o'clock Alderman Haight pulled the hook which sent the electric shock throughout the city. In from thirty to forty seconds after the alarm was given, the horses at each of the steamer houses were hooked up, and the various apparatus was on the way to the box from whence the signal was sounded. The Volunteers were the first to arrive, time one minute and a half. The Read came next, in two minutes, followed by the Ranken in three, the Hooks in three and a half minutes; the Osgood in four and a quarter, and the Eddy, which had to run about a mile and a quarter, in about seven minutes." Gamewell & Co. were the contractors for establishing the system of wires and batteries.

The bill to annex the village of Lansingburgh to the city of Troy was vetoed by Governor Hoffman, May 17, 1869.

The congregation of the Free Church of the Ascension was first formed on the 14th of February, 1868, in the house of William Cox, Ida Hill, by Rev. G. H. Walsh, under the name of St. John's Free Mission. Services were first held in a room in the rear of the Ida Hill cotton mill. On the 19th of October, 1869, the corner-stone of the present stone structure was laid, and the church dedicated on the 18th of February, 1871, the Right Rev. William C. Doane, D. D., Rev. Drs. Coit, Potter, Tucker and Clover, and the Rev. Messrs. Walsh, Caird, Shinn. Adams, Green, Snively, Widdemer, Chapman, Townsend, Brown, Hall, Carey and Olmstead were present and participated in the solemn services of the occasion. The church was erected and furnished by F. W. Farnam, as a free gift to the congregation, at a cost of $80,000.

At the age of eighty-six years, Major General John E. Wool died at his residence, at two o'clock on the morning of the tenth of November, 1869. He was a soldier of three wars, 1812, 1847, 1862, and in each he bore a gallant and conspicuous position. The different positions he attained were severally as follows: April 13, 1812, Captain of the Thirteenth United States Infantry; October 13, Major of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, for gallant conduct at Queenstown; Sept. 11, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct at Plattsburgh; April, 1816, Colonel of Cavalry and Inspector General; April 26, 1826, Brevet Brigadier General; June 25, 1841, Brigadier General; February 23, 1847, Brevet Major Gen-

eral for distinguished services at Buena Vista; 1864, Major General and retired after fifty-two years of honorable service in the U. S. Army. The funeral obsequies on Saturday, November 13th, were attended by a large concourse of personal friends and a long cortege of distinguished military officers and organizations. During the morning the remains of Troy's hero lay in state in St. Paul's church. At 11.20 A. M. the casket containing the body, was carried to the chancel by Major Generals Irvin McDowell, Hunt, Arnold, Haskens, of the U. S. Army, Brigadier General Hagner, Major General William B. Tibbits, of the U. S. Army, Commodore C. Price, U. S. Navy, General Brown, N. G. S. N. G., Hon. Jonas C. Heartt, Henry Burden and George Vail. The clergymen participating in the solemn services, were Revs. Drs. Potter and J. I. Tucker, Rev. Messrs. Mulford, Townsend, Chapman and Adams. At the conclusion of the services in St. Paul's church, the procession moved to Oakwood Cemetery in the following order: City Police, Captain Cary; Major General Carr and Staff; Twenty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Colonel Steenberg; Doring's Band; Twenty-fourth Regiment Drum Corps; Brigadier General Alden and Staff; Squadron of Cavalry, Captain George Schwarzman; Battery B, Captain I. Seymour Scott; Carriages containing Pall Bearers and Clergy; the hearse, drawn by four black horses, incharge of colored grooms; Body guard, non-commissioned United States Regular Army Officers; Major General Wool's horse and orderly; Regular Army Band; Fifth United States Artillery; Mourners; Carriages containing General Meade, and other officers; Governor John T. Hoffman, and Staff; Officers of U. S. Army; General officers of Volunteers and Staffs; Common Council and City officers; Post Willard G. A. R.; Post McConihe G. A. R.; Independent Veteran Zouaves, Captain Boshart; Albany Burgesses Corps, Captain Taylor; Sullivan's Band; Twenty-fifth Regiment Drum Corps; Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.; Tenth Regiment Drum Corps; Downing's Seventy-fourth Regiment Band; Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.; Cavalry.

On the 28th of March, 1870, General George B. Thomas, died in San Francisco. The delegation of distinguished military personages and representatives of different western cities, having the body in charge, was met on the morning of April 7th, at Schenectady, by a committee of fifty citizens from Troy. The escort from the west consisted of General Philip H. Sheridan, Adjutant

1870.

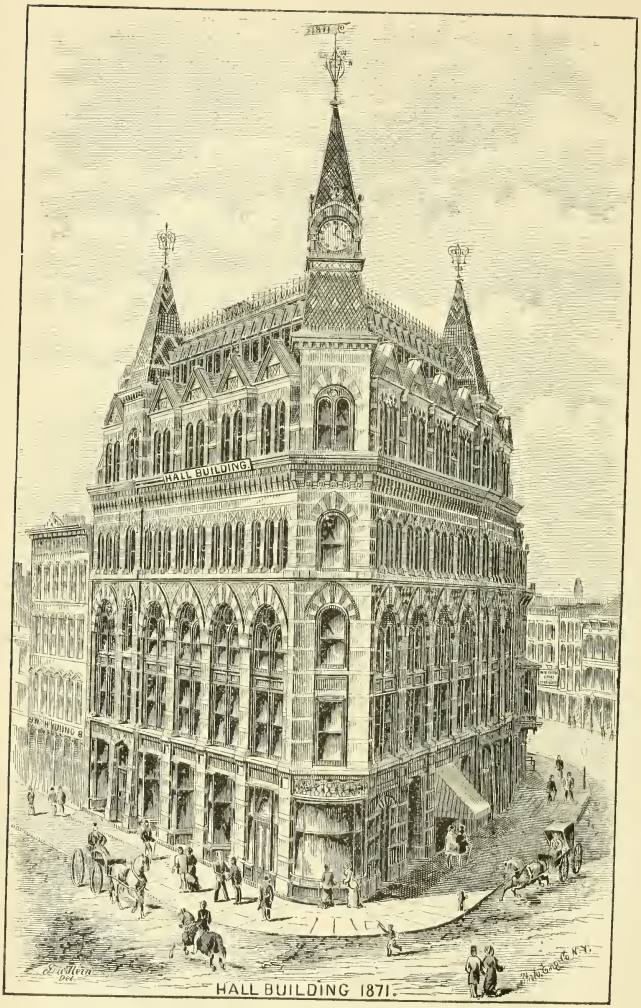
General Forsyth, Colonel Merrill, Dr. Asche, Colonel J. P. Willard, Colonel Litchfield, General John Love, General George F. McGinnis, Major R. H. Hall, General George H. Chapman, General S. McClurg, General H. P. Barnett, General J. S. Parkhurst, and Major Steele. On the arrival of the train at the Union Depot, the remains were transferred to St. Paul's church. Among other distinguished persons present in Troy attending the funeral, were President U. S. Grant, with his Secretaries Generals Dent and Porter; Secretaries Belknap and Robeson, and Postmaster General Creswell. The Congressional delegations consisted of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Warner, of Alabama; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Thayer, of Nebraska; and Senator Fenton, of New York; General French, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate; together with Representatives Slocum, of New York; Logan, of Illinois; Garfield, of Ohio; C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin; Stokes, of Tennessee; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Banks, of Massachusetts; and N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Also, Generals Schofield, Roberts, McKee, Barrett, Pitcher, Fullerton, Foster, Rice, De Peyster, Barnum, Taylor, Abbott, Marshall, Raine, Newton and Granger. Also Major General George G. Meade, Brevet Major General D. B. Sackett, Paymaster Carmody, of the Navy, and Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica. Never before had the city so many distinguished strangers within its limits. All the hotels were crowded with guests, while the residences of the leading citizens were opened to the reception of the distinguished visitors. General Grant, Senator Fenton, Generals Porter and Dent were the guests of Hon. J. M Francis of the Troy Daily Times. General Sherman was received by Hon. George B. Warren, and Postmaster General Creswell was entertained by S. B. Saxton. The clergymen officiating in the services at St. Paul's church, on the morning of the 8th, were: Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Rev. J. L. Reese, of Albany; Rev. George H. Walsh, Rev. Dr. Coit, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of Troy. The procession moved from the church in the following order:

Cavalry, Capt. Schwartzman, of Albany; Gen. Woodhall, commanding Third Division N. G., and staff; Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Friedlander, of Albany; Police, Capt. Cary; Sullivan's Band; Tenth Regiment, Col. Farnsworth, Albany; Doring's Band; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Steenberg; Battery B, Capt. Scott; Bennington Band; Boshart's Zouaves; Utica Veteran Zouaves; Utica

Citizens' Corps, Col. Davies; Albany Burgesses Corps, Capt. Taylor; Regular Troops, Gen. Brannan, commanding; West Point Band, First Artillery Band; Co. A of Regular Army, at Fort Columbus; Co. M, First Artillery; Co. D, First Artillery; Co. A, U. S. Engineers; Co. C, U. S. Engineers; the Clergy, in carriages; Hearse; the General's horse and detail of Arsenal soldiers; the pall bearers; President Grant and Cabinet; General Sherman, Secretary Creswell and Generals Dent and Porter, of the President's Staff; Com. Alden; Mourners; Army officers; Officers of the Society of Cumberland; Gen. Alden, marshal, and staff; Major General McDowell and staff; Band of West Point; Band of Governor's Island; the Senate committee; the House of Representatives committee; Governor Hoffman and staff, the State Legislature; Generals Underwood and Hallowell; Citizens of Indiana; Generals Barnum and Avery; Mayor and Common Council of Albany; General Meade's staff; officers of the Volunteer Army; Common Council of Troy.

An immense concourse of people witnessed the funeral procession, which was very long and imposing. The General was interred in Oakwood Cemetery, where now a graceful monument marks the place of his sepulcher.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday night, March 23d, 1870, Nanning Vanderheyden was murdered in his barn, situated near the north boundary line of the city. His son-in-law, Edward B. Alexander, who had gone to the barn, rushed into the house of Nanning Vanderheyden, crying "murder," and directed the family to run up-stairs, while he went to a window in the upper story, kicked out the sash, and fired his revolver and a shot gun to alarm the neighbors. A neighbor to whom the servant girl had given information of the deed, repaired to the barn, where Nanning Vanderheyden was found in a dying condition with his skull crushed in. Just outside the building was found an iron pump handle, a mask, three gags, a bottle of powder and a drill. Edward B. Alexander stated that after he had drawn a pail of water, he followed his father-in-law, who had previously gone into the barn, and as he entered the building he was met by a man who struck at him with a club, he receiving the blow upon his arm, which he had raised to ward it off, and almost immediately after he felt a tingling sensation in his head, which on investigation was found marked with a wound evidently made with a knife. The wounds of Alexander at first favored the



HALL BUILDING 1871.

supposition that he was not connected with the commission of the crime, but the detectives, after some days of close examination of the case, and the circumstances relating to it, came to the conclusion that Alexander himself was the murderer. On Wednesday afternoon, March 29, Captain Squire and Detective Hurlbut, having a warrant for his arrest, drove up to the Vanderheyden house, where Alexander resided. The suspected man, who was sitting at a window, observing the officers approaching, at once arose, and walked into an adjoining bedroom, where he seized a shot gun, and placing the muzzle to his forehead, pulled the trigger with his foot, shooting himself through the head and dying instantly. At his feet lay a letter, stating that he had murdered his father-in-law, and asking the forgiveness of the family.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, built as a mission chapel by the congregation of the Second Street Presbyterian Church, was dedicated on the 23d of October, 1870, Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., conducting the exercises. Rev. James Marshall was the first pastor of the congregation. The Church was the outgrowth of a Sunday School which was organized on the first of January, 1869, under the superintendency of Edgar P. Schoonmaker, in a schoolhouse on the corner of Vail Avenue and Turner's Lane. It was organized on the 2d of November, 1871, by a committee of the Presbytery of Troy, with forty-two members, under the name of the "Westminster Presbyterian Church of Troy." The following persons were elected the first officers of the congregation: Peletiah M. Hutton, Edward C. Townsend and William M. Waite, Elders; and Jacob Lape and Henry Wheawill, Deacons. On the 7th of December following the Trustees were elected: Benjamin F. Cragin, P. M. Hutton, Jacob Lape, J. Lundy, H. Morrison and E. C. Townsend.

The Griswold Opera House was destroyed by fire on the first of April, 1871. The building was erected on the site of the Troy Adelphi, which was burned on the 10th of October 1862. 1871.

The State Legislature, on the 15th of February, 1871, passed the bill to incorporate the Troy Masonic Hall Association, consisting of George Babcock, John S. Perry, Jesse B. Anthony, George F. Sims, Alexander B. King, Charles Cleminshaw, Robert B. Ranken, and other prominent members of the order. The capital stock was fixed at $75,000. On the 4th of March, 1871, the association was fully organized with the following officers: George Babcock, Presi-

dent; John L. Flagg, Vice President; George F. Sims, Treasurer; Jesse B. Anthony, Secretary.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, on the west side of Third street, between Broadway and River streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Past Grand Commander George Babcock, on the afternoon of August 2d, 1871, and the building was dedicated April 2d, 1872. Its cost was $94,000.

1872.

The bill to incorporate the Troy and West Troy Bridge Company was passed April 23, 1872. On the 6th of May following, the books of subscription to the capital stock were opened, and in a few days thereafter $380,900 had been subscribed, although the stock was limited by law to $150,000. On the 21st of May, the stockholders met and elected nine directors, and on the following day Hon. John A. Griswold was chosen President of the company. On the 12th of September work was begun on the bridge, Lamb & Donaldson receiving the contract for the stone work and the Phillipsburgh Manufacturing Company the contract for the erection of the iron work. On Thursday, October 1st, 1874, the Bridge was finished, at a cost of $350,000.

Among the architectural structures in the city, most prominent in size, attractive in appearance and elaborate in decorative art, is the Savings Bank building on the north-east corner of Second and State streets. Early in the spring of 1870, the demolition of the old buildings on the present site of the bank was begun. During the succeeding five years, the foundations of the stately structure were laid, the strong walls were erected, and the interior decorations added, making it a building spacious in accommodation, and with few exceptions, one of the most durable and handsome edifices in the United States. The approximate cost of the ground and the erection of the building, was $535,000. The music hall, in the upper part of the building, unequalled in beauty and embellishment, was formally opened on Monday evening, April 19th, 1875, by Theodore Thomas, with a grand orchestral concert.

In December, 1874, the old Unitarian church building on Fourth street, near Broadway, was sold. The corner-stone of the new church, on the south-west corner of Fourth and State streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the 20th of May, 1875. The dedicatory services occurred on the fifteenth of December following.

1874.

The corner-stone of the new City Hall, which is in course of

TROY SAVINGS BANK
Cor. Second & State Sts.

erection on the south-east corner of Third and State streets, was laid by the Hon. George M. Tibbits, on the fifteenth day of November, 1875. 1875.

On the afternoon of the 30th of November, 1875, the steamboat Sunnyside left Troy for New York. Although at the time of its departure ice was rapidly forming in the river, no doubts were entertained of a safe passage. As a precautionary measure, a wrecking vessel accompanied the boat beyond Albany. When in the vicinity of West Park she encountered floating ice, which began to impede her progress and to wear upon the boat. At last the pressure of ice broke in her hull, and she rapidly filled and sunk before she was able to make a landing. The place of the accident was about four miles north of Poughkeepsie. Eleven persons were drowned.

This misfortune of the Sunnyside, entailing as it did a loss of more than seventy-five thousand dollars, immediately impelled the directors of the Troy Citizens' Steamboat Company to carry out a previous intention to build a larger and more excellent vessel. Forthwith a contract was made with John English & Son, of Greenpoint, L. I., to build the required boat, and with the Quintard Iron Works for an engine designed by Joseph Belknap. The new boat was successfully launched from the yard of the celebrated builders on the first of April, 1876, and was christened the "City of Troy." On Thursday evening, the fifteenth of June, she left Pier No. 49, New York city, at 6.30 P. M., with a heavy load of freight and a large number of passengers and invited guests, on her first trip to Troy. Thousands of people crowded the wharves early on Friday morning, and when she passed, at seven o'clock, the draw of the Congress street bridge, loud huzzas greeted her arrival, while salvos of cannon and a chorus of steam whistles intermingling, gave her loud welcome. 1876.

The extreme length of the City of Troy is three hundred feet, and extreme width seventy-eight feet. Admirably furnished and fitted, and commendably officered with experienced and capable men, the City of Troy enters upon the line of the Citizens' Company with but few equals. One hundred and twelve large and well ventilated state-rooms, and one hundred and forty-eight comfortable cabin berths, will pleasantly accommodate a large number of passengers, while her spacious promenade and hurricane decks afford abundant room for travelers to enjoy the delightful views

of the Hudson river by moonlight and during the early hours of morning.

Among the special acts of commemoration which will distinguish the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, will be the presentation to the municipality of Philadelphia by Henry Seybert, a resident of that city, of a new bell for the tower of the old State House, made by Meneeley & Kimberly, of Troy. The bell was cast at their foundry on Saturday evening, April 23d, in the presence of one hundred ladies and gentlemen, to whom was granted the particular privilege of witnessing this important operation. A suitable excavation had been made in the ground within the building, and into it were lowered the immense moulds in which the bell was to receive its proportionate shape. A spout through which the molten metal was to be conveyed, was laid from the furnace to the crown of the mould. After these and other necessary preparations, the melted metal was permitted to flow into the matrix. Without any mishap or impediment, the bell was successfully cast, and was taken out, a week thereafter, compact and perfect in all its parts.

The project of furnishing this bell had been entertained for a number of years by Henry Seybert, but the matter was held in abeyance until Philadelphia had been selected for the Centennial Exhibition. The purpose of the donor was to make the bell to represent, in weight, the thirteen colonies, and in composition, the two national struggles, the war of the Revolution and that of the Rebellion. One thousand pounds was the proportioned representation of each colony, and the composition of the metal was to include a number of cannon used on several notable battle-fields. For this purpose the Government furnished four bronze cannon; two, one Union and the other Confederate, from the battle-field of Gettysburg; a third, a British field-piece captured at Saratoga from Gen. Burgoyne, and a fourth, used by General Gates at Bemis Heights. The copper was from the shores of Lake Superior. The purity and richness of these different metals was fully manifested in the superior polish of the immense surface, and the various inscriptions were brightly prominent in the beauty of their well cut letters. Encircling the crown are the words: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." On the waist, one side: "Presented to the City of Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876, for the belfry of Independence Hall, by a citizen," and underneath, "Me-

neely & Kimberly, founders, Troy, N. Y." On the waist, opposite side, is "1876," and beneath, the coat of arms of the United States, and the motto, "E pluribus unum." Encircling the mouth is the inscription of the old bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.—Leviticus, chapter xxv, verse 10." Above this inscription is a circle of thirty-eight stars representing the States.

The Revolutionary heroes who gathered so frequently together at its sound to debate upon the imperilled rights of the colonies, will be recalled to mind, and although the old bell shall remain silent upon its pedestal in Independence Hall, a greater reverence will invest it and make it forever precious among the relics of the first century of the American Republic. Hushed is the sound which gave forth the joyful news of peace, and disenthrallment from British power and exaction, but the echoes will live eloquently in the new bell, whose first glorious mission will be to "*proclaim Liberty* throughout the land, *unto all the inhabitants* thereof." Yea, forever to

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good."

The Wynants Kill, from the time that Wynant Gerritse van der Poel in 1674 purchased the saw mill then situated thereon, unto the present time, has been highly valued for its water privileges. John Brinkerhoff was the first person to establish upon its banks at a close remove from the river, a foundry and rolling mill, which afterwards was purchased by Erastus Corning, Sr., of Albany. By frequent enlargement, the small establishment was transformed into the present large and extensive mills and furnaces known for many years as the Albany Iron Works.

The rolling mill on the meadow south of the Poesten Kill, erected by Le Grand Cannon & Co., in 1846, became, with other additional buildings, the property of John A. Griswold & Co., and were known as the Rensselaer Iron Works. These works, together with the Albany Iron Works, were consolidated in March, 1875, and now form the immense establishment of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron

and Steel Company, of which Erastus Corning is President; Chester Griswold, Vice President, Selden E. Marvin, Secretary and Treasurer; James E. Walker, General Manager; and Robert W. Hunt, General Superintendent.

The honor of introducing the manufacture of Bessemer Steel into the United States is accorded to John A. Griswold, John F. Winslow and A. L. Holley, of Troy. The patents of Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet were purchased in England for these parties, by A. L. Holley and Z. S. Durfee, and the first experimental works were started in February, 1865, and the completed new works, or "five-ton plant," early in 1867.

The different establishments belonging to the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company make them the most extensive iron and steel works in the country. In the several departments, separately considered, the following manufacturing operations and productions are embraced. The Rensselaer Iron Works are devoted to the rolling of steel and iron rails and bars, and the manufacture of merchant iron; the Bessemer Steel Works to casting steel ingots, and rolling them into blooms for rails; the Albany Iron Works, to the production of merchant iron, axles, nail plate, angle and bridge iron; the Star Forge, to making merchant iron and fish plates; the Water Mills, to making nail plates, horse shoes and small iron; the Nail mill, where nails of all sizes are still produced; beside which the spike, bolt and rivet factories produce a variety of articles.

The Company owns also the Columbia Furnace at Hudson, and a blast furnace at Fort Edward, in both of which are manufactured pig iron expressly for conversion into steel at the Bessemer Works in Troy. There are in use at the various mills and furnaces thirty-five steam engines, aggregating thirty-three hundred horse power, while the water mills employ the equivalent of five hundred horse power. Eighteen hundred workmen are employed, and the amount annually paid in wages averages $900,000. The yearly consumption of coal is upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand tons, and the annual production of iron and steel 90,000 tons. For the successful management of so vast an enterprise the most thorough business qualifications, together with an extended experience, is required. In this regard Troy manufacturers have always held a prominent place in all their large industrial establishments.

On the death of Henry Burden in 1871, the Burden Iron Works became the property of his sons, who continued his immense busi-

ness under the firm name of H. Burden & Sons. The seventh day of December, 1867, William F. Burden died, and the ownership of the extensive establishments accrued to James A. and his brother I. Townsend Burden, the old firm name being continued. The old works located east of the river on the Wynant's Kill, are called the "Upper Works," and the later built furnaces, forges and rolling mill on the east bank of the Hudson, are named the "Lower Works." Connected with these several manufactories are sixty puddling and twenty heating furnaces, fourteen trains of rolls, three rotary squeezers, nine horse shoe machines, each of which can make sixty horse shoes per minute, twelve rivet machines, ten large and fifteen small steam engines, seventy boilers and the great water wheel previously described. These works manufacture pig and merchant iron, horse and mule shoes, boiler rivets and railroad spikes. This great business gives employment to fourteen hundred persons. Exclusive of pig iron, the capacity of these establishments is forty thousand tons per annum, and in the manufacture of horse shoes six hundred thousand kegs per annum. Besides being the proprietors of the Iron Works, the firm owns a hematite ore mine and a charcoal blast furnace in Vermont, and an interest in the magnetic ore mines of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company on Lake Champlain, and valuable coal interests in Pennsylvania.

Another leading industry of Troy which gives employment to a large body of men, is the manufacture of stoves. The stove foundries of Troy are very extensive, one of which may be said to be the largest in the world. As early as the year 1815 the manufacture of stoves was begun in Troy, and since that time it has grown to remarkable proportions. The great celebrity which the various stoves and heating furnaces made in Troy have attained throughout the United States and foreign lands, remarkably enhances this branch of its trade, and has a vast influence upon the local prosperity of the city. Troy stoves have been sent almost everywhere, even to the Black Sea, where they were transferred inland to the distance of two hundred and seventy miles on the backs of camels. In the year 1830, there were several stove foundries in operation in Troy, the combined business of which was estimated at $120,000 annually. There are now twenty-three firms engaged in the manufacture of stoves, whose aggregate production amounts to nearly $5,000,000 This immense business affords employment to more than two thousand persons, whose annual wages reach the large

sum of $1,715,000. The direct capital employed in this branch of manufacture, is about $4,000,000.

Troy bells, from their first manufacture by Julius Hanks until the present, have obtained a special prominence, and are known everywhere for the purity of their tone, and strength of casting. The firms of Jones & Co., Meneely & Co., and Meneely & Kimberly are favorably known to hundreds of churches upon which are mounted their rich, mellow toned bells.

The civil engineering and surveying instrument manufactory of W. & L. E. Gurley is the largest and most complete in its outfit in the country. These manufacturers enjoy a high reputation for the correctness and durability of their excellent instruments.

Other manufactories for the production and fabrication of malleable iron, machinery, car wheels, hosiery, cotton warps, paper, files, fire brick and other articles are located in Troy, and are sustained by an extensive patronage at home and abroad.

The collar business in Troy is a very extensive one. The following description is a condensed history of this branch of Troy's manufacturing interests, and is taken from an article published in the Daily Press:

"The manufacture of collars was an organized branch of business long before that of ready-made shirts. It was first established in Troy, which is now, as it has ever been, the chief seat of their manufacture in the United States. In this specialty, the want of a sufficient number of qualified operatives was for a long time a serious inconvenience; indeed, previous to the invention of the sewing machine, the leading collar manufacturers of Troy were quite unable to fill their orders, although one house alone had on its books the names of 1,500 young women, then actively engaged in stitching and sewing.

"The credit of first applying the use of the sewing machine to the manufacture of collars and cuffs appears to be divided between Jefferson Gardiner and our late townsman, O. W. Edson (of the firm of Bennett & Edson, now Bennett, Fellows & Co.) In the year 1855, O. W. Edson bought several machines and took them to his private residence, where he instructed the girls in his employ as to the method of working them. As soon as they attained a fair amount of proficiency, he removed the machines to his business establisment, where they have ever since remained. He subsequently applied steam power to the sewing machine. This step

inaugurated a new era in the trade. Its advantages were seen and appreciated. The business competitors at once followed their example. The collar business largely increased, and the cost to the consumer proportionately diminished. In the county of Rensselaer alone there are now no less than five thousand sewing machines in use in the collar manufacture.

"In 1860, Brown & Fields introduced the paper collar manufacture into Troy. The effect of this step was at first to materially diminish the sales of the linen goods, but it was soon discovered that this new article in the market created for itself a demand, and thus established, it has since retained a separate class of consumers. The trade at present in linen collars and cuffs is larger than it ever has been."

In making linen collars and cuffs twenty-five firms are engaged. The wages annually paid aggregate $1,373,000; capital actually employed is $1,371,000; the number of dozens produced annually, 3,135,000. The total annual sales amount to more than four millions of dollars. The business gives employment to nearly ten thousand women. Many of these are farmer's wives and daughters, who occupy their leisure hours in button-holeing, turning and stitching. Not only these, but a considerable number of women in comfortable circumstances in the city find this occupation an easy mode of supplying themselves with pocket money, many earning regularly from eight to twelve dollars per week. The country girls usually club together to present the stage driver with some gratuity, in consideration of which he carries in their work, collects their pay, and brings them back fresh work.

The inventive skill and excellent workmanship of Troy's mechanics, and the superior productions of her manufactures, early gained for them an enduring reputation and an extensive market. Troy coaches, Troy bells, Troy stoves, cars, collars, boats, horse shoes, nails, rails, machinery, engineering instruments, and other well known articles of its fabrication, are to be found in every State of the Union, in foreign lands, and the isles of the sea.

Among the educational institutions of America, the Troy Female Seminary, while under the direction of its illustrious principal, Mrs. Emma Willard, had great fame, and drew around this distinguished teacher the daughters of many prominent families throughout the United States. In later days the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute stands pre-eminent among the scientific schools, and its

graduates of the past fifty years are occupying honorable and responsible positions in the national and state governments, and are found in prominent places with the leading engineers of foreign countries. St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, so eligibly situated upon the eastern hill, has become, under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, a seat of theological instruction of great reputation among the northern ecclesiastical schools. The public schools of Troy are distinguished for the personal fitness and mental qualifications of the professors and teachers who intelligently instruct large numbers of children that attend them, and the various departments of each school building are furnished with the usual modern facilities of instruction.

The different Church Homes, Asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions in the city are visible monuments of the charity and liberality of the people.

The pastorates of the city's forty-five churches are filled by clergymen of refined culture, whose christian devotion and amiable solicitude for the spiritual interests of their large congregations have returned them the confidence and affection of their people.

The practice of medicine and surgery, which began with Dr. Samuel Gale, and was followed by such distinguished individuals as as Dr. John Loudon, Dr. Moses Hale, Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade and others, is still pursued by men whose ability and knowledge make them the honored compeers of their eminent predecessors

The legal profession, which has left a long succession of brilliant names to adorn the records of the Troy bar, as those of Woodworth, Bird, Marcy, McConihe, Beach and Gould, embraces among its members men of extensive reading, discernment, and forensic ability.

The editorial chairs of the three daily and two weekly newspapers are ably and intelligently occupied by journalists of marked experience and talent.

In music, the city of Troy has attained an acknowledged reputation. Oratorios, choral and classical selections, have been rendered by the different associations with excellent effect, and have received the commendatory appreciation of large and critical audiences.

The Young Men's Association, with its valuable library and accessible reading rooms, has had a long and useful career. Under the able management of its successive officers, it has attained a position of great importance in the city, and continues to give promise of more enlarged benefits and higher educative influences.

The Troy Scientific Association following its noted precursor and prototype, the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, has developed a renewed interest in scientific pursuits, and is leading the people to an intelligent examination of the great wonders of natural science.

The Troy Fire Department, unexcelled in the United States for the completeness of its organization, and the management of its steam apparatus, and for its rapid control of extensive fires, make it one of the prominent features of the city government.

Within less than a century Troy has acquired a population of almost fifty thousand persons. In 1790 it was a mere hamlet, containing a cluster of houses, a small number of Dutch families, and a few New England emigrants. In 1795 it had become a county seat, having a court house, a jail, a church, and four hundred and fifty inhabitants. In 1816 it was an incorporated city with busy manufactories and an extensive business with the surrounding country.

The early settlers of Troy were an acquisitive people, of strong prejudices and endowed with an indomitable spirit of active enterprise. The nearness of their settlement to Lansingburgh, and the location of the village at the head of the ordinary navigation of the river, early placed them in an attitude inimical to the local interests of their more northern neighbor. These detrimental circumstances of character and situation were the primary causes of the jealousy and antagonism which early and long separated the mutual interests of the two aspiring villages. Their relative aims quickly evoked competition, but Troy with her superior advantages of situation, turned the tide of emigration from the open doors of the "New City," and concentrated the trade of the contiguous country around the busy centres of her own spacious warehouses. It was not long before Albany, early possessed of the trade of Western and Northern New York, found a rival of unsuspected energy laying claim to it. When, after skillful planning and determined purpose, she entered the field to drive out the intruder and re-possess the land, the completeness of her discomfiture revealed her incompetency, and gave additional prestige to her daring competitor.

Original in their enterprises, the people of Troy were subjected to various aspersions of adverse criticism. Although bold in conception and almost prodigal in the use of their scanty means, the persistency of their well-directed efforts accomplished their undertakings, and obtained for them results highly beneficial. In the face of apparent failure, when their known poverty was an assurance of

the success of their wealthier competitors, their harmonious unification and combined gifts secured to them the location of the County buildings, to the great astonishment and chagrin of their over confident neighbors. When the water ways of the Erie and Champlain canals were first under consideration and the abettors of the undertaking assailed by every species of detraction, the people of Troy gave the project immediate support, and were among the earnest petitioners to the State Legislature for the passage of the necessary laws for the accomplishment of the great work.

When Troy began to advocate the feasibility and the importance of a tunnel through the hidden depths of the Hoosac Mountain as a needed thoroughfare for railroad travel, the plan was deemed by many an absurdity, and its projectors fools. The completion of this stupenduous undertaking fully vindicates the character of the people who have seen the achievement of a work considered most impracticable.

A people whose unflagging energies never drooped as they stood so often over the ashes of their burned homes, and viewed the impalpable remains of the things which years of earnest industry had accumulated—who with new vigor rebuilt the waste places, and left no visible trace of three destructive fires—who preserved unimpaired through all the dark days of their misfortune, the city's credit and trade—these are the people whose history stirs the blood and ennobles humanity.

While this retrospect of years clothes the past history of Troy with a brilliancy of action and of advancement rarely equalled, the future is already entering the open doors of the second century of American independence. To-day, the 100th anniversary of the republic, the streets of Troy are thronged with patriotic people, a long and imposing procession is moving with cadenced step to the inspiring music of many bands, and the church bells and chimes are joyfully ringing amid the echoing sounds of booming cannon.

What shall be the history of Troy during the succeeding years of the next century? Who are to be the men to take the mantles of the fathers of the city's wealth and progress, and give it greater name and prominence? What splendors of architecture shall be reared along its streets, and what busy manufactories give it riches and long years of prosperity? May the noble achievements of the past be the tokens of greater possibilities to be written by the future historians of the city of Troy.

CITY HALL

PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

John McCoun,	From	1798	to	1799
Benjamin Gorton,	"	1799	"	1800
Ephraim Morgan,	"	1800	"	1801
John McCoun,	"	1801	"	1802
Albert Pawling,	"	1802	"	1803
Edward Tylee,	"	1803	"	1804
Albert Pawling,	"	1804	"	1805
Edward Tylee,	"	1805	"	1808
Abraham Ten Eyck,	"	1808	"	1810
Edward Tylee,	"	1810	"	1811
Abraham Ten Eyck,	"	1811	"	1814
Derick Lane,	"	1814	"	1815
Albert Pawling,	"	1815	"	1816

Until 1806 the President was chosen from among the Trustees, subsequently the President of the Board of Trustees was annually appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment.

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

1798.

Election held at the house of Howard Moulton May 15th, 1798.

John McCoun, John Woodworth, Ebenezer Jones, Silas Covell, Benjamin Gorton.

1799.

Election, May 21st, 1799.

Benjamin Gorton, John Woodworth, Ebenezer Jones, Abraham Ten Eyck, Albert Pawling.

1800.

Election May 20, 1800.

Ephraim Morgan, Ebenezer Jones, John Woodworth, George Tibbits, Albert Pawling.

1801.

John McCoun, Ebenezer Jones, Edward Tylee, George Allen, John Woodworth.

1802.

Albert Pawling, Timothy Hutton, Aaron Lane, David Buel, Jesse Bacon.

1803.

Election, Third Tuesday in May.

Edward Tylee, Benjamin Covell, Nathan Betts, Ruggles Hubbard, George Allen.

1804.

Election, Third Tuesday in May.

Albert Pawling, Edward Tylee, Benjamin Covell, Jeremiah Osborn, George Allen.

1805.

Election, May 21st.

Edward Tylee, Albert Pawling, Ebenezer Wilson, Benjamin Smith, Abraham Ten Eyck.

1806.

Election, May 13th.

1st Ward—Silas Covell; 2d—Ephraim Morgan; 3d—Townsend McCoun; 4th—Timothy Hutton.

1807.

Election, May 14th

1st Ward—Samuel Gale; 2d—Ephraim Morgan; 3d—Townsend McCoun; 4th—Timothy Hutton.

1808.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Samuel Gale: 2d—Ephraim Morgan; 3d—Edward Tylee; 4th—Timothy Hutton.

1809.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Ebenezer Wilson, 2d; 2d—Ephraim Morgan; 3d—Edward Tylee; 4th—Timothy Hutton.

1810.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Daniel T. Wandell; 2d—Hugh Peebles; 3d—Humphrey Clark; 4th—Timothy Hutton.

1811.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Hazard Kimberly; 2d—Hugh Peebles; 3d—William Bradley; 4th—Lewis Richards.

1812.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Elisha Sheldon; 2d—Hugh Peebles; 3d—William Bradley; 4th—Lewis Richards.

1813.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Hazard Kimberly; 2d—Hugh Peebles; 3d—Esaias Warren 4th—Lewis Richards.

1814.

Election, Second Tuesday in May.

1st Ward—Ebenezer Wilson, 2d; 2d—Hugh Peebles; 3d—Esaias Warren; 4th—Stephen Ross.

1815

Election Second Tuesday in May

1st Ward—Henry Townsend; 2d—John Loudon; 3d—Esaias Warren; 4th—Ira Ford.

CLERKS

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

Benjamin Gorton,	From	1798 to 1800
Benjamin Smith,	"	1800 " 1804
J. Moulton,	"	1804 " 1805
Archibald Bull,	"	1805 " 1806
Wm. M. Bliss,	"	1806 " 1816

VILLAGE TREASURERS.

Coonradt I. Elmendorf,	From	1798 to 1799
Abraham Ten Eyck,	"	1799 " 1805
Adam Keeling,	"	1805 " 1814
David Buel,	"	1814 " 1816

VILLAGE COLLECTORS.

George Greenwood,	From	1798 to 1811
Edward Bigelow,	"	1811 " 1812
George Greenwood,	"	1812 " 1813
Leonard Reed,	"	1813 " 1814
Elam Buel	"	1814 " 1816

VILLAGE ASSESSORS.

1798.

Edward Tylee, George Allen, Anthony Goodspeed.

1799.

David Merritt, Benjamin Smith, George Allen.

1800.

Benjamin Smith, Townsend McCoun, Aaron Lane.

1801.

Thomas Davis, Thomas Hillhouse, Townsend McCoun.

1802.

Thomas Davis, Thomas Hillhouse, Townsend McCoun.

1803.

Benjamin Smith, John Stoughton, Jeremiah Osborn.

1804.

Ebenezer Jones, Ebenezer Wilson, Benjamin Smith.

1805.

Townsend McCoun, Daniel Merritt, Benjamin Covell.

1806.

1st Ward—Samuel Gale; 2d—John Boardman; 3d—Daniel Merritt; 4th—Benjamin Gilbert.

1807.

2d Ward—Derick Lane. Other Wards, no record.

1808.

1st Ward—Ebenezer Wilson; 2d—Thomas Hillhouse; 3d—James Spencer; 4th—Casper Fratt.

1809.

1st Ward—Moses Vail; 2d—Thomas Hillhouse; 3d—James Spencer; 4th—Casper Fratt.

1810.

1st Ward—Ebenezer Wilson; 2d—John Boardman; 3d—James Spencer; 4th—Lewis Richards.

1811.

No record.

1812.

1st Ward—George Allen; 2d—John Boardman; 3d—Humphrey Clark; 4th—Abraham Staples.

1813.

1st Ward—Amos Salisbury; 2d—David Buel; 3d—James Spencer; 4th—William A. Tylee.

1814.

1st Ward—Amos Salisbury; 2d—David Buel; 3d—Bela Canfield; 4th—William Boggs.

1815.

1st Ward—Amos Salisbury; 2d—David Buel; 3d—Nathan Dauchy; 4th—William Boggs.

FIRE WARDENS OF THE VILLAGE OF TROY.

1798.

Benjamin Covell, Moses Vail, David Buel, George Tibbits, Daniel Merritt, Ebenezer Jones.

1799.

John Boardman, Moses Craft, Thomas Davis, Benjamin Covell, David Buel, Russell Lord.

1800.

John Boardman, Moses Craft, Adam Keeling, Moses Doty, Nathaniel Adams, Benjamin Gale.

1801.

South Ward—Moses Vail, Anthony Goodspeed; Middle Ward—George Tibbits, David Buel; North Ward—Derick Lane, Philip I. Fellows.

1802.

South Ward—Samuel Gale, Samuel Taylor; Middle Ward—Benjamin Covell, Benjamin Tibbits; North Ward—Esaias Warren, Casper Fratt.

1803.

1st Ward—Samuel Gale, Amos Salisbury; 2d—Albert Pawling, John Boardman; 3d—Derick Lane, Thomas Hillhouse; 4th—Casper Fratt, John B. Nazro.

1804.

1st Ward—Amos Salisbury, John Davis; 2d—John Loudon, Benjamin Covell; 3d—Thomas Davis Derick Lane; 4th—Casper Fratt, Moses Craft.

1805.

1st Ward—John Bird, Amos Salisbury; 2d—Benjamin Covell, Francis Yvonett; 3d—Derick Lane, Thomas Davis; 4th—James Spencer, Casper Fratt.

1806.

No record.

1807.

1st Ward—Wm. S. Parker, Isaac Brinckerhoff, Jonathan Weedon; 2d—Derick Lane, John Loudon, Guilford D. Young; 3d—Thomas Davis, Nathan Bouton, Nathan Betts; 4th—Moses Craft, Jabez Burrows, Lewis Richards.

1808.

1st Ward—William S. Parker, Jonathan Weidon, John Sampson; 2d—George Tibbits, John Loudon, Guilford D. Young; 3d—Nathan Bouton, Nathan Betts, Thomas Davis; 4th—Peleg Bragg, Thomas Skelding, Lewis Richards.

1809.

1st Ward—Jonathan Weedon, Hazard Kimberly, Wm. S. Parker; 2d—Derick Lane, John Loudon, Consider White; 3d—Amasa Paine, Jedediah Tracy, Gurdon Corning; 4th—Peleg Bragg, Elisha Miles, Jonathan Hatch.

1810.

1st Ward—William S. Parker, Samuel Gale, Hazard Kimberly; 2d—Derick Lane, John Loudon, Consider White; 3d—Amasa Paine, Stephen Warren, Jedediah Tracy.

1811.

1st Ward—William S. Parker, James Adams, Samuel Gale; 2d—Derick Lane, John Loudon, Consider White; 3d—Amasa Paine, Nathan Dauchy, Jedediah Tracy; 4th—James Mallory, Stephen H. Herrick, Gardner Craft.

1812.

1st Ward—James Adams, Dutcher Slason, Amos Salisbury; 2d—Joseph Weld, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Snedekor; 3d—Amasa Paine, Hezekiah Eldridge, Nathan Dauchy; 4th—Gardner Craft, James Williams, Joseph Plumb.

1813.

1st Ward—James Mann, James Adams, George Lent; 2d—Asa Gardner, Derick Y. Vanderheyden, Joseph Weld; 3d—Amasa Paine, Nathan Dauchy, Hezekiah Eldridge; 4th—Joseph Plumb, Jabez Burrows, Alsop Weed.

1814.

1st Ward—William S. Parker, George Lent, John Sampson; 2d—Derick Y. Vanderheyden, Joseph Weld, John Kimberly; 3d—Amasa Paine, William Bradley, James Spencer; 4th—Stephen H. Herrick, Alsop Weed, Jabez Burrows.

1815.

1st Ward—William S. Parker, George Lent, John Sampson; 2d—Asa Gardner, Derick Y. Vanderheyden, Joseph Weld; 3d—Amasa Paine, William Bradley, James Spencer; Leonard Reed, Jabez Burrows, Alsop Weed.

VILLAGE FIRE ENGINEERS.

1808.

Chief Engineer—George Tibbits; 1st assistant—Nathan Brownson; 2d—Peleg Bragg; 3d—Jonathan Weedon.

1809.

Chief—Jonathan Weedon; 1st assistant—Derick Lane; 2d—Amasa Paine; 3d—Peleg Bragg.

1810.

Chief—Wm. S. Parker; 1st assistant—Derick Lane; 2d—Amasa Paine; 3d—Peleg Bragg.

1811.

Chief—Wm. S. Parker; 1st assistant—Derick Lane; 2d—Amasa Paine; 3d—James Mallory.

1812.

Chief—Wm. S. Parker; 1st assistant—Derick Lane; 2d—Amasa Paine; 3d—James Mallory.

1813.

Chief—Amasa Paine; 1st assistant—James Mann; 2d—Asa Gardner; 3d—Jabez Burrows.

1814.

Chief—Wm. S. Parker; 1st assistant—Amasa Paine; 2d—Asa Gardner; 3d—Jabez Burrows.

1815.

Chief—Wm. S. Parker; 1st assistant—John Loudon; 2d—Gurdon Corning; 3d—Jabez Burrows.

MAYORS OF TROY.

Albert Pawling,	From	1816	to	1820
Esaias Warren,	"	1820	"	1828
Samuel McCoun,	"	1828	"	1830
George Tibbits,	"	1830	"	1836
Richard P. Hart,	"	1836	"	1838
Jonas C. Heartt,	"	1838	"	1843
Gurdon Corning,	"	1843	"	1847
Francis N. Mann,	"	1847	"	1850
Day O. Kellogg,	"	1850	to Nov.,	1850
Hanford N. Lockwood,	"	Nov., 1850	to March,	1851
Joseph M. Warren,	"	1851	to	1852
George Gould,	"	1852	"	1853
Foster Bosworth,	"	1853	to Dec.,	1853
Elias Plum,	"	Dec., 1853	to March,	1854
Jonathan Edwards,	"	1854	to	1855
John A. Griswold,	"	1855	"	1856
Hiram Slocum,	"	1856	"	1857
Alfred Wotkyns,	"	1857	"	1858
Arba Read,	"	1858	"	1860
Isaac McConihe, Jr.,	"	1860	"	1861
George B. Warren, Jr,	"	1861	"	1862
James Thorn,	"	1862	"	1863
William L. Van Alstyne,	"	1863	"	1864
James Thorn,	"	1864	"	1865
Uri Gilbert,	"	1865	"	1866
John L Flagg,	"	1866	"	1868
Miles Beach,	"	1868	"	1870
Uri Gilbert,	"	1870	"	1871
Thomas B. Carroll,	"	1871	"	1873
William Kemp,	"	1873	"	1875
Edward Murphy, Jr.,	"	1875	"	1877

RECORDERS OF TROY.

William L. Marcy,	From	1816	to	1818
Amasa Paine,	"	1818	"	1821
William L. Marcy,	"	1821	"	1823
Thomas Clowes,	"	1823	"	1828
Daniel Gardner,	"	1828	"	1833
John P. Cushman,	"	1833	"	1838
Henry W. Strong,	"	1838	"	1844
Abram B. Olin,	"	1844	"	1848
Job S. Olin,	"	1848	"	1852
Gilbert Robertson, Jr.,	"	1852	"	1856
Clarence Buel,	"	1856	"	1860
John Moran,	"	1860	"	1864
John Moran,	"	1864	"	1868

The office of Recorder was abolished by Act of the Legislature, April 17, 1867, to take effect January 1, 1868.

ALDERMEN.

The following are the names of the Aldermen and of the Wards which they represented in the Common Councils of the City of Troy, from its incorporation April 12, 1816, to 1877.

1816.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1	George Allen,	Amos Salisbury.
2	Hugh Peebles,	John Loudon.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Gurdon Corning.
4	Stephen Ross,	Henry Mallory.
5	Lemuel Hawley.	
6	Philip Hart, Jr.	

1817.

1	George Allen,	Henry Swartwout.
2	Hugh Peebles,	John Loudon.
3	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, Jr.
4	John Reid,	Henry Mallory.
5	Henry I. Tobias.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1818.

1	Henry Swartwout,	Ira M. Wells.
2	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.
3	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, Jr.
4	John Reid,	Jared Weed.
5	Lemuel Hawley.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1819.

1	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.
2	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.
3	Townsend McCoun,	David Buell, Jr.
4	John Reid,	John Woodworth, Jr.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1820.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.
2	Hugh Peebles,	Ebenezer Wiswall.
3	Townsend McCoun,	David Buel, Jr.
4	Stephen Ross,	Joseph Gary.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1821.

1	Henry Swartwout,	David S. Wendell.
2	Ebenezer Wilson, Jr.,	Elias Pattison.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Hugh Peebles.
4	Stephen Ross,	John G. Vanderheyden.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1822.

1	David S. Wendell,	Gilbert Giles.
2	Derick Lane,	Jonas C Heartt.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Hugh Peebles.
4	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Nathaniel Adams.	

1823.

1	David S. Wendell,	Gilbert Giles.
2	Benjamin Smith,	Jonas C. Heartt.
3	Amasa Paine,[1]	Thaddis Mead
4	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Stephen V. R. Schuyler.	

1824.

1	Ephraim Morgan,	Joseph Hastings.
2	William Pierce,	John Woodworth, Jr.
3	Nathan Dauchy,	Jeremiah Chichester.
4	Stephen Ross,	Leonard Reed.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Isaac Lovejoy.	

1825.

1	Ephraim Morgan,	Israel Seymour.
2	Isaac Snedikor,	Elias Pattison.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.

1 Died January, 1823.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
4	Alsop Weed,	John Lamport.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Abraham W. De Freest.	
	1826.	
1	Stephen Covell,	Josiah Converse.
2	Isaac Snedikor,	Daniel Gardner.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Alsop Weed,	Uriah Wallace.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Daniel H. Stone.	
	1827.	
1	Stephen Covell,	Josiah Converse.
2	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Alsop Weed,	Uriah Wallace.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Daniel H. Stone.	
	1828.	
1	Josiah Converse,	Joseph Weld.
2	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Stephen Ross,	Adam Smith.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Thomas Fenner.[1]	
	1829.	
1	Stephen Covell,[2]	Isaac Wellington.
	William Pierce,[3]	
2	Isaac Snedikor,	Calvin Warner.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Stephen Ross,	Adam Smith.
		Philip J. Brandt.[4]
5	Rufus R. Belknap.	
6	Thomas Turner, Jr.	
	1830.	
1	William Kelsey,	Isaac Wellington.
2	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.

1 3 4 Elected to fill vacancy. 2 Resigned May 19, 1829.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
4	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
5	Thomas Cole.	
6	Oliver L. Sears.	
	1831.	
1	William Kelsey,	Benjamin M. Wilson.
2	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
5	Rufus R. Belknap.	
6	Thomas Turner, Jr.	
	1832.	
1	Jacob Danker,	Benjamin M. Wilson.
2	Calvin Warner,	Henry Landon.
3	Townsend McCoun,	Jeremiah Dauchy.
4	Stephen Ross,	Ebenezer Wood.
5	Hezekiah C. Arnold.	
6	Philip Ford.	
	1833.	
1	Robert Christie,	Lorenzo D. Caldwell.
2	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.
3	Townsend McCoun,	George B. Warren.
4	Anson Arnold,	Ebenezer Wood.
5	Apollos Harvey.	
6	Philip Ford.	
	1834.	
1	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.
2	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.
3	Townsend McCoun,	George B. Warren.
4	Anson Arnold,	Ebenezer Wood.
5	Thomas Knight.	
6	Philip Ford.	
	1835.	
1	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.
2	Calvin Warner,	Thomas Clowes.
3	George B. Warren,	Jacob Dater.
4	William D. Haight,	James Wallace.
5	Apollos Harvey.	
6	Philip Ford.	

1836.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1	Israel Seymour,	John Silliman.
2	James H. Wilner,	Thomas Clowes.
3	George B. Warren,	Jacob Dater.
4	James Wallace,	Robert D. Silliman.
5	Thomas Bumstead, Jr.	
6	Thomas Turner.	

1837.

1	Israel Seymour,	Ebenezer Wilson.
2	James H. Wilner,	Joseph Snedikor.
3	George B. Warren,	Ebenezer Prescott.
4	James Wallace,	Robert D. Silliman.
5	Amos Robinson.	
6	David M. Defreest.	
7	Otis Sprague,	Caleb Slade.
8	Albert P. Heartt.	

1838.

1	John Silliman,	John R. Kimberly.
2	Thomas Clowes,	Lyman Powers.
3	George B. Warren,	Asa Gardner.
4	Elias Dorlon,	Henry Everts.
5	Jesse Tracy.	
6	Philip Ford.	
7	Hiram Slocum,	Oliver Boutwell.
8	Albert P. Heartt.	

1839.

1	John R. Kimberly,	Leroy Mowry.
2	Lyman Powers,	Jairus Dickerman.
3	George B. Warren,	Asa Gardner.
4	Henry Everts,	Jonathan Childs.
5	Thomas Bumstead, Jr.	
6	Philip Ford.	
7	Hiram Slocum,	Titus Eddy.
8	Moses I. Winne.	

1840.

1	John G. Buswell,	Ephraim S. Morgan.
2	Lyman Powers,	Samuel G. Huntington.
3	Asa Gardner,	Uri Gilbert.
4	Livy S. Stearns,	Jonathan Childs.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
5	Amos Robinson.	
6	Peter Barnes.	
7	Jesse Anthony,	Thomas Symonds.
8	John Conkey.	
	1841.	
1	Moses Warren,	Apollos Harvey.
2	Lyman Powers,	Samuel G. Huntington.
3	Asa Gardner,	Uri Gilbert.
4	Henry Everts,	Livy S. Stearns.
5	John Rankin,	
6	Peter Barnes.	
7	Thomas Symonds,	James De Groff.
8	Sylvester Norton.	
	1842.	
1	John Barney,	Rufus M. Townsend.
2	Daniel Wight,	James W. Brooks.
3	George B. Warren,	Uri Gilbert.
4	Daniel G. Egleston,	Jared S. Weed.
5	Amos Robinson.	
6	Thomas Osgood.	
7	Thomas Symonds,	Aaron Hall.
8	Martin I. Townsend.	
	1843.	
1	Israel Seymour,	Charles E. Brintnall.
2	George Vail,	Barent Van Alen.
3	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.
4	Daniel G. Egleston,	Jared S. Weed.
5	Amos Robinson.	
6	Philip Ford.	
7	Thomas Symonds,	Hiram D. Peirce.
8	Russell Sage.	
	1844.	
1	Israel Seymour,	Charles E. Brintnall.
2	Francis N. Mann,	Uriel Dexter.
3	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.
4	Jared S. Weed,	Lyman Bennett.
5	Jesse Tracy 2d.	
6	Nathaniel Copp.	
7	John S. Perry,	Alexander Mc Coy.
8	Russell Sage.	

1845.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Assistants.
1	Charles E. Brintnall,	Benjamin Hatch.
2	Francis N. Mann,	Harvey Smith.
3	Samuel Kendrick,	William Hagen.
4	Stephen Bowman,	Elias Johnson.
5	Abraham A. Wemple.	
6	Philip Ford.	
7	John S. Perry,	Alexander Mc Coy.
8	Russell Sage.	

1846.

1	Charles E. Brintnall,	Benjamin Hatch.
2	Francis N. Mann,	Harvey Smith.
3	Uri Gilbert,	William Hagen.
4	Stephen Bowman,	Henry Everts.
5	Joseph W. Ager.	
6	John Knowlson.	
7	Harvey Mosher,	Henry S. Chichester.
8	Russell Sage.	

1847.

1	John C. Mather,	Benjamin Hatch.
2	Andrew Watrous,	Elias Ross.
3	Uri Gilbert,	Samuel Kendrick.
4	James Dana,	Henry Everts.
5	Peter Fonda.	
6	George W. Merchant.	
7	William Barton,	Thomas Bussey.
8	Russell Sage.	

1848.

Office of Assistant Alderman abolished, but the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards have only one Alderman each.

1	Benjamin Hatch,	Jason J. Gillespy.
2	Andrew Watrous,	Elias Ross.
3	Hanford N. Lockwood,	Harvey Smith.
4	James Dana,	Leonard McChesney.
5	William W. Cooper.	
6	Lewis Fellows.	
7	William Barton,	Thomas Bussey,
8	Russell Sage.	

1849.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1	Benjamin Hatch,	Jason J. Gillespy.
2	Elias Ross,	Eber F. Crandall.
3	Hanford N. Lockwood,	Harvey Smith.
4	Leonard McChesney,	Jesse Moore.
5	Joseph W. Ager.	
6	Angus Campbell.	
7	Thomas Bussey,	Dexter Moody.
8	Russell Sage.	

1850.

1	William F. Sage,	John C. Mather.
2	Eber F. Crandall,	Joseph F. Simmons.
3	Hanford N. Lockwood,	Hiram Smith.
4	Harvey Mosher,	John C. Cameron.
5	John L. Cole,	
6	James Jordan.	
7	Jacob Jacobs,	Alexander G. Halsted.
8	Charles W. Thompson.	

1851.

1	John N. Willard,	Kyran Cleary.
2	Eber F. Crandall,	Joseph Stackpole.
3	Harvey Smith,	Hiram Smith.
4	Harvey Mosher,	William Ingram.
5	Joseph W. Ager.	
6	Winant Bennett.	
7	Alexander G. Halsted,	James Bolton.
8	Charles W. Thompson.	

1852.

1	Lyman R. Avery,	Foster Bosworth.
2	Joseph F. Simmons,	Uriel Dexter.
3	Hiram Smith,	James Forsyth.
4	George H. Starbuck,	William Ingram.
5	Joseph W. Ager.	
6	William Cooper.	
7	James Bolton,	Alexander G. Halsted.
8	George R. Davis,	Jonathan Edwards.
9	Michael Mc Grath.	
10	William Eddy.	

1853.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1	Isaac Mc Conihe, Jr.	Leonard Haight.
2	Darius Allen,	C. L. McArthur.
3	Hiram Smith,	Harvey Smith.
4	George H. Starbuck,	Volney Richmond.
5	John M. Fonda.	
6	Angus Campbell.	
7	James Bolton,	Nathan Brownson.
8	George R. Davis,	Daniel Lucy.
9	Michael Mc Grath.	
10	William Eddy.	

1854.

1	Lyman R. Avery,	Walter J. Seymour.
2	John B. Gale,	Darius Allen.
3	Harvey Smith,	Hiram Smith.
4	Volney Richmond,	Myron Hamblin.
5	Edward A. Billings.	
6	William Cooper.	
7	John Anthony,	Joseph Gary.
8	John Kerr,	Alphonzo Bills.
9	Michael Mc Grath.	
10	Edward R. Swasey.	

1855.

1	Isaac Mc Conihe, Jr.	James R. Fonda.
2	Darius Allen,	Richard H. Pattison.
3	Hiram Smith,	Oliver A. Arnold.
4	Henry Merritt,	Evert Ostrander.
5	William H. Cary,	William C. Sherman.
6	Thomas B. Carroll,	William Cooper.
7	James Bolton,	Uriel Dexter.
8	John B. Kellogg,	Edward Campion.
9	Dudley Blanchard,	John Harrity, Sr.
10	Samuel S. Sargent,	Russell Ingraham.

1856.

1	Isaac N. Haight,	James Leonard.
2	Joseph Fales,	Richard H. Pattison.
3	Harvey Smith,	Oliver A. Arnold.
4	Henry Merritt,	Gurdon B. Wallace
5	John L. Cole,	Peter J. Fonda.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
6	Angus Campbell,	Mark V. Thompson.
7	John M. Bogardus,	William H. Jackson.
8	Martin I. Townsend,	Edward Campion.
9	Thomas Norton,	Dudley Blanchard.
10	Russell Ingraham,	Abram Winne.

1857.

1	Isaac N. Haight,	Lyman R. Avery.
2	Joseph Fales,	George Tibbits.
3	Harvey Smith,	Thomas Coleman.
4	Henry Merritt,	Jeremiah D. Green.
5	John L. Cole,	William H. Cary.
6	Angus Campbell,	Mark V. Thompson.
7	John M. Bogardus,	John Anthony.
8	Martin I. Townsend,	Edward Campion.
9	Thomas Norton,	Dudley Blanchard.
10	Russell Ingraham,	Leonard Smith.

1858.

1	Lyman R. Avery,	Isaac N. Haight.
2	George Tibbits,	Joseph Fales.
3	Thomas Coleman,	Harvey Smith.
4	Jeremiah D. Green,	Robert I. Moe.
5	William H. Cary,	Zebulon P. Birdsall.
6	Mark V. Thompson,	Archibald Hutchinson.
7	John Anthony,	William L. Van Alstyne.
8	Edward Campion,	Alonzo McConihe.
9	Dudley Blanchard,	Thomas Norton,
10	Leonard Smith,	John Archibald.

1859.

1	Isaac N. Haight,	James Thorn.
2	Joseph Fales,	George Tibbits.
3	Harvey Smith,	Thomas Coleman.
4	Robert I. Moe,	Gurdon B. Wallace.
5	Zebulon P. Birdsall,	William H. Cary.
6	Archibald Hutchinson,	William Cooper.
7	William L. Van Alstyne.	John Anthony.
8	Alonzo McConihe,	Miles Beach.
9	Thomas Norton,	Patrick Regan.
10	John Archibald,	Hiram A. Ferguson.

1860.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1	James Thorn,	James McKeon.
2	George Tibbits,	Joseph Fales.
3	Thomas Coleman,	William S. Earl.
4	Gurdon B. Wallace,	William Gurley.
5	William H. Cary,	Zebulon P. Birdsall.
6	William Cooper,	Mark V. Thompson.
7	John Anthony,	Patrick Murphy.
8	Miles Beach,	Thomas McManus.
9	Patrick Regan,	Thomas Norton.
10	Hiram A. Ferguson,	Charles Eddy.

1861.

1	James McKeon,	William Donohue.
2	Joseph Fales,	William Madden.
3	George H. Starbuck,	Otis G. Clark.
4	William Gurley,	Gurdon B. Wallace.
5	Zebulon P. Birdsall,	William C. Badeau.
6	Mark V. Thompson,	George S. Bord.
7	Patrick Murphy,	Hugh Ranken.
8	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
9	Thomas Norton,	Patrick Regan.
10	Charles Eddy,	John L. Messer.

1862.

1	William Donohue,	James McKeon.
2	William Madden,	Joseph Fales.
3	Otis G. Clark,	George H. Starbuck.
4	Gurdon B. Wallace,	William Gurley.
5	William C. Badeau,	John B. Gary.
6	George S. Bord,	Robert T. Smart.
7	Hugh Ranken,	Michael Fitzgerald
8	James Fleming,	Thomas McManus.
9	Patrick Regan,	John J. Grace.
10	John L. Messer,	Charles Eddy.

1863.

1	James McKeon,	John Stanton.
2	Joseph Fales,	Malcolm G. Crawford.
3	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.
4	William Gurley,	Jeremiah D. Green.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
5	John B. Gary,	William J. Ranken.
6	Robert T. Smart,	George S. Bord.
7	Michael Fitzgerald,	Lawrence Van Valkenburgh.
8	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
9	John J. Grace,	Patrick Regan.
10	Charles Eddy,	Titus E. Eddy.
	1864.	
1	John Stanton,	Edward Murphy, Jr.
2	Malcolm G. Crawford,	Joseph Fales.
3	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.
4	Jeremiah D. Green,	Robert Morris.
5	William J. Ranken,	Thomas T. Hislop.
6	George S. Bord,	Robert T. Smart.
7	Lawrence Van Valkenburgh,	Michael Fitzgerald.
8	James Fleming,	Thomas McManus
9	Patrick Regan,	Thomas Norton.
10	Titus E. Eddy,	Gordon Hay.
	1865.	
1	Edward Murphy, Jr.	John Stanton.
2	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.
3	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.
4	Robert Morris,	William Kemp.
5	Thomas T. Hislop,	William Cox.
6	Robert T. Smart,	Edwin Sears.
7	Michael Fitzgerald,	William J. Sands.
8	Thomas McManus,	James Fleming.
9	Thomas Norton,	James Harrity.
10	Gordon Hay,	Henry D. Stannard.
	1866.	
1	John Stanton,	John D. Spicer.
2	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.
3	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.
4	William Kemp,	William E. Kisselburgh.
5	William Cox,	Joseph B. Morris.
6	Henry Evans,	Edwin Sears.
7	William J. Sands,	John Maloney.
8	James Fleming,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
9	James Harrity,	Thomas Norton.
10	Henry D. Stannard,	Albert L. Hotchkin.

1867.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1	John D. Spicer,	Hugh Rock.
2	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.
3	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.
4	William E. Kisselburgh,	John M. Bogardus.
5	Joseph B. Morris	Edward Carter.
6	Henry Evans,	Edwin Sears.
7	John Maloney,	Edmund Fitzgerald.
8	Dennis O'Loughlin,	James Fleming.
9	Thomas Norton,	John Maguire.
10	Albert L. Hotchkin,	Ira M. Perkins.

1868.

1	Hugh Rock,	Thomas Galvin.
2	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.
3	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.
4	John M. Bogardus,	Henry A. Merritt.
5	Edward Carter,	Joseph B. Morris.
6	Edwin Sears,	James Maloney.
7	Edmund Fitzgerald,	Jeremiah Mahoney.
8	James Fleming,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
9	John Maguire,	James Maher.
10	Ira M. Perkins,	A. L. Hotchkin.

1869.

1	Thomas Galvin,	Edward Kelly.
2	Joseph Fales,	Isaac N. Haight.
3	George H. Starbuck,	James R. Prentice.
4	Henry A. Merritt,	John M. Bogardus.
5	Joseph B. Morris,	Jacob F. Mealey.
6	James Maloney,	John Marr.
7	Jeremiah Mahoney,	Edmund Fitzgerald.
8	Dennis O'Loughlin,	William V. Cleary.
9	James Maher,	William Peters.
10	A. L. Hotchkin,	Leonard Wager.

1870.

1	Edward Kelly,	Patrick Carey.
2	Isaac N. Haight,	Joseph Fales.
3	James R. Prentice,	George H. Starbuck.
4	John M. Bogardus,	Henry A. Merritt.
5	Jacob F. Mealey,	William Collins.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
6	John Marr,	James Shaughnessy.
7	Edmund Fitzgerald,	John Don.
8	William V. Cleary,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
9	William Peters,	Michael Russell.
10	Leonard Wager,	John L. Messer.
11	Edward Hannon,	Martin Hunt.
12	Thomas McManus,	James Breen.
13	James Euson,	G. Frederick Bond.
	1871.	
1	Patrick Carey,	Edward Kelly.
2	Joseph Fales,	Charles Doring.
3	George H. Starbuck,	Chauncey O. Greene.
4	Henry A. Merritt,	George H. Phillips.
5	William Collins,	Jacob F. Mealey.
6	James Shaughnessy,	John Marr.
7	John Don,	Edward Fitzgerald.
8	Dennis O'Loughlin,	William V. Cleary.
9	Michael Russell,	Jeremiah O'Sullivan.
10	John L. Messer,	William A. Hartnett.
11	Martin Hunt,	Edward Hannon.
12	James Breen,	Thomas McManus.
13	G. Frederick Bond,	James Euson.
	1872.	
1	Edward Kelly,	Patrick Carey.
2	Charles Doring,	J. Lansing Lane.
3	Chauncey O. Greene,	Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr.
4	George H. Phillips,	Ebenezer R. Collins.
5	Jacob F. Mealey,	William Collins.
6	John Marr,	James Shaughnessy.
7	Edmund Fitzgerald,	Patrick Organ.
8	William V. Cleary,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
9	Jeremiah O'Sullivan,	Hugh Treanor.
10	William A. Hartnett,	Oliver Boutwell.
11	Edward Hannon,	Martin Hunt.
12	Thomas McManus,	James Breen.
13	James Euson,	John C. Mealey.
	1873.	
1	Patrick Carey,	James C. Shanley.
2	J. Lansing Lane,	Francis N. Mann, Jr.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
3	Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr.,	Chauncey O. Greene.
4	Ebenezer R. Collins,	George H. Phillips.
5	William Collins,	Jacob F. Mealey.
6	James Shaugnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.
7	Patrick Organ,	Daniel Burns.
8	Dennis O'Loughlin,	Edmond Stanton.
9	Hugh Treanor, Jr.,	Michael Looby.
10	Oliver Boutwell,	Thomas Farrell.
11	Martin Hunt,	Edward Hannon.
12	John Moran,	W. B. Stapleton.
13	John C. Mealey,	Lee Chamberlin.
	1874.	
1	H. D. Markstone,	James C. Shanley.
2	Michael Niles,	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
3	John M. Landon,	Chauncey O. Greene.
4	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.
5	Irving Hayner,	Jacob F. Mealey.
6	Patrick Flanigan,	Anthony Fitzgerald.
7	Joseph Burns,	Daniel Burns.
8	William Hanlon,	Dennis O'Loughlin.
9	John J. Fallon,	Michael Looby.
10	Michael R. Manning,	Thomas Farrell.
11	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannon.
12	Daniel O'Sullivan,	W. B. Stapleton.
13	John C. Mealey,	Lee Chamberlin.
	1875.	
1	H. D. Markstone,	John J. Murphy.
2	Michael Niles,	Francis N. Mann, Jr
3	John M. Landon,	Gilbert Geer, Jr.
4	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.
5	Irving Hayner,	Edward Carter.
6	Patrick Flannigan,	Anthony Fitzgerald.
7	Daniel Burns,	Joseph Burns.
8	William Hanlon,	Maurice Hartigan.
9	John J. Fallon,	Walter Myers.
10	Michael R. Manning,	Daniel Dunn.
11	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannon.
12	Daniel O'Sullivan,	W. B. Stapleton.
13	John C. Mealey,	Christian W. Rapp.

1876.

Ward.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1	J. Le Roy Pine,	John J. Murphy.
2	Luther A. Flint,	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
3	John M. Landon,	Gilbert Geer, Jr.
4	George Churchill,	George H. Phillips.
5	Nelson Pramer,	Edward Carter.
6	James Shaughnessy,	Anthony Fitzgerald.
7	Joseph Burns,	Daniel Burns.
8	Michael Kenny,	Maurice Hartigan.
9	Stephen M. Hogan,	Walter Myers.
10	Michael R. Manning,	Daniel Dunn.
11	Christopher Behan,	Edward Hannon.
12	Daniel O'Sullivan,	William B. Stapleton.
13	G. N. Rhodes,	Christian W. Rapp.

CHAMBERLAINS OF TROY,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY 1816 TO 1876.

David Buel,	From 1816	to 1822
James Mallory,	" 1822	" 1825
John Thomas,	" 1825	" 1845
George B. Richards,	" 1845	" 1846
Jared S. Weed,	" 1846	" 1849
John T. Lamport,	" 1849	" 1859
Amos S. Perry,	" 1859	" 1863
James M. Brewer,	" 1863	" 1867
Derick Lane,	" 1867	" 1871
George C. Burdett,	" 1871	" 1874
Benjamin H. Hall,	" 1874	" 1876

CITY COMPTROLLERS.

W. H. Van Every,	1871 to 1872
John P. Albertson,	1872 " 1876

CITY CLERKS.

1816 TO 1876.

	When Appointed.
William M. Bliss,	1816
Ebenezer Wilson, Jr.,	1825
George T. Blair,	1845
John T. Lamport,	1847
William Hagen,	1849
John M. Francis,	1851
Charles D. Brigham,	1854
John M. Francis,	1855
Franklin B. Hubbell,	1856
Benjamin H. Hall,	1858
Abraham Fonda,	1859
Francis L. Hagadorn,	1860
John H. Neary,	1860
George W. Demers,	1861
Franklin B. Hubbell,	1863
James S. Thorn,	1865
Franklin B. Hubbell,	1866
Richard V. O'Brien,	1870
Lewis E. Griffith,	1871
Henry McMillen,	1874
Charles R. Defreest,	1875

TROY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES OF FIRST COMPANIES.

Premier Engine Co. No. 1, organized 1798.
Neptune " " 2, " 1802.
Washington Volunteers, " 1812.
Torrent Engine Co. No. 4.
Empire State Engine Co. No. 5, organized 1821.
Hope " " 6, "
Niagara " " 7, " 1828.
Cataract " " 8, " 1832.
Rough & Ready " " 9, " 1837.
Lafayette " " 10, "
Eagle " " 10, " 1839.
Ætna " " 11.
Hibernia " " 12.
Good Intent " " 13.
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, organized 1820.
" " " 2.
Vesuvius Hook & Ladder Co. No. 3, organized 1835.
Franklin Hose Company, organized 1835.
Eagle " " No. 10, organized 1837.
Phœnix " " " 1840.
J. C. Taylor Hose Company.
Hyland " "
Hall " "
Gen. Wool " "

PRESENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Arba Read Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1.—Organized November, 1859. First officers: William Barton, President; Townsend M. Vail, Treasurer; William T. Willard, Secretary; N. B. Starbuck, Captain. Number of members at organization, 44.

Present officers: H. J. Deming, Captain; H. C. Shields, Treasurer; I. F. Handy, Secretary. Present membership, 45.

Hugh Ranken Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 2.—Organized April 1, 1861. First officers: George W. Shepard, Foreman; S. K. Briggs, Secretary and Treasurer.

Present officers: Edward J. McKenna, Captain; Luther Greenman, Treasurer: Alphonse Hummel, Secretary. Number of members, 44.

Jason C. Osgood Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 3.—Organized January 14, 1862, with James McKeon, Captain; B. Van Deusen, Treasurer; S. Comisky, Secretary, and 28 members. Present officers: I. Seymour Scott, Captain; William Bumstead, Treasurer; Joseph Maloney, Secretary. Members, 40.

Charles Eddy Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 4.—Organized November 21, 1866. Henry Davis, Captain; Charles Eddy, Treasurer; A. R. Ingraham, Secretary. Members, 32. Present officers. Geo. A. Hitchcock, Captain; Charles Eddy, Treasurer; Michael Conron, Secretary. 32 members.

F. W. Farnam Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 5.—Organized July 17, 1871, with E. Carter, President; William Collins, Treasurer; John Curley, Secretary, and 50 members. Present officers: James Crossen, Captain; Richard Carter, Treasurer; Robert T. Cary, Secretary. 50 members.

Edmond Stanton Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 6.—Organized from Empire State Engine Company; first Captain, Philip Ford. Present officers: Thomas Smith, Captain; Charles Donnelly, Secretary. 48 members.

Washington Volunteer Fire Company.—Organized May 26, 1812, with Hezekiah Williams, Captain; R. W. Lewis, Treasurer; Henry Nazro, Secretary, and 25 members. Present officers: Albert N. Sage, Captain; John A. Brannan, Secretary. 75 members.

Hope Engine Co. No. 6—(Albia). Present officers: R. H. Uline, Captain; Charles Driggs, Secretary and Treasurer. 35 members.

Trojan Hook and Ladder Co.—Organized 1835. First officers: John S. Perry, Captain; John Anthony, Secretary. 25 members. Present officers: O. S. Ingram, President; H. W. Gordinier, Treasurer; Edwin Morrison, Secretary. 61 members.

CHIEF ENGINEERS

FROM 1816 TO 1876.

	When Appointed.
William S. Parker,	1816
Gurdon Corning,	1821
Joseph Russell,[1]	1827
Townsend McCoun,	1827
Albert Richards,	1834
Edward S. Fuller,	1841
Albert Richards,	1842
Joseph C. Taylor,	1843
N. B. Starbuck,	1846
Joseph C. Taylor,[2]	1848
N. B. Starbuck,	1849
Edward Chapman,	1850
John F. Prescott,	1851
William Madden,	1853
Hugh Rock,	1858
N B. Starbuck,	1861
Ransom H. Noble,	1865
Richard F. Hall,	1867
James H. Ingram,	1869

1 Resigned.
2 Resigned in 1849.

POSTMASTERS OF TROY.

N. Williams,----April 1, 1796
John Woodworth,----1797
D. Buel,----November 6, 1798
Samuel Gale,----July 1, 1804
William Pierce,----1828
Isaac McConihe,----1832
Charles H. Read,----August 6, 1842
George R. Davis,----1848
Thomas Clowes,----1851
William T. Willard,----1852
Foster Bosworth,----1853
W. W. Whitman,----1855
James R. Fonda,----July 17, 1858
George T. Blair,----September, 1861
Thomas Clowes,----1864
Alonzo Alden,----June 2, 1866
Gilbert Robertson, Jr.,----1874

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ASSEMBLY,

FROM RENSSELAER COUNTY, FROM 1792 TO 1847.

The County of Rensselaer was erected from the County of Albany in 1791, and chose Representatives to the Legislature in 1792. From this year to 1847, Members of the Assembly were chosen by the County at large on a general ticket.

1792. Jonathan Brown, John Knickerbacker, John W. Schermerhorn, Thomas Sickles, Moses Vail.

1793. Benjamin Hicks, Christopher Hutton, Josiah Masters, Jonathan Niles, Nicholas Staats.

1794. Jonathan Brown, Benjamin Hicks, Hosea Moffit, Jonas Odell, Thomas Sickles.

1795. Jonathan Brown, Daniel Gray, Benjamin Hicks, Hosea Moffit, Jacob C. Schermerhorn.

1796. Josiah Bird, Daniel Gray, Rowland Hall, John Knickerbacker, Jr.

1797. John Bird, John Carpenter, Jacob A. Fort, Daniel Gray, James McKown, Hosea Moffit.

1798. John Bird, Jacob A. Fort, Daniel Gray, Jonathan Hoag, Hosea Moffit, Israel Thompson.

1799. Jacob A. Fort, Daniel Gray, Jonathan Hoag, Cornelius Lansing, John W. Schermerhorn, John I. Van Rensselaer.

1800. Jacob A. Fort, Daniel Gray, James McKown, Josiah Masters, John W. Schermerhorn, George Tibbits.

1801. Jonathan Brown, John Lovett, James McKown, Josiah Masters, Hosea Moffit, John E. Van Alen.

1802. John Carpenter, Jacob A. Fort, John Green, Barton Hammond, John Knickerbacker, Jr , John Stevens.

1803. John Green, Jonathan Rouse, John Ryan, John Woodworth.

1804. Asa Mann, Jonathan Rouse, Charles Selden, William Steward, Samuel Vary, Jr.

1805. Jonathan Burr, John L. Hogeboom, Nehemiah King, Asa Mann, John Ryan

1806. Jonathan Niles, William W. Reynolds, John Ryan, Nicholas Staats, Jacob Yates.

1807. Gilbert Eddy, Asa Mann, William W. Reynolds, Robert Woodworth, Adam Yates.

1808. James L. Hogeboom, Ebenezer Jones, Adam Yates, Jacob Yates.

1809. Derick Lane, Henry Platt, Cornelius I. Schermerhorn, Israel Shepard.

1810. Timothy Leonard, Henry Platt, Cornelius I. Schermerhorn, Jeremiah Schuyler.

1811. George Gardener, Stephen Gregory, Abraham L. Vielie, Stephen Warren.

1812–13. David Allen, James H. Ball, John Carpenter, Jr., John Stevens.

1814. William Bradley, Burton Hammond, Bethel Mather, Barent Van Vleck

1815. David Allen, Henry A. Lake, Jacob A. Ten Eyck, Zebulon Scriven.

1816. Job Greene, David E. Gregory, Herman Knickerbocker, Samuel I. McChesney, Samuel Millinar.

1817. Daniel Carpenter, John D. Dickinson, Burton Hammond, Henry Platt, Ebenezer W. Walbridge.

1818. Abijah Bush, Andrew Finch, Myndert Groesbeck, Cornelius I. Schermerhorn, Munson Smith, Thomas Turner

1819. George R. Davis, Andrew Finch, Henry Platt, Daniel Simmons, Stephen Warren.

1820. John Babcock, David Doolittle, William C. Elmore, George Tibbits, Ebenezer W Walbridge

1821. William C. Barber, Richard P. Hart, William B. Slocum, Calvin Thompson, John Van Alstyne.

1822. Daniel Gray, James Jones, Harper Rogers, Levi Rumsey, Gardner Tracy.

1823. Joseph Case, Gilbert Eddy, Chester Griswold, Stephen Warren.

1824. Caleb Carr, Henry Dubois, Martin Van Alstyne, Stephen Warren.

1825. John Carpenter, Jacob C. Lansing, Fenner Palmer, John G. Vanderheyden.

1826. Robert Collins, Augustus Filley, John F. Groesbeck, William Pierce.

1827. Jeremiah Dauchy, John De Freest, Jr., Reuben Halstead, Henry Platt.
1828. Samuel S. Cheever, Alonzo G. Hammond, William Pierce, Joseph Wadsworth.
1829. Nathaniel Barnett, Jr., Martin De Freest, William P. Heermans, Henry Mallory.
1830. Abiel Buckman, George R. Davis, Ziba Hewitt, Abraham C. Lansing.
1831. George R. Davis, Chester Griswold, Martin Springer, Aaron Worthington.
1832. Hosea Bennett, Henry J. Genet, John C. Kemble, Nicholas M. Masters.
1833. William P. Haskin, Alonzo G Hammond, John I. Kittle, Seth Parsons.
1834. Archibald Bull, Smith Germond, Nicholas B. Harris, James Yates.
1835. Chester Griswold, Jacob W. Lewis, Daniel Lennons, Martin Springer.
1836. David L. Seymour, Alexander O. Spencer, John J. Vielie, Nathan West.
1837. Randall A. Brown, Alexander Bryan, Abraham Van Tuyl.
1838. Hezekiah Hull, Jacob A. Ten Eyck, James Wallace.
1839. Richard P. Herrick, Day O. Kellogg, Gideon Reynolds.
1840. Gerrardus Devoe, Samuel W. Hoag, William H. Van Schoonhoven.
1841. Claudius Moffit, John Tilley, William H. Van Schoonhoven.
1842. George R. Davis, Martinus Lansing, Silas W. Waite.
1843. George R. Davis, Samuel Douglas, Henry Vandenburgh.
1844. John L. Cole, George B. Warren, Jonathan E. Whipple.
1845. Harry Betts, Ryer Heermance, William H. Van Schoonhoven
1846. Henry Z. Hayner, Samuel McClellan, Justice Nolton.
1847. Joseph Gregory, Amos K. Hadley, David S. McNamara.

CITY MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1848 TO 1875.

By the State Constitution of 1846, the method of choosing Representatives to the Assembly was changed from the County to the District system. Rensselaer county was divided into three districts, of which the City of Troy was designated as the First. Representatives were first chosen under the new system in the fall of 1847. The following includes the Representatives elected from the city since and including that year:

Amos K Hadley,----1848-49
George Lesley,----1850-51
Jonas C. Heartt,----1852
Jason C. Osgood,----1853
Jonathan Edwards,----1854-55
George Van Santvoord,----1856
Darius Allen,----1857
Jason C. Osgood,----1858
Thomas Coleman,----1859-60
Charles J. Saxe,----1861-62
James McKeon,----1863-64
George C. Burdett,----1865
James S. Thorn,----1866
William E. Gurley,----1867
John L. Flagg,----1868-69-70
Jason C. Osgood,----1871
William V. Cleary,----1872-3-4-5

COUNTY JUDGES.

1791 TO 1876.

	When Appointed or Elected.
Anthony Ten Eyck,	1791
Robert Woodworth,	1803
James L. Hogeboom,	1805
Josiah Masters,	1808
David Buel, Jr.,	1823
Harmon Knickerbocker,	1828
George R. Davis,	1838
Charles C. Parmelee,	1847
Archibald Bull,	1855
Gilbert Robertson, Jr.,	1859
Jeremiah Romeyn,	1867
E. Smith Strait,	1871

SURROGATES OF RENSSELAER COUNTY

FROM 1791 TO 1876.

	When Appointed or Elected.
Moses Kent,	1791
John Woodworth,	1793
Jeremiah Osborne,	1803
Alanson Douglass,	1806
David Allen,	1813
William McManus,	1815
Benjamin Smith,	1818
Nicholas M. Masters,	1820
Thomas Clowes,	1821
Philip Viele,	1827
Job Pierson,	1835
Cornelius L. Tracy,	1840
Stephen Reynolds,	1844
George T. Blair,	1847
Robert H. McClellan,	1855
Moses Warren,	1863
E. Smith Strait,	1867
Moses Warren,	1871

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

FROM 1818 TO 1876.

[It was not until 1818 that a District Attorney was assigned to each County in the State.]

	When Appointed or Elected.
William McManus,	1818
Job Pierson,	1821
Samuel Cheever,	1821
Job Pierson,	1823
Jacob C. Lansing,	1833
John Coon,	1836
David L. Seymour,	1839
Martin I. Townsend,	1842
Robert A. Lottridge,	1847
Anson Bingham,	1853
Robert A. Lottridge,	1856
George Van Santvoord,	1859
John H. Coby,	1862
Robert A. Lottridge,	1865
Timothy S. Banker,	1869
Francis Rising,	1872
John C. Greene,	1873
Albert L. Wooster,	1875

COUNTY CLERKS,

FROM 1791 TO 1876.

	When Appointed or Elected.
Nicholas Schuyler,	1791
Ruggles Hubbard,	1806
James Dole,	1813
Benjamin Higby,	1815
Joseph D. Selden,	1818
Benjamin Smith,	1821
Archibald Bull,	1825
Henry R. Bristol,	1832
Leland Crandall,	1838
Charles Hooper,	1841
Ambrose H. Sheldon,	1844
Henry A. Clum,	1850
Ambrose H. Sheldon,	1853
John P. Ball,	1856
J. Thomas Davis,	1859
Edwin Brownell,	1862
J. Thomas Davis,	1865
E. W. Greenman,	1869
William Lape,	1872
E. C. Reynolds,	1875

COUNTY TREASURERS.

FROM 1791 TO 1876.

Until 1847, County Treasurers in this State were appointed by the Boards of Supervisors. Since the date mentioned they have been elected by the people. The following is a list of County Treasurers since the organization of the county, in 1791, to the present time:

Aaron Lane,	1791 to 1800
Benjamin Smith,	1801 " 1825
	Qualified.
Daniel Paris,	1826
Isaac McConihe,	1831
Thomas Clowes,	1834
Waters W. Whipple,	1836
Russell Sage,	1844
Horace Herrington,	1851
Myron Hamblin,	1854
Henry E. Weed,	1857
Charles Warner,	1857
Oliver A. Arnold,	1860
Roger A. Flood,	1863
Samuel O. Gleason,	1864
Albert L. Hotchkin,	1874

SHERIFFS OF RENSSELAER COUNTY.

FROM 1791 TO 1876.

	When Appointed or Elected
Albert Pawling,	1791
William Guilliland,	1795
James Dole,	1798
Moses Vail,	1800
Michael Henry,	1801
Thomas Turner,	1806
Levinus Lansing,	1807
Thomas Turner,	1808
Hosea Moffit,	1810
Thomas Turner,	1811
Gerrit Peebles,	1813
Jeremiah Schuyler,	1813
John Breese,	1815
Michael S. Vandercook,	1819
Moses Warren,	1821
H. Vanderburgh,	1825
William P. Haskin,	1828
Ebenezer C. Barton,	1831
Augustus Filley,	1834
Cornelius Schuyler,	1837
Volney Richmond,	1840
Gideon Reynolds,	1843
Gilbert Cropsey,	1846
Abraham Witbeck,	1849
John Price,	1852
William Wells,	1855
Gerothman W. Cornell,	1858
Joseph F. Battershall,	1861
Gerothman W Cornell,	1864
Matthew V. A. Fonda,	1867
James McKeon,	1870
John A. Quackenbush,	1873

CENSUS OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF TROY.

VILLAGE OF TROY INCORPORATED MARCH 25th, 1794. CITY OF TROY INCORPORATED APRIL 12th, 1816.

TROY.	1795.	1800.	1805.	1810.	1815.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
First Ward,							2,036	2,593	3,837	3,234	3,405	4,032	4,23-	4,273	3,920	3,780	3,968
Second Ward,							1,951	2 865	3,593	3,778	3,888	4,284	4,257	4,958	4,606	4,141	4,415
Third Ward,							1,209	1,435	2,451	2,774	2,701	2,794	2,394	2,699	1,952	2,214	2,136
Fourth Ward,							1,885	3,344	5,447	3,557	3,720	4,054	4,122	4,749	3,164	37,85	3,773
Fifth Ward,							376	739	683	800	1,067	1,818	2,37-	2,964	2,869	3,607	4,314
Sixth Ward,							402	575	948	1,326	1,981	4,139	2,59(	2,926	3,124	3,900	3,936
Seventh Ward,										3,037	3,754	4,923	3,70(	4,309	4,923	5,166	4,323
Eighth Ward,										828	1,193	2,741	3,87(	5,030	5,399	7,131	3,810
Ninth Ward,													3,339	3,943	4,723	6,439	4,184
Tenth Ward,													2,37-	3,378	4,613	6,258	4,981
Eleventh Ward,																	2,938
Twelfth Ward,																	3,135
Thirteenth Ward,																	2,340
	450	1,200	2,255	3,395	4,254	5,264	7,859	11,551	16,959	19,334	21,709	28,785	33,269	39,235	39,293	46,421	48,253

THE CHURCHES OF TROY.

WITH DATE OF ORGANIZATION, LOCATION. DEDICATION, AND FIRST PASTORS.

NAMES AND DENOMINATIONS.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE ORIGINALLY BUILT.	WHEN DEDICATED.	NAME OF FIRST PASTOR.
PRESBYTERIAN.				
First	Dec. 31, 1791,	S. E. corner First and Congress sts.,	.....	Rev. Jonas Coe, D. D.
Second	Sept. 25, 1827,	S. E. cor. Sixth and Grand Division,	July 18, 1827,	Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D.
Third	Jan. 16, 1831,	Village of Albia, Fifth ward,	1831,	Rev. Ebenezer Seymore.
Second Street	Sept. 23, 1834,	East side Second, bet. Cong. & Ferry,	Aug. 6, 1834,	Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D. D.
United	Feb. 6, 1834,	Seventh bet. Albany and State sts.,	Nov. 13, 1836,	Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D.
Liberty Street	Jan. 17, 1840,	N. side Liberty, bet. Third & Fourth,	Nov. 27, 1834,	Rev. Henry Highland Garnett.
Park	Aug. 24, 1854,	W. s. Second, bet. Adams & Washgtn,	Dec. 31 1854,	Rev. Charles S. Robinson.
Woodside	June 19, 1867,	Mill street, Iron Works,	July 15, 1869,	Rev. Matthew B. Lowrie.
Oakwood Avenue	July 1, 1868,	N. W. cor. Hoosick and Tenth sts.,	July 1 1868,	Rev. George Van Deurs.
Ninth	Sept. 30, 1869,	N. W. cor. North Second and Jay sts.,	.....	Rev. N. B. Remick.
Westminster	Nov. 2, 1871,	W. s. Vail Ave., north Turner's Lane,	Oct. 23, 1870,	Rev. James Marshall.
BAPTIST.				
First	Oct. 15, 1795,	Third street, bet. State and Congress,	1813,	Elder Elias Lee.
Second	Feb. 4, 1834,	Ferry street,	.....	Rev. E. Raymond.
North	June 6, 1843,	S. E. cor. Fifth and Fulton streets,	May 23, 1844,	Rev. Leland Howard.
South Troy	March, 1868,	552 First street,	.....	Rev. Richard Davis.
Vail Avenue	April, 1871,	Cor. Vail and Cemetery Avenues,	Sept., 1873,	Rev. Ezra D. Simons.
EPISCOPAL.				
St. Paul's	Jan. 16, 1804,	N. W. cor. Congress and Third sts.,	Aug. 21, 1806,	Rev. David Butler, D. D.
St. John's	1830,	" " "	" "	Rev. John A. Hicks.
Christ Church	Dec. 3, 1836,	North Second street,	June 1, 1839,	Rev. William F. Walker.
Church of the Holy Cross	1844,	Eighth street, head of Grand Division,	Dec. 6, 1848,	Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, D. D.
St. Luke's	1866,	Iron Works,	June 3, 1869,	Rev. E. S. Widdemer.
Free Church of the Ascension	Feb. 14, 1868,	Congress street, Ida Hill,	Feb. 18, 1871,	Rev. George H. Walsh, D. D.
St. Paul's Free Chapel	Nov., 1869,	W. s. Vail Ave., north Middleburgh st.	.....	Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D.

THE CHURCHES OF TROY.

PRESENT LOCATION, PASTORS, MEMBERSHIP, COST, &c.

NAMES AND DENOMINATIONS.	PRESENT EDIFICE DEDICATED.	COST.	SEATING CAPACITY.	NAME OF PRESENT PASTOR.	PRESENT NO. OF MEMBRS.	Officers & Teachers in Sunday School.	PRESENT NO. OF SCHOLRS
PRESBYTERIAN.							
First	June, 1836,	$45,000	1000	Rev. G. N. Webber, D. D	360	25	135
Second	March 30, 1865,	70,000	1350	Rev. Wm. Irvin, D. D.	550	38	463
Third	.....	18,000	500	Rev. A. De Witt.	150	25	200
Second Street	Aug. 6, 1834,	30,000	800	Rev. Chas. E. Robinson, D. D.	350	25	320
United	Jan. 1, 1873,	9,690	450	Rev. R. D. Williamson.	83	13	94
Liberty Street	Nov. 27, 1834,	....	300	Rev. William Lynch.	38	14	60
Park	Dec. 31, 1854,	25,000	800	Rev. Donald MacGregor.	125	25	140
Woodside	July 15, 1869,	75,000	300	Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin.	154	25	200
Oakwood Avenue	July 1, 1868,	10,000	450	Rev. George Van Deurs.	250	25	200
Ninth	.....	10,000	500	Rev. N. B. Remick.	400	40	300
Westminster	Oct. 23, 1870,	1,500	250	Rev. Clarence Eddy.	67	23	174
BAPTIST.							
First	1847,	25,000	1000	Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D.	800	100	500
Second	March, 1870,	12,500	400	Rev. W. T. C. Hanna.	150	31	207
North	May 14, 1863,	45,000	700	Rev. L. J. Matteson.	579	38	287
South Troy	.....	5,000	150	....	50	....	60
Vail Avenue	Sept., 1873,	5,000	400	Rev. John Mostyn.	240	31	229
EPISCOPAL.							
St. Paul's	Aug, 16, 1828,	33,168	1200	Rev. Francis Harison, D. D.	800	39	258
St. John's	May 31, 1855,	50,000	800	Rev. George H Walsh, D. D.	350	32	225
Christ Church	June 1, 1839,	.....	700	Rev. J. N. Mulford.	500	22	275
Church of the Holy Cross	Dec. 6, 1848,	100,000	.....	Rev. J Ireland Tucker, D. D.	150	....	....
St. Luke's	June 3, 1869,	27,000	500	Rev. John W. H. Weibel.	114	20	180
Free Church of the Ascension	Feb. 18, 1871,	80,000	400	Rev. James Caird	160	28	260
St. Paul's Free Chapel	.....	6,000	300	.. . .	120	23	250

THE CHURCHES OF TROY.

WITH DATE OF ORGANIZATION, LOCATION, DEDICATION, AND FIRST PASTORS.

NAMES AND DENOMINATIONS.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE ORIGINALLY BUILT.	WHEN DEDICATED.	NAME OF FIRST PASTOR.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.				
State Street	Dec. 8, 1808,	State street, near Fifth,		Rev. William Phœbus.
North Second Street	May, 1835,	Corner North Second and Jacob sts.,	Aug. 30, 1835.	Rev. S. D. Ferguson.
Levings' Chapel	1838,	Mill street, Nail Factory,	1839,	Rev. D. Starks.
Zion (Colored)	1841,	Fifth Street,		
Third Street	1843,	Corner Third and Monroe streets,	Dec., 1848,	Rev. R. Kelley.
Congress Street	1847,	Thirteenth street, near Congress,	July 12 1849,	Rev Edward Noble.
Vail Avenue	April, 1854.	Vail Avenue,	Dec 10. 1858,	Rev. John L. Cook.
German	July 25, 1857,	Junction Ferry and Congress streets,	March, 1857.	Rev. F W Denger.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.				
St. Peter's	1824,	Corner North Second and Hutton sts.,	1829,	Rev. Mr. McGilligan.
St. Mary's	1844,	Corner Washington and Third streets,	Aug. 15, 1844,	Rev. Peter Havermans.
St. Joseph's	1847,	Jackson street,	Nov. 6, 1853,	Rev. Peter Verheyden, S. J.
St. Jean Baptiste	1850,		Sept. 8, 1852,	Rev. M. F. Furcotte.
St. Francis	1862,	W. s. Fifteenth, b. Christie & Marshal,	June, 1863,	Rev. Peter Havermans.
St. Lawrence	1869,	Corner Third and Jefferson streets,		Rev. Norbert Holler, O. M. E.
St. Michael, Archangel,	1872,	Iron Works,	March 15, 1874.	Rev. Michael Driscoll, S. J.
St. Patrick's	Jan. 1, 1872,	Vail Avenue,	Sept., 1872,	Rev. J. J. Swift.
UNIVERSALIST	Nov. 11, 1823,	S. s. Ferry, bet. First and Second sts.,		Rev. Lemuel Willis.
FIRST UNITARIAN	July, 1845,	Fourth street, near Broadway,		Rev. John Pierpont.
CHURCH OF CHRIST	1865,	S. W. corner Fulton and Seventh sts.,	Dec. 3, 1868,	Rev. W. A. Belding, M. D.
LUTHERAN	1870,	River street, bet. Hutton and Hoosick,	Feb. 7, 1875,	Rev. Eirich Saul.
BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM		Corner River and State streets,		Rabbi Abr Chellock.
BERITH SHOLOM	1866,	Corner Third and Division streets,	Sept. 15, 1870,	Rabbi B. Eberson.

THE CHURCHES OF TROY.

PRESENT LOCATION, PASTORS, MEMBERSHIP, COST, &c.

NAMES AND DENOMINATIONS.	PRESENT EDIFICE DEDICATED.	COST.	SEATING CAPACITY	NAME OF PRESENT PASTOR.	PRESENT NO. OF MEMBRS.	Officers & Teachers in Sunday School.	PRESENT NO. OF SCHOLRS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.							
State Street	March 30, 1871.	$125,000	900	Rev. H. D. Kimball.	365	38	323
North Second Street	Dec. 29, 1854,	20,000	900	Rev H. C. Farrar.	400	43	300
Leving's Chapel	1839,	3,400	350	Rev. Wm. Bedell.	150	20	175
Zion, (Colored)	.....	.....	.....	Rev. M. H. Ross.	110	13	60
Third Street	Dec., 1848,	7,000	400	Rev. Geo. C. Bancroft.	25	....	....
Congress Street	July 12, 1849,	11,000	600	Rev. J. E. Bowen.	275	51	420
Vail Avenue	Dec. 10, 1858,	6,000	300	Rev. W J. Tilley.	175	25	250
German	March 25, 1862,	21,000	800	Rev. F. S. Gratz.	150	25	150
ROMAN CATHOLIC.							
St. Peter's	1849,	35 000	1400	Rev. James Keveny.	4000	....	400
St. Mary's	Aug. 15. 1844,	40,000	1500	Rev. Peter Havermans.	7000	....	....
St. Joseph's	1852,	100,000	2000	Rev. Michael Driscoll, S. J.	7000	16	1200
St. Jean Baptiste	Oct. 24, 1869,	44,000	900	Rev. G. Huberdault.	1500	11	150
St. Francis	June, 1863,	20,000	900	Rev Wm. J Bourke.	2500	22	397
St. Lawrence	....	8,650	450	Rev Joseph Ottenhues.	400	....	100
St. Michael, Archangel,	1874,	45,000	1000	Rev. John Fitzpatrick, S. J.	1700	20	520
St. Patrick's	Sept., 1872,	10,000	1000	Rev. J J. Swift.	2500	20	350
UNIVERSALIST	.....	16,000	600	Rev. A. B. Hervey.	....	25	106
FIRST UNITARIAN	Dec. 15. 1875.	50,000	500	Rev. George H. Young.	125	15	60
CHURCH OF CHRIST	Dec. 3. 1868,	19,000	.....	Rev Joseph Bradford Cleaver.	365	21	175
LUTHERAN	Feb. 7, 1875	1 500	250	Rev F. Goesslng.	....	....	....
BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM	....	.....	.....	Rabbi A. Pollak.	....	....	....
BERITH SHOLOM	Sept. 15. 1870.	16,000	400	Rabbi B Eberson.	42	7	80

PASTORS OF THE CHURCHES,

From their Organization to the Present.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Church—Jonas Coe, D. D., June 25, 1793, to July 21, 1822. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., LL. D., June 18, 1823, to June, 1863. M. R. Vincent, D D., June, 1863, to April, 1873. G. N. Webber, D. D., April, 1873. *Co-Pastors*—Robert R. Booth, D. D., Oct. 1852, to February, 1857. Herrick Johnson, D. D., June, 1860, to October, 1862.

Second Church—Mark Tucker, D D., September 25 1827. Erastus Hopkins, D. D., 1837. Charles Wadsworth, 1842. Thomas P Field, 1850. Elam Smalley, D. D., June 21, 1854. J. T. Duryea, D. D., May 19, 1859. D S Gregory, D. D., August 8, 1863. William Irvin, D. D., July 11, 1867.

Third Church—Ebenezer Seymore Abner DeWitt.

United Presbyterian—Peter Bullions, D. D., December 28, 1836, to February 13, 1864. H. P. McAdam, July 20, 1865 to January 11 1871. R. D. Williamson, February 6, 1872.

Second Street Church—W D Snodgrass, D. D.. October 8, 1834. E. W. Andrews, September 18, 1844. Ebenezer Hailey, D, D., July 6, 1848. Duncan Kennedy, D. D., July 11, 1855. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., October 23, 1867

Liberty Street Church—Henry Highland Garnett. 6 years. Edmund Freeman, 2 years. Benjamin Lynch, 2 years. Jonathan Gibbs, 5 years. J. N. Gloucester, 1 year. Jacob A. Prime, 7 years. William Lynch.

Park Church—Charles S. Robinson, 4 years 8 months. G. H. Robertson, 4 years, 4 months. Abner De Witt, 6 years, 3 months. Donald MacGregor. May, 1872.

Woodside Church—Matthew B. Lowrie, Teunis S. Hamlin.

Oakwood Avenue Church—George Van Deurs, January 1, 1868, to November 30, 1872. Charles Stoddard Durfee, December 1, 1872, to July 15, 1874. George Van Deurs. June 1, 1875.

Ninth Church—N. B. Remick, May 15 1869.

Westminster Church—James Marshall, November 2, 1871, to March 1. 1872. Thomas L. Sexton, May 9, 1872, to July 1, 1875. Clarence Eddy, July 1, 1875.

BAPTIST.

First Church—Elias Lee, I Sheldon, Isaac Webb, Francis Wayland, C. J. Somers, B. M. Hill, I. Cookson, L. Howard, L. O. Lovell, George C Baldwin. D. D.

Second Church—Ebenezer S. Raymond, W. T. C. Hanna.

North Church—Leland Howard, 3 years. J H. Walden, 2 years. J. G. Warren, D. D., 6 years. C. P. Sheldon, D D., 19 years L. J. Matteson 1875.

South Troy Chapel—Richard Davis, February 1. 1870, to March. 1871. J. N. Smith, December, 1871, to January 1, 1875. Charles N. Catlin supply.

Vail Avenue Church—Ezra D. Simons, 1871 to 1876. John Mostyn, June, 1876.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's Church—David Butler, D. D., 1804 to 1834. Isaac Peck, 1834 to 1836. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, D. D., 1837 to 1854. Thomas Winthrop Coit, D. D., LL. D., 1854 to 1872. Eliphalet Nott Potter, (Associate Rector,) 1869 to 1872. Francis Harison, 1873.

St. John's Church—John A. Hicks, May, 1831. to 1832. Herman Hooker, 1832 to September, 1833. Henry R. Judah. Gordon Winslow, September, 1836. Richard Cox, October, 1837, to May, 1844. William H. Walter, September, 1844, to April, 1846. A. B. Carter, May 30, 1846, to September, 1847. Edward Lounsbery, 1847 to March, 1854. Richard Temple, July, 1854. J.

Brinton Smith, December, 1856, to February, 1859. Henry L. Potter, D. D., May, 1859. George H. Walsh, D. D., 1866.

Christ Church—William F. Walker, 1836 to 1840. Edward Ingersoll, D. D., 1840 to 1842. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., 1843 to 1848. Thomas W. Starkey, D. D., 1850 to 1854. James Mulchahey, D. D., 1854 to 1860. Eton W. Maxcy, 1861 to 1864. J. N. Mulford, 1864.

Church of the Holy Cross—J. Ireland Tucker, D. D., 1848.

St. Luke's Church—E. Soliday Widdemer, October, 1866, to October, 1870. George W. Shinn, December, 1870, to September, 1873. Samuel E. Smith, October, 1873, to July, 1874. Daniel G. Anderson. John W. H. Weibel, 1876.

Free Church of the Ascension—George H. Walsh, D. D., 1870 to 1873. James Caird, 1873.

St. Paul's Free Chapel—E. N. Potter, two and a half years. R. S. Adams and William Green officiated between 1869 and 1872. Walker Gwynne, October, 1872.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

State Street Church—William Phœbus, 1810. Smith Arnold, 1811. Peter P. Sanford, 1812. Laban Clark, 1813. Tobias Spicer, 1815. Samuel Luckey, 1817. William Ross, 1819. Benjamin Griffin, 1821. Noah Bigelow, 1823. James W. Smith, 1824. Stephen Martindale, 1826. Samuel Merwin, 1828. John B. Stratton, 1830. Buel Goodsell. 1832. Noah Levings, 1834. Truman Seymour, 1836. Stephen Remington, 1838. C. P. Clarke, 1840. Noah Levings, 1842. James Covel, 1843. Luman A. Sanford, 1845. Allan Steele, 1847. Z. N. Lewis, 1849. Stephen D. Brown, 1851. Lester Janes, 1853. Halsey W. Ransom, 1854. Stephen Parks, 1856. J. K. Cheeseman, 1858. Ira G. Bidwell, 1860. Charles W. Cushing, 1862. Stephen D. Brown, 1864. Erastus Wentworth, 1865. George W. Brown, 1868. William H. Hughes, 1871. Henry D. Kimball, 1874.

North Second Street Church—S. D. Ferguson, 1 year. Peter C. Oakley, 2 years. Charles Sherman, 2 years. Henry L. Starks. Merritt Bates. Stephen L. Stillman, 2 years. Noah Levings, 2 years. B. O. Meeker, 2 years. Sanford Washburn, 2 years. A. W. Garvin, 2 years. B. Pomeroy. Albinus Johnson, part of a year. A. F. Yates, 1856. Stephen D. Brown, 1858. L. D. Stebbins, 1860. Erastus Wentworth, 1862. John W. Carhart, 1865. James M. King, 1868. H. C. Sexton, 1871. Samuel Meredith, 1873. H. C. Farrar, 1876.

Levings Chapel—Desevigna Starks and B. O. Meeker, together; Dillon Stevens, Ensign Stover, Charles Pomeroy, Robert Taylor, Aaron Hall, I. S. Hart, V. G. Axtell, S. Hewes, Cicero Bosher, E. Stout, A. Hand, Joseph Eames, L. P. Williams, Lorenzo Barber, Hiram C. Sexton, Robert Fox, George C. Morehouse, Charles F. Noble, John W. Quinlan, William Bedell.

Congress Street Church—Edward Noble, 1848. Alfred A. Farr, 1849. Ephraim Goss, 1851. Seymour Coleman, 1853. Hiram Blanchard, 1855. Chester F. Burdick, 1857. Andrew J. Jutkins, 1859. David P. Hulburd, 1861. George C. Wells, 1863. Ensign Stover, 1865. Merrit Hulburd, 1868. George W. Fitch, 1870. Samuel Meredith, 1872. Augustus F. Bailey, 1873. John E. Bowen, 1876.

German Church—F. W. Dinger, 1357. J. Swahlen, 1860. G. Abele, 1861. G. Seidell, 1863. J. C. Deininger, 1864. G. Mayer, 1867. Joseph Kindler, 1870. Peter A. Moelling, D. D., 1873. F. S. Gratz, 1876.

Zion Church—Jacob Thomas, William H. Decker, Joseph P. Thompson, M. H. Ross.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Peter's Church—Rev. McGilligan, 1827 to 1829. John Shanahan, 1829 to 1842. Peter Havermans, 1842 to 1845. Phillip O'Reiley. 1845 to 1849. John Curry, 1849 to 1851. Michael A. McDonnell, 1851 to 1855. Thomas Dalcy, 1855 to 1858. Clarence A. Walworth, 1858 to 1861. James Keveny, 1861.

St. Mary's Church—Peter Havermans, 1843. —— Carrol and Roger Ward, assistants, 1876.

St. Joseph's Church—A. Thebaud, J. Loyzance, N. Petit, H. Deluynes, J. M. Graves, R. Baxter, —— Menet, A. Regnier, M. Nash, J. Fitzpatrick, F. Michel, J. Renaud.

Eglise St. Jean Baptiste—M. F. Furcotte, 1852 to 1855. Father Browne, 1867 to 1875. Father Huberdault.

St. Francis' Church—Peter Havermans to 1870. Henry Herfkins to April 15, 1875. William J. Bourke, April 15, 1875.

St Lawrence' Church—Norbert Holler, O. M. E., May 1, 1870. Henry Lipowsky, November 1, 1870 to January 15, 1871. Joseph Ottenhues.

St Patrick's Church—John Joseph Swift.

St. Michael, Archangel—Michael Driscoll, S. J. Augustine Regnier, S. J John Fitzpatrick, S. J.

UNIVERSALIST.

Universalist Society—Lemuel Willis, Clements F. Lefevre, Barsilla Streeter, Dolphus Skinner, Benjamin Whittemore, L. L. Saddler, Mensais Raynor, Lewis C. Brown, W. Andrews, D. J Mandell, H. Towndsend, A. B. Soule, Charles C. Burr, Joseph C. Waldo, John N. Parker, James M. Pullman, J. Murray Bailey, L. M. Burrington, A. B. Hervey.

UNITARIAN.

First Unitarian Society—John Pierpont, 4 years. William Silsbee, 7 months. Joseph Angier, 2 years. Edgar Buckingham, 14 years. N. M. Mann, 3 to 4 years. H. L. Cargill, 6 months. George H. Young, April, 1872.

Church of Christ—W. A. Belding, Levi Osborn, W. H. Rogers, Joseph Bradford Cleaver.

Beth Israel Bikur Cholim—Rabbi Chellock, Adolf Pollak.

Berith Sholom—B. Eberson.

BANKS OF TROY.

THE TROY SAVINGS BANK.—Organized April 23, 1823. Charles B. Russell, President; Joseph M. Warren, First Vice President; E. Thompson Gale, Second Vice President; Charles N. Lockwood, Treasurer. Deposits, $4,086,052 14.

THE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK.—Organized July 6, 1829. D. Thomas Vail, President; F. Sims, Cashier. Capital, $300,000.

THE TROY CITY NATIONAL BANK.—Organized first as the Troy City Bank, January 1, 1833. Changed to a National Bank, 1865. John B. Pierson, President; George A. Stone, Cashier. Capital, $500,000.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.—Organized first as the Union Bank, January, 1851. Changed to a National Bank in 1865. Hiram Smith, President; A. R. Smith, Cashier. Capital, $300,000.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Organized first as the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, in 1852 Changed to a National Bank in 1864. Thomas Symonds, President; C. M. Wellington, Cashier. Capital, $150,000.

THE NATIONAL STATE BANK OF TROY.—Organized first as the State Bank of Troy, September 1, 1852. Changed to a National Bank April 15, 1865. Henry Ingram, President; Willard Gay, Cashier. Capital, $250,000.

THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Organized first as the Mutual Bank of Troy, November 24, 1852. Changed to a National Bank March 23, 1865. Calvin Hayner, President; George H. Sagendorf, Cashier. Capital, $250,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Organized first as the Central Bank of Troy, December 30, 1852. Changed to a National Bank April 4, 1865. George C. Burdett, President; Asa W. Wickes, Cashier. Capital, $300,000

The National Exchange Bank of Troy.—Organized first as the Market Bank of Troy, in January, 1853. Changed to a National Bank in 1865. Hiram Miller, President; Shepard Tappan, Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

The First National Bank of Troy.—Organized October 28, 1863. Thomas Coleman, President; Richardson H. Thurman, Cashier. Capital, $300,000.

The United National Bank of Troy.—Organized by the consolidation of the Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Troy, March 7th, 1865. E. Thompson Gale, President; G. H. Perry, Cashier. Capital, $300,000.

PHYSICIANS OF TROY, 1876.

ALLOPATHIC.

Adams, Henry G.
Akin, Washington.
Baynes, William T.
Bonesteel, William N.
Bontecou, Reed B.
Burton, Matthew H.
Camp, N. Hermon.
Cooper, William L.
Cooper, William S.
Felter, Mahlon.
Fisk, E. Jay.
Gnadendorff, Herman.
Halves, F.
Heimstreet, T. Brinsmade.
Hubbell, Charles L.
Hutchinson, James C.
Lomax, Joseph D.
Magee, Daniel.
McChesney, James.
McLean, Leroy.
Nichols, Calvin E.
Rousseau, Zotique.
Schuyler, Clarkson C.
Seymour, William P.
Thomson, Robert.
Traver, R. D.
Ward, R. Halstead
Wentworth, J. L.
Wheeler, Lewis C.
Whiton, Henry B.
Young, Horace H.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belding, Rufus E.
Bloss, J. P.
Bloss, R. D.
Campbell, M. W.
Carpenter, C. H.
Clark, Charles G.
Coburn, E. S.
Deuel, W. Estus.
Vincent, Frank L.
Woodruff. C. S.

LIST OF LAWYERS

PRACTICING IN TROY FROM 1791 TO 1876.

Ackley, F. W. 1865
Albertson, John P. 1840
Alden, Charles L. 1854
Baerman, P. H. 1857
Baker, Charles I. 1873
Banker, T. S. 1857
Ball, John 1835
Ball, Marcus 1857
Banker, Rising & Boies, ... 1871
Beach, William A. 1855
Beach, Miles 1856
Betts, Harvey 1857
Bird, John 1796
Birdsall, Simeon, ... 1871
Bishop, P. W. 1864
Blair, George T. 1843
Bliss, William M 1806
Boies, William 1871
Britton, John G. 1837
Bristol, Henry R. 1843
Brintnall, C. E. 1851
Brintnall, C. S. 1876
Brockway, D. 1857
Brown, F. M. 1870
Brown, Lyman 1843
Brown, Henry 1821
Browne, Irving 1858
Bryan, F. H. 1869
Buel, David, Jr 1812
Buel, Clarence 1857
Buel, John G. 1857
Buel, Oliver P. 1865
Buel & Christie 1844
Buel & Tracy 1817
Bull, Archibald 1810
Bullard, E. F. 1866
Bullard & Wilkinson 1871
Burdick, Albert S. 1870
Butler, George 1827
Britton & Hadley 1845
Carroll, Thomas B 1857
Christie, Robert 1844
Church, S. E. 1843
Cipperly, J. Albert 1866
Clarke, De Witt C. 1835
Clark, Ebenezer 1836
Clark & Pattison 1843
Clough, Moses T. 1858
Clowes, Thomas 1817
Clute, Thomas J 1860
Colby, John H. 1856
Cole, Edmund L. 1866
Cook, Robley D. 1863
Cowen, Esek 1865
Cross, W. R. 1860
Cushman, John P. 1812
Cushman, Jabez N. 1830
Cushman & Davis, ... 1817
Cutting, G. S. 1860
Darling, William 1830
Davenport, Charles E. 1868
Davenport, Nelson 1857

Davis, George R. 1820
Davis, Charles M. 1835
Davis, George R. Jr, 1843
Davis, James T. 1843
Davis, Holmes & Davis, 1847
Davis, H. J. 1860
Davis & Mather 1843
Davis, Woodcock & Davis, 1845
Day, George 1851
Denio, C. H. 1857
Dexter, G. S. 1875
Dickinson, John D. 1791
Dickinson & Mitchell 1816
Disbrow, W. F. 1857
Donnan, George R. 1875
Dorr, Francis O. 1875
Douglass, Alanson 1806
Eastman, Ira A. 1833
Eddy, Henry T 1835
Ensign, Lewis W. 1875
Elmendorf, Peter E. 1791
Filkins, Hamilton 1848
Fitch, John 1843
Fitch, George W. 1844
Flagg, John L. 1858
Flint, William 1874
Fonda, Nicholas 1791
Foote, Ebenezer 1806
Forsyth, James 1844
Forsyth & Mosher 1871
Forsyth, Nielson 1857
Free, Edwin W 1857
Freiot, James 1857
Fullerton, Alexander N. 1833
Fursman, Edgar L 1867
Gale, Ansel H. 1846
Gale, John B. 1846
Gale & Alden 1856
Gardner, Daniel 1823
Geer, Erastus 1846
Geer, A. C. 1847
Gilbert, Hollister B. 1830
Gleason, David 1830
Gleason, Daniel S. 1837
Gould, George 1831
Gould, George V. 1876
Gould, Tracy 1875
Grant, Bryan 1857
Green, John B 1872
Greene, John C. 1868
Grey, Thomas 1871
Griffith, Lewis E. 1869
Griffith & Green 1875
Guy, Thomas J. 1870
Hall, Daniel 1810
Hall, B. H. 1856
Hall & MacGregor 1873
Hadley, Amos K. 1843
Hagen, William 1846
Harris, Henry 1836
Harwood, G. M. 1857
Hayner, Henry Z. 1830
Hayner, Irving 1865
Hayner & Geer 1848
Hayner & Johnson 1843
Hayner & Shaw 1867
Heartt, Richard 1860
Henry, John V. 1791
Hoag, J. Edgar 1875
Holley, Orville L. 1826
Hollister, William H. 1874
Holmes, Jacob 1846
Howard, N. Jr. 1840
Hubbell, C. B. 1876
Hubbard, Ruggles 1806
Hun, Abraham, 1791
Hunt, Hiram P. 1833
Hunt, Stephen C. 1833
Hunt & Forsyth 1844
Huntington, Samuel G. 1810

Hurlbut, E. P. 1836
Ingalls, Charles R., 1853
Jennyss, Richard C. 1847
Johnson, Alexander G. 1843
Jones, Daniel 1806
Jones, P. L. 1857
Keach, Calvin E. 1875
Kellogg, Giles B. 1832
Kellogg & Strong 1843
Kellogg, John B. 1860
Kellogg, G. B. & J. 1867
Kellogg, Justin 1866
Kellum, Charles D. 1873
Kemble, John C. 1833
Kendrick, Samuel 1812
Kent, Moss 1791
King, Eliphalet R. 1846
King, Harvey J 1849
King, L. 1819
King & Rhodes 1872
King & Quackenbush 1870
Kimball, Richard B. 1840
Knickerbacker, J. F. 1847
Koon, John 1846
Lamport, John T. 1831
Landon, John M 1855
Lane, Derick 1857
Lane, Jacob L 1857
Lansing, James 1865
Lawton, George P. 1870
Lee, A. A. 1857
Lester, F. A. 1875
Lockwood, F. T. 1871
Lottridge, Robert A 1857
Lyon, A. D. 1860
MacGregor, B 1865
Mann, F. N. 1827
Mann, F. N. Jr. 1873
Mann, James F. 1821
Martin, Olin A. 1875
Marcy, William L. 1812
Marvin, D. 1860
Masten, Henry V. W. 1843
Mather, Calvin E. 1843
Mather & Norton 1847
McClellan, Robert H 1862
McClellan & Lansing 1870
McConihe, Isaac 1815
McConihe, John 1860
McConihe & Masters 1847
McConihe & Robertson, 1845
McConihe, Thornton 1866
McManus, William 1817
McManus, Thomas 1875
Merritt, Henry A. 1858
Millard, John A. 1840
Moran, John 1852
Moran, P. H. 1857
Mosher, G. A. 1870
Moulton, J. W. 1822
Myers, M. H. 1875
Neary, Thomas 1866
Neil, James 1843
Neil & Lowry 1842
Newman, W. A 1860
Norton, Marcus P. 1864
O'Brian, John 1853
Olin, Job S 1843
Olin, Abraham B. 1843
Olin & White 1843
Osborne, Jeremiah 1805
Paine, John 1830
Paine, Amasa 1807
Paine & Hall 1812
Palmer, George 1835
Palmer, J. W. 1874
Parmelee, Charles C. 1835
Parmenter, F. J. 1852
Parmenter, R. A. 1848
Patterson, Charles E. 1865

Pattison, Elias J. 1843
Pearson, Eliphalet 1840
Pearson & Church 1845
Peck, John H. 1864
Perkins, Charles W. 1870
Percy, A. J. 1857
Percy, John T 1857
Phillips, Levi 1874
Pierson, Job 1826
Pierson, Samuel D. 1843
Porter, John F. 1858
Quackenbush, Edwin 1860
Raymond, John 1840
Redfield, Sidney A. 1821
Rhodes, La Mott W 1867
Rice, Obed 1817
Richards, Charles R. 1843
Robertson, Gilbert, Jr. 1843
Robertson & Foster, ... 1874
Roche, Wm. J. 1875
Rodgers, Spencer C. 1875
Root, Charles W. 1843
Romeyn, Jeremiah 1840
Ross, Stephen 1806
Ross & McConihe 1817
Rowley, Charles N. 1833
Rumsey, Levi 1806
Rumsey & McMasters 1818
Runkle, J. G. 1864
Russell, John 1806
Rutherford, Friend S. 1846
Scott, Frank 1850
Sergeant, S. 1857
Seymour, David L. 1831
Seymour, W. W. 1840
Seymour & Romeyn 1845
Shappo, John A. 1874
Shaw, William 1865
Sheldon, Cyrus D. 1830
Shirland, William H. 1875
Shortis, Edward 1843
Silvester, Francis 1791
Smith, Benjamin 1818
Smith, Levi 1846
Smith, Albert 1875
Smith, Charles Ed. 1875
Smith, Fursman & Cowen 1871
Starr, Samuel 1806
Starr & Jones 1806
Stevenson, James M 1833
Stone, D. H. 1835
Storm, Allen B. 1830
Stover, Samuel 1857
Stow, Gardner 1845
Stow & Millard 1845
Strait, E. Smith 1871
Strong, Henry W. 1833
Sutherland, Thomas J. 1833
Sylvester, N. B. 1865
Tabor, Charles F. 1857
Taylor, John 1837
Taylor, H. 1840
Taylor, John E. 1843
Taylor, F. B. 1875
Ten Broeck, Derick 1791
Terry, Seth H. 1843
Thompson, I. Grant 1865
Tillman, Lewis T 1810
Torrance, J. R. 1875
Towner, Luther 1833
Townsend, Byron G 1865
Townsend, Martin I 1837
Townsend, M. L. 1857
Townsend, Rufus M. 1833
Townsends & Browne 1858
Tracy, Cornelius L. 1840
Tracy & Peck 1867
Traver, Alvah 1860
Vail, Alvah C. 1857
Van Dyck, Peter A. 1791

Vandenbergh, Cornelius, 1791
Van Santvoord, George 1857
Van Schoonhoven, W H. 1833
Van Schoonhoven, Gerrit 1791
Van Veghten, Dow 1825
Viele, Philip 1830
Viele, John J. 1846
Waite, George C 1846
Warren, Moses 1845
Wells, J. Fairfield 1843
Wells & Gale 1846
Wendell, Gerret 1791
Wheeler, George 1833
Wheeler & Viele 1846
White, Joseph D. 1843
Whiting, Daniel 1830
Whitney, C M 1865
Wilkinson, J. B., Jr. 1875
Willard, John D 1830
Wilson, Ebenezer, Jr 1812
Wilson, Horatio 1845
Woodbury, P T. 1843
Woodcock, Don Carlos 1845
Woodworth, John 1791
Wooster, Albert E 1868
Wooster, E. & Son 1869

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS, 1875.

STEEL AND IRON.

Companies,	2
Number of Employes,	3,200
Wages annually paid,	$1,500,000
Capital actively employed,	$3,500,000
Number of tons annually produced,	154,000

STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, ETC.

Number of firms,	23
Number of Employes,	2,115
Wages,	$1,715,000
Capital,	$3,719,000
Number of Tons produced,	26,300
Value of Production,	$4,012,000

MALLEABLE IRON.

Number of Firms,	2
Number of Employes,	225
Wages,	$ 94,000
Capital,	$275,000
Number of Tons produced,	2,150
Value of Production,	$300,000

MACHINERY, ENGINES AND OTHER CASTINGS.

Number of Firms,	7
Number of Employes,	250
Wages,	$150,000
Amount of Business,	$450,000

FILES.

Employes,	35
Number of Dozens produced,	10,000
Annual amount of business,	$30,000

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Number of Firms,	25
Number of Employes,	7,000
Wages annually paid,	$1,373,000
Capital actively employed,	$1,371,000
Number of dozens produced annually,	3,135,000
Value of Annual Productions,	$4,030,000

BELLS.

Number of Employes,	50
Wages,	$30,000
Capital annually employed,	$165,000
Tons,	750
Value of Annual Productions,	$468,750

CAR WHEELS.

Number of Employes,	30
Wages,	$20,000
Capital Employed,	$75,000
Number of Wheels made annually,	12,000

FIRE BRICK.

Number of Employes,	80
Number of Square Brick,	2,100,000
Sets of Cook Stove and Range Linings,	120,000
Sets of Parlor Stove Linings,	50,000

PAPER.

Number of Employes,	134
Annual Product, tons,	3,200
Annual Amount of Wages,	$56,000
Value of Annual Product,	$470,000

HOSIERY.

Number of Employes,	340
Annual Amount of Wages,	$88,500
Capital actively employed,	$370,000
Number of Dozens annually produced,	67,500
Value,	$378,000

MALTING.

Number of Bushels,	300,000

COTTON WARPS.

Number of Employes,	90
Annual amount of Wages,	$22,000
Number of pounds produced annually,	420,000
Value,	$100,000

BREWERIES.

Number of Barrels produced,	115,713
Number of bushels of Malt used,	192,540

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Received and Distributed by shipment, bushels,	2,000,000
Barrels Wheat Flour produced,	70,000
Barrels Rye Flour produced,	10,000

TROY DIRECTORIES.

COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED SINCE 1829.

John Disturnell, publisher; Tuttle & Gregory, printers,..... 1829
Tuttle & Gregory, 225 River street,..... 1830 to 1837
Tuttle, Belcher & Burton,..... 1838 to 1839
N. Tuttle, ... 1840 to 1846
J. C. Kneeland & Co.,..... 1847
Prescott & Wilson,..... 1847 to 1849
John F. Prescott,..... 1850
C. L. MacArthur,..... 1851 to 1852
MacArthur & Wilson, ... 1853
C. L. MacArthur,..... 1854 to 1856
George Adams,..... 1857
Adams, Sampson & Co.,..... 1858
William H. Young, ... 1859 to 1860
Young & Benson,..... 1861 to 1865
William H. Young,..... 1866 to 1868
Young & Blake, ... 1869 to 1874
William H. Young,..... 1875 to 1876
Sampson, Davenport & Co., compilers since 1858.

NEWSPAPERS.

List of Newspapers published in Troy, from 1787 to 1876, with the names of successive publishers and editors.

1787. The Northern Centinel and Lansingburgh Advertiser, established Monday, May 21, 1787, weekly, by Claxton & Babcock; King street, between Hoosick and South streets, Lansingburgh. The first newspaper printed within the present limits of Rensselaer county.

1788. The Federal Herald, Monday, May 5, 1788, weekly, by Babcock & Hickok, Lansingburgh, corner of King and Hoosick streets. The second newspaper printed within the present limits of Rensselaer county.

1791. American Spy, Friday, April 8th, 1791, weekly, by Silvester Tiffany, Lansingburgh, a little south of Douglass' Tavern. August 2, 1792, by Silvester Tiffany and William W. Wands. December 21, 1792, by W. W. Wands. The third newspaper printed within the present limits of Rensselaer county.

1797. Farmers' Oracle, Luther Pratt & Co., Tuesday, January 31, 1797, Water (River) street, opposite the ferry, Troy. The first newspaper published in Troy.

1797. The Northern Budget, Tuesday, June 20, 1797, Robert Moffitt & Co., Lansingburgh. Tuesday, May 15, 1798, vol. 1, number 48, Troy, east side of Water street, four doors north of Pierce's Inn. May 4, 1807, Oliver Lyon. 1826, Troy Budget and City Advertiser. 1827, John C. Kemble; Kemble & Hooper; Charles Hooper. 1836, Hooper & Cook. 1837, Kellogg & Strong. 1838, Kellogg, Strong & Cook; October 1, Kellogg & Cook. 1840, Daily Budget, Carroll & Cook. 1846, May, John M. Francis and Edwin Brownell. 1847, August, John M. Francis and C. L. MacArthur. 1849, W. W. Whitman; editor, C. L. MacArthur. 1851, C. L. MacArthur. 1852, W. W. Whitman. 1854, C. L. MacArthur. 1859, January 3, William Hagadorn. 1861, Troy Union and Budget. 1867, Troy

Northern Budget re-established as a Sunday paper, by C. L. MacArthur. At the present time, C. L. MacArthur & Son.

1802. Troy Gazette, Tuesday, September 3d, 1802, weekly, by Thomas Collier. September 4, 1804, Wright & Wilbur. December 25, Wright, Wilbur & Stockwell. September 10, 1805, Wright, Goodenow & Stockwell.

1806. Farmers' Register, Tuesday, January 25, 1803, weekly, by Francis Adancourt, opposite Jacobs' Hotel, Lansingburgh. Removed to Troy in 1806.

1812. Troy Post, September 1, 1812, Parker & Bliss.

1823. Troy Sentinel, July 15, 1823, O. L. Holley, editor; William S. Parker, publisher. March 7, 1826, J. D. Willard, editor; Tuttle & Richards, publishers. July 13, 1827, O. L. Holley, editor; Tuttle & Gregory, printers. May 1, 1830, Troy Daily Sentinel, O. L. Holley, editor; Tuttle & Gregory, printers.

1824. The Fowler, April, by Gilbert Gunflint, Esq.

1825. Evangelical Restorationist, Adolphus Skinner.

1826. Troy Review, January 4, Truman Hastings, editor, Tuttle & Richards, printers.

1826. The Reflector, Saturday, March 25, Castor & Pollux.

1828. Evangelical Repository.

1828. Troy Republican (Anti-Masonic paper) by Austin & Wellington. 1830, Thomas Clowes.

1831. Northern Watchman. 1832, changed to the Troy Watchman.

1831. The Gospel Anchor, (Universalist,) by John M. Austin, afterwards H. J. Green. 1833, Williamson and Austin.

1832. Troy Statesman, (Anti-Masonic,) June 12, T. J. Sutherland.

1832. Troy Daily Press, September, by William Yates. Yates & Richards, printers.

1833. Troy American, September 18, by E. J. Van Cleve.

1834. The Botanic Advocate, by Russell Buckley.

1834. Troy Whig, July 1, 1834, weekly and daily, J. M. Stevenson. October 1, 1850, Charles D. Brigham. 1855, George Abbott. 1863, H. W. Green & Co. November 10, 1864, Geo. Evans, editorial manager. August, 1868, A. Kirkpatrick. November 17, 1873, Troy Whig Publishing Co.

1834. The Trojan, Jacob D. E. Vanderheyden, Russell Buckley, printer.

1836. The State Journal, R. J. Masten. 1837, the New York State Journal, John Haxton.

1837. Troy Daily Mail, by Wellington & Nafew. 1840, Atwell & Mills.

1841. Troy Daily Bulletin, December 6, William Hagen, editor; R. Thompson, printer.

1842. Troy Daily Herald, October 24, Ayres & Whitehouse.

1843. The Aquarian.

1843. Troy Temperance Mirror, published by Bardwell & Kneeland.

1844. The Family Journal, Fisk & Co. 1848, the New York Family Journal. 1851, the Troy Family Journal.

1844. Troy Daily Post, Alexander McCall and Enoch Davis. 1850, Davis & Johnson. 1852, A. G. Johnson.

1845. The Trojan.

1846. Troy Daily Telegraph, Hagen & Ayres.

1846. The Rensselaer County Temperance Advocate, by S. Spicer.

1846. The Journal of Temperance, Allen & Garnett.

1851. The Old Settler, monthly, January 16, —— Allen.

1851. The Unique, semi-monthly, Thursday, June 12, Parvus Iulus.

1851. Troy Daily Times, June 25, John M. Francis, editor; J. M. Francis & R. D. Thompson, publishers. 1854, J. M. Francis. July 17, 1856, Troy Weekly Times. Feb. 20, 1865, J. M. Francis & Co. June 5, 1869, J. M. Francis & (H. O'R.) Tucker.

1851. La Ruche Canadienne, Dorian & Mathiot.

1853. Our Paper, January, Davis & Cutler.

1854. Troy Daily Democrat, October 24, James T. Ellis.

1854. Troy Daily Traveller, Fisk & Avery; Fisk, Fisk & Avery; Fisk, Avery & Thompson. Changed from Troy Daily Post in 1852.

1859. The Daily Arena, October 18, MacArthur & Fonda. February, 1861, A. G. Johnson, editor; A. A. Fisk, publisher.

1859. Troy Daily Express, Gaylord J. Clarke, editor; Allen Corey, publisher.

1860. Troy Morning News, April, E. F. Loveridge, proprietor.

1860. Laigle Canadien, L. Cousin and Dr. J. N. Cadieux, editors; James R. Lettore, publisher.

1861. Troy Union, Van Arnam & Merriam.

1862. Troy City Democrat, June 28th, J. A. & A. Corey, editors; A. Corey & Co., publishers.

1863. Troy Daily Press, July 30th, A. S. Pease. August 8th, Weekly Press. 1867, William S. Hawley; October 28, Hawley Brothers, (new series). November 7, 1868, E. P. Hawley; November 23, Hawley & Parmenter. 1869, May 18, Parmenter & Clark. February 11, 1873, Jerome B. Parmenter.

1864. Troy News, Sunday, August 21, C. L. MacArthur. January, 1866, William S. Hawley.

1867. Sunday Herald, November 11, Wm. F. Boshart.

1868. The Public Spirit, March, Le Grand Benedict.

1870. Sunday Telegram, November, Thomas Hurley.

1872. Troy Volksfreund, April 13, August Hillebrand.

1875. Sunday Trojan, April 25, A. B. Elliott, proprietor.

LOCAL SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

MASONIC.

Apollo Lodge, No. 49, (now 13.)

Chartered June 19, 1796. First officers installed December 11, 1796, in Moulton's Lodge Chamber, in the building then known as Captain Howard Moulton's Coffee House, and at present the Troy Female Seminary. The installation was performed by James Dole, Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge, Lansingburgh. First officers: John Bird, W. M., John Woodworth, S. W.; Samuel Miner, J. W.; Joseph Bacon, Secretary; Marvel Ellis, S. D.; Chester Truesdell, J. D.; Howard Moulton, S. Steward, and Benjamin Gorton, J. Steward.

Present officers: Ransom H. Noble, W. M.; John A. MacDonald, S W.; Edward L. Stout, J. W.; Charles Cleminshaw, Treasurer, Hiram W. Gordinier, Secretary; James B. MacLellan, S. D.; John Ketcham, J. D; A. Vandenburgh, W. John Stevenson, M. of C.; C. H. Bosworth, C. D. Waston, Stewards; Rev. E. D. Simons, Chaplain; William W. Rousseau, Organist; C. W. Rapp, Marshal; Charles Teson, Tiler; Albert L. Hotchkin, S. M. Dutcher, Charles Teson, Trustees.

King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91.

Chartered June 4, 1842. Lodge organized June 30, 1842. The first officers were installed at Masonic Hall, No. 279 River street, near Fulton Market, August 11, 1842, by R. W. John D. Willard, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge. First officers: Achille J. Rousseau, W. M.; John S Perry, S. W.; Joseph A. Wood, J. W; S. G. Huntington, Treasurer; George H. Ball, Secretary; N. T. Woodruff, S. D.; H. K. Smith, J. D.; George R. Davis and William Perkins, M. of C.; John B. Colegrove and B. Cheeney, Stewards.

Present officers: Charles W. Peoble, W. M.; Charles M Austin, S. W., Frank M. Fales, J W.; O. R. Young, Treasurer; Henry Stowell, Secretary; Frank A. Andros, S. D. · Alexander W. Taylor,

J. D.; Rev. J. B. Cleaver, Chaplain; William S. Flack and Charles H. Newman, M. of C.; William Lamphere, Marshal; Charles Teson, Tiler; Alexander B. King, Jesse B. Anthony, G. P. Cozzens, Trustees.

Mount Zion Lodge No. 311.

Chartered June 13, 1853. First officers: John S. Perry, W. M.; James S. Keeler, S. W.; Riley W. Kenyon, J. W.

Present officers: James Knibbs, W. M.; George Churchill, S. W., George H. Morrison, J. W.; J. Frank Calder, Treas.; Wm. Tough, Sec'y; Charles R. Hicks, S. D.; Thomas Jessup, J. D.; P. F. Vanderheyden, Jacob E. Danker, M. of C.; Joseph N. Brown, Howard M. Dougrey, Stewards; Rev. A. B. Hervey, Chaplain; Emanuel Hahn, Marshal; Wm. W. Rousseau, Organist; Charles Teson, Tiler· A. B. Fales, Joseph C. Hair, J. Leroy Pine, Trustees.

Apollo Mark Master's Lodge, No. 35.

Organized February, 1807. First three officers: Ira M. Wells, R. W. M.; S. F. Richards and Lemuel Reed.

Apollo Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 48.

Chartered February 10, 1816. First officers: Ira M. Wells, H. P.; Wm. Neafust, King; Asa Anthony, Scribe,

Present officers: Jesse B. Anthony, High Priest; George D. Smith, King; James L. Thompson, Scribe; Gorton P. Cozzens, Treas.; Edward B. Cox, Sec'y; Theo. E. Haslehurst, Capt. H.; William R. Hyde, P. S.; Fred. Ratcliff, R. A. C.; Joseph W. Smart, M. 3d V.; William F. Robertson, M 2d V.; Thomas B Helliwell, M. 1st V.; Otis R. Greene, Organist; Charles Teson, Tiler; George Babcock, A. B. King, L. H. Button, Trustees.

Apollo Commandery No. 15, K. T.

Formed August 12, 1839. Warrant granted by the Grand Commandery, June 4, 1841. First Em. Commander, Thos. T. Wells.

Present officers: Jesse B. Anthony, E. Com.; J. R. Pettis, Generalissimo; Robert B. Ranken, Capt. Gen.; George B. Smith, Prelate; I. Seymour Scott, S. W.; Joseph C. Hair, J. W.; Levi H. Button, Treas.; George A. Waters, Recorder; Fred. Ratcliff, Standard Bearer; Theo. E. Haslehurst, Warder; Gorton P. Cozzens, S. Bearer; William Tough, 1st Guard; Edw. S. Armstrong, 2d Guard; Henry Stowell, 3d Guard; Edw. D. Cheney, Organist; Charles

Teson, Capt. of G.; James W. Cusack, L. A. Rousseau, Jesse B. Anthony, Trustees.

Bloss Council No. 14, R. & S. M.

Present officers: Theo. E. Haslehurst, T. I. M.; P. F. Vanderheyden, R. I. D. M.; Henry T. Smith, I. P. C. W.; William Pettis, Recorder; L. H. Button, Treasurer; E. S. Armstrong, Capt. G.; Jos. W. Smart, Cond. C.; Fred. Ratcliff, Steward; Charles Teson, Sentinel; E. B. Cox, W. R. Hyde, Jos. W. Smart, Trustees.

Delta Lodge of Perfection.

Ineffable Degrees, 4°—14°. Organized 1870. Present officers: Jesse B. Anthony, 33°, T. P. G. M.; Charles Cleminshaw, 32°, D. G. M.; Julius R. Pettis, 32°, V. S. G. W.; Lee Chamberlin, 32°, V. J. G. W.; Gorton P. Cozzens, 32°, G. Treas.; Edward B. Cox, 32°, G. Sec. & K. S.; George Churchill, 32°, G. Orator; Alexander B. King, 32°, G. M. Cer.; Jos. W. Smart, 32° G. Capt. G.; George B. Smith, 32°, G. Hospr.; Charles Teson, 32°, G. Tiler; Julius R. Pettis, 32°, Charles Cleminshaw, 32°, William S. Earl, 32°, Trustees.

Delta Council P. of J.

Ancient Historical and Traditional Grades, 15 and 16°. Present officers: Jesse B. Anthony, 33°, M. Eq. S. P. G. M.; Alexander B. King, 32°, G. H. P. Dep. G. M.; Julius R. Pettis, 32°, M. En. S. G. W.; David M. Greene, 32°, M. En. J. G. W.; Albert L. Hotchnin, 32°, G. Orator; Edward B. Cox, 32°, V. K. S.; Gorton P. Cozzens, 32°, V. G. Treasurer; William R. Hyde, 32°, G. M. Ceremonies; George B. Smith, 32°, G. M. Entrance; H. H. Halladay, 32°, G. Hospitaller; Charles Teson, 32°, G. T.

Delta Chapter Rose Croix.

Philosophical, Doctrinal and Chivalric Grades. 17° and 18°. Present officers: Jesse B. Anthony, 33°, M. W. P. M.; Frank A. Andros, 32°, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; John S. Perry, 32°, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; George Babcock, 33°, M. E. and P. K. G. O.; Gorton P. Cozzens, 32°, Res. and P. K. Treasurer; Edward B. Cox, 32°, Res. and P. K. Secretary; Levi H. Button, 32°, Res. and P. K. Hospitaller; Alexander B. King, 32°, Res. and P. K. M. Ceremonies; George F. Sims, 32°, Res. and P. K. Captain G.; Charles Teson, 32°, Res. and P. K. T.

I. O. OF O. F.

Rensselaer Lodge, No. 53.

Charter granted June 1, 1841. First officers: D. E. Battershall, N. G.; John M. Bogardus, V. G.; Edwin Cleminshaw, Recording Secretary; A. C. Anthony, Treasurer.

Present officers: Thomas R. Wells, N. G.; James E. Bloomingdale, V. G.; James Brown, Recording Secretary; Harvey E. Primmer, Permanent Secretary; Samuel A. Chapin, Treasurer.

Rensselaer Degree Lodge, No. 7.

Organized November 4, 1841. First officers: H. T. Hyde, N. G.; Jesse J. Ayres, V. G.; Hiram Taylor, Secretary; Thomas Bennett, Treasurer.

Present officers: A. F. Johnston, N. G.; William Schwall, V. G.; George W. Lutherman, Secretary; Thomas Godson, Treasurer.

Athenian Lodge, No. 96.

Chartered January 19, 1847. First officers: Thomas Godson, N. G.; Charles Burns, V. G.; E. G. Wellington, Treasurer; William Oakey, Recording Secretary; B. J. Prouty, Permanent Secretary.

Present officers: Joseph Hicks, N. G.; Nicholas Young, V. G.; Charles Broseman, Recording Secretary; M. H. Williams, Permanent Secretary; Thomas Godson, Treasurer.

Rhein Lodge, No. 248, (German.)

Organized August 18, 1870. First officers: John Burkert, Noble Grand; George Young, Vice Grand; —Baum, Recording Secretary; Max Steigmayer, Permanent Secretary; Anthony Swartz, Treasurer.

Present officers: Charles Heinzheimer, Noble Grand; Philip Kranz, Vice Grand; Henry Vitalius, Recording Secretary; John Muiske, Permanent Secretary; Anton Schwarz, Treasurer.

Trojan Lodge, No. 27.

Chartered November 11, 1839. Present officers: George E. Blake, Noble Grand; Samuel McCombs, Vice Grand; Henry T. Wemett, Secretary; H. J. Shirland, Permanent Secretary; Isaac Ensign, Treasurer.

Troy Encampment, No. 3.

Organized December 25, 1839. Chartered Dec. 6, 1841. First officers: S Mallory, C. P.; Alanson Cook, H. P.; John Price, S. W.; J. J. Gillespy, Scribe; William Thompson, Treasurer; Hiram Arnold, J. W.

Present officers: A. S. Bassett, C. P.; Hugh Galbraith, H. P.; T. R. Wells, S. W.; Thomas Godson, Treasurer; A. F. Johnson, Scribe; J. W. Craver, J. W.

Funeral Aid Association.

Organized June 21st, 1868. First officers: William Madden, President; Nelson H. Benson, Secretary; Thomas Godson, Treasurer.

Present officers: William Madden, President; H. J. Shirland, Secretary; Thomas Godson, Treasurer.

Augusta Rebecca Lodge.

Chartered March 20, 1872. First officers: William Spaeth, Noble Grand; Mina Bestel, Vice Grand; Amalia Rapp, Recording Secretary; Louise Stegmyer, Permanent Secretary; Susanna Steuber, Treasurer.

Present officers: Herman Carl, Noble Grand; Anna Loth, Vice Grand; Louise Gimbel, Recording Secretary; M. Zimmerman, Permanent Secretary; Susanna Steuber, Treasurer.

Troy Union Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 50.

Chartered February 25, 1874. First officers: Peter Blass, Noble Grand; Mrs. S. Guard, Vice Grand; Mrs. McNamara, Secretary; Mrs. Levi Matthews, Permanent Secretary; Mrs. Moses Corbin, Treasurer.

Present officers: Peter Blass, Noble Grand; Mrs. Moses Haskell, Vice Grand; J. G. Patton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Levi Matthews, Permanent Secretary; Mrs. Moses Corbin, Treasurer

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

St. John's Encampment, No. 106.

James McCaughren, Sir Knight Com.; William H. Johnson, Generalissimo; Jacob Smythe, Recorder; William Jordan, Captain Gen-

eral; Joseph McKinney, Prelate; Charles P. Hayner, S. W.; Robert Jordan, J. W.; Robert Campbell, Treasurer; James R. Williams, Registrar.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Premier Lodge, No. 20.

Instituted August 11, 1869. Morris Levy, Past Chancellor; R. H. Lawton, Chancellor Commander; John Toy, Vice Chancellor; James Van Arnam, Prelate; Richard Jones, Master of Exchequer; Henry Hahn, Master of Finance; George F. Dunning, Keeper of Records and Seals.

Crusader Lodge, No. 24.

Nicholas Young, Chancellor Commander; Elijah Goodfellow, Vice Chancellor; J. G. Patton, Keeper of Records and Seals; William H. Tabor, Master of Finance; Charles Waldheim, Master of Exchequer. Thomas Godson, of Crusader Lodge, Deputy of Rensselaer District.

America Lodge, No. 27.

Organized November 12, 1869. Walter Donald, Chancellor Commander; C. Hamman, Vice Chancellor; Warren Hedenberg, Keeper of Records and Seals; A. E. Sliter, Master of Finance; John Liney, Master of Exchequer; Peter Peterson, Prelate.

Guttenberg Lodge, No. 112.

Charles Heinsheimer, Chancellor Commander: Christian Stein, Vice Chancellor; Henry Steuber, Prelate; Max Herrmann, Keeper of Records and Seals; Nicholas Mesnig, Master of Exchequer; Henry Schoenberner, Master of Finance.

ORANGEMEN.

Troy True Blue L. O. L., No. 31.

Organized October 17, 1871. William H. Johnson, Master; John Wood, Deputy Master; Robert Reynolds, Secretary; William Jordan, Treasurer; Jacob Symthe, Chaplain; Charles P. Heyner, Conductor; Andrew Willey, Tiler.

George Washington L. O. L., No. 61.

Organized June 12, 1873. John McCauley, Master; James McCaughren, Deputy Master; John Kennedy, Treasurer; James McCaughren, jr., Secretary; Thomas Fallis, Chaplain: Samuel Reid, Conductor; John Moore, Tiler.

Abraham Lincoln L. O. L., No. 129.

Organized February 24th, 1876. John Galbraith, Master; John Leggett, Deputy Master; Joseph Hoellinger, Treasurer; John Richardson, Secretary; Thomas L. Wright, Chaplain; Thomas Armstrong, Conductor; James Morrison, Tiler.

Mount Horeb District L. O. L., No. 11.

Organized June 15th, 1873. William W. Butler, Master; John McCauley, Deputy Master; John Leggett, Treasurer; Robert Reynolds, Secretary; Thomas L. Wright, Chaplain; William H. Johnston, Conductor; John Galbraith, Tiler.

Mount Carmel Black Preceptory.

Organized May 2, 1876. William W. Butler, Master; George Deans, Deputy; Robert Reynolds, Registrar; Samuel Hannah, Treasurer; Robert Johnston, Chaplain.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post G. L. Willard, No. 34.

Organized June 1, 1869. First officers: Joseph B. Carr, Commander; Joseph Hyde, Senior Vice Commander; Joseph Egolf, Junior Vice Commander; Edward I. Davis, Adjutant; Bernard N. Smith, Quartermaster; Alonzo Alden, Chaplain; William S. Cooper, M. D., Surgeon; Anson Moore, Sergeant Major; Isaac F. Handy, Quartermaster Sergeant; James F. Simmons, Officer of the Day; George W. Jenkins, Officer of the Guard.

Present officers: Joseph Egolf, Commander; John Oathout, Senior Vice Commander; Andrew J. Holliday, Junior Vice Commander; John H. Torrance, Adjutant; Edmund L. Cole, Quartermaster; Oliver Magee, Chaplain; Luke W. Nichols, Surgeon; Adolph Schmidt, Sergeant Major; John W. Bounds, Quartermaster-Sergeant; George W. Lutherman, Officer of the Day; S. Somers, Officer of the Guard.

LODGES.

Joshua Lodge, No. 78, I. O. K. S. B.

Instituted April 14, 1872. Samuel Gatzlick, President; Simon May, Vice President; Frank Hartsfeld, Secretary; Emanuel Gratz, Treasurer

Jeremiah Lodge, No. 85, I. O. B. B.

Organized October 26, 1866. George H. Levy, President; Myer Gershom, Vice President; Gustavus H. Berwin, Secretary; Henry Stamper, Financial Secretary; C. C. Robinson, Treasurer.

Mistletoe Grove, No. 11, Order of Druids.

Organized December 4, 1845. Christian Meps, President; J. F. Witze, Vice President; Lorenzo Peters, Secretary; William Reemers, Financial Secretary; Herman Carl, Treasurer; Max Stegmyer, Inside Guardian.

Mount Moriah Lodge, (Colored, Masonic.)

Organized January, 1875. James Ferrell, W. M.; J. E. Williams, Senior Warden; Robert Lansing, Junior Warden; James McDougall, Treasurer; David Jones, Secretary; Willis Allen, Senior Deacon; Carey James, Junior Deacon.

Troy Turn Verein Society.

Organized August 8, 1852, re-organized 1864. Philip Kranz, President; A. Meuschke, Vice President; Herman Sontag, Recording Secretary; Herman Schur, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Steuber, Treasurer; Theodore Schneider, First Turn Wart; Robert Sasse, Second Turn Wart.

SCHOOLS.

Troy Academy.

Incorporated May 5, 1834; organized January 28, 1835. F. N. Mann, President; Rev. George C. Baldwin, D. D., Vice President; Prof. T. Newton Willson, Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Trustees: George C. Baldwin, D. D., William H. Doughty, Jonathan W.

Freeman, Chauncey O. Greene, Harvey J. King, Francis N. Mann, Francis N. Mann, jr., Harvey Mosher, Gilbert Robertson, jr., T. Newton Willson.

Troy Business College.

Established 1858. Named in the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 12, 1871. Board of Trustees: Thomas Coleman, President; G. Parish Ogden, William H. Young, F. A. Sheldon, P. W. Converse, John R. Carnell. McCreary & Shields, Principals.

Troy Female Seminary.

Miss Emily T. Wilcox, Principal; William Gurley, Vice President and Treasurer; John H. Willard, Secretary. Trustees: Uri Gilbert, Elias Plum, James Forsyth, G. B. Kellogg, William Gurley, J. W. Fuller, William Kemp, C. W. Tillinghast, Francis S. Thayer, Lewis E. Gurley, E. Thompson Gale, John H. Willard, Mayor of Troy, *ex-officio*.

St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary.

Founded in 1864, for the then ecclesiastical province of New York and the New England States. Course of study is one year in philosophy and three and a half years in theology, after which the student is ordained. Faculty: Very Rev. Henry Gabriels, S. T. L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Moral Philosophy. Rev. Charles Roelants, S. T. B., Professor of Sacred Scripture. Rev. Peter Puissant, S. T. B., Professor of Moral Theology and Canon Law, and Treasurer. Rev. Augustine Fivez, S. T. L., Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, A. M., Professor of Philosophy. Rev. James S. M. Lynch, Director, and Professor of Liturgy. Rev. Edward Dunphy, A. M., Professor of Sacred Eloquence and History of Philosophy. Number of students in theology, 106; in philosophy, 27; total, 133. Whole number of ordinations since the founding of the Seminary, 260.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Founded in 1824. James Forsyth, President; William Gurley, Vice President; William H. Doughty, Secretary; William H. Young, Treasurer. Faculty: James Forsyth, President, Lecturer on Law of Contracts. Charles Drowne, C. E., A. M., Director, Professor of

Theoretical and Practical Mechanics. James Hall, LL. D., N. Y. State Palæontologist, Professor of Theoretical, Practical and Mining Geology Dascom Greene, C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Henry Bradford Nason, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science. William Lawson Adams, C. E., Professor of Geodesy, Road Engineering and Topographical Drawing. Dwinel French Thompson, B. S., Professor of Descriptive Geometry, Stereotomy and Drawing. Richard Halsted Ward, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany. Arthur Wellington Bower, C. E., Assistant Professor of Physics. Jules Godeby, A. B., Instructor in the French Language and Literature. William Hubert Burr, C. E., Assistant in Theoretical and Practical Mechanics. Palmer Chamberlaine Ricketts, C. E., Assistant in Mathematics and Astronomy. William Pitt Mason, C. E., Assistant in Chemistry and Natural Science. William Henry Powless, C. E., Assistant in Geodesy, Descriptive Geometry and Drawing. Robert P. Whitfield. Professor of Geology. Number of students, 176.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Co.

Organized 1875. Capital, $2,000,000. Erastus Corning, President; Chester Griswold, Vice President; Selden E. Marvin, Secretary and Treasurer; James E. Walker, General Manager.

Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Troy.

Incorporated May 19, 1875. Perry E. Toles, President; George C. Burdett, Vice President; Nelson Davenport, Treasurer; John C. House, Secretary.

Troy Gas Light Company.

Organized March 15, 1848. E. Thompson Gale, President; Thomas W. Lockwood, Secretary and Treasurer; Frederick A. Sabbaton, Superintendent.

Troy Hydraulic Company.

Incorporated April 15, 1826. Francis S. Thayer, President. Alexander M. Orr, Secretary and Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Protestant Association, Mount Zion Lodge, No. 25.

Thomas Fallis, W. M.; John H. Cowen, W. D. M.; James M. Burke, Recording Secretary; William Herron, Financial Secretary; George Spence, Treasurer; Robert Campbell, Chaplain.

Americus Club.

Organized November 5, 1871. J. T. Maloney, President; Patrick Dunn, Vice President; Fred H. Tidmarsh, Secretary; Lawrence T. Reilly, Treasurer.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 2.

Organized April 6, 1873. John F. Kelley, President; William H. O'Brien, Vice-President; Edward A. Reilly, Recording Secretary; Dennis J. Dewan, Corresponding Secretary; Michael A. Tiernay, Financial Secretary; James Moran, Treasurer.

Aurora Boat Club.

Organized July, 1874. William J. Roche, President; Edward J. Breen, Captain; John F. Roche, Assistant Captain; R. P. Grace, Secretary; T. J. Hurley, Treasurer.

Bessemer Steel Works Mutual Benefit Association.

Organized February 15, 1869. John McNeil, President; Daniel Sullivan, Vice-President; Patrick Maloney, Secretary; P. H. Mitchell, Treasurer.

Caledonian Club of Troy and Cohoes.

Organized January 29, 1872. Adam Ross, Honor Chief; Walter Donald, First Chieftain; Donald McKay, Second Chieftain; Geo. Gray, Jr., Third Chieftain; Andrew Cunningham, Fourth Chieftain.

Church Home—Protestant Episcopal.

Incorporated under act passed April 17, 1863. Joseph W. Fuller, President; Norman B. Squires, Vice-President; H. B. Dauchy, Secretary; Willard Gay, Treasurer; Miss Mary Jane Smith, Matron.

The Day Home.

First act of incorportion, March 5, 1862; second act of incorporation, 1866. Mrs. Isaac McConihe, President; Mrs. P. P. Stewart, Vice-President; Mrs. J. D. Willard, Treasurer; Miss Lottie Marvin, Secretary.

Ex-Officers' Association.

Established in the City of Troy, January 2, 1872. First officers elected: J. G. Patton, Adjutant; Joseph Egolf, Quartermaster; William E. Kisselburgh, Commissary. Present officers: J. G. Patton, Adjutant; M. H. Donovan, Quartermaster; Wm. J. Sherman, Commissary; R. B. Bontecou, Surgeon; Rev. E. D. Simons, Chaplain; Henry E. Snow, Assistant Adjutant.

The Emerald Benevolent Association.

Organized August 15, 1875. Michael F. McKiernan, President; John McCormick, Vice-President; Patrick H. Flaherty, Secretary; John E. Cannon, Assistant Secretary; Matthew F. Meara, Treasurer; Michael Dormady, Messenger; Andrew Dormady, Librarian; John Burns, Thomas Moore, Stewards.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Organized February 18, 1874. Thomas Norton, President; Thomas McManus, Vice-President; George Moss, Secretary; Edmund Fitzgerald, Treasurer.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Organized November 30, 1873. Mrs. Julius Saul, President; Mrs. A. Ksensky, Mrs. T. Hartsfeld, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. E. Eberson, Secretary; Mrs. E. Knox, Treasurer.

Hibernian Benevolent Association.

Incorporated March 7, 1834. Timothy Kelly, President; Michael Ryan, Vice-President; Michael Benson, Recording Secretary; Jas. Sheehey; Corresponding Secretary; Peter Brannan, Treasurer.

Home for the Aged Poor.

Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Joseph Theresa, Mother Superior.

Hudson River Homeopathic Medical Society.

Organized July 8, 1875. C. H. Carpenter, M. D., President; E. S. Coburn, M. D., Vice-President; H. L Waldo, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

Hudson Valley Dental Association.

Organized January, 1864. E. J. Young, President; J. R. Draper, Vice-President; H. A. Hall, Secretary; S. P. Welsh, Treasurer.

Ionic Club.

Organized August 27, 1853; incorporated August 6, 1868. First officers: S. Nelson Derrick, President; L. A. Rousseau, Vice-President; H. B. Dauchy, Secretary and Treasurer. Present officers: Charles Cleminshaw, President; Wm. H. Young, Vice-President; P. F. Vanderheyden, Secretary and Treasurer.

Laureate Boat Club.

Organized June 19, 1866. Present officers: H. M. Alden, President; R. H. Van Alstyne, Secretary and Treasurer; J. K. Howe, Captain; G. C. Baldwin, Jr., Lieutenant; W. H. Doughty, E. M. Green, Charles Nash, Trustees.

Ladies' Association

Auxiliary to the Troy Orphan Asylum. Mrs. G. M. Tibbits, First Directress; Mrs. H. Green, Second Directress; Mrs. M. King Third Directress; Mrs. J. L. G. Knox, Secretary; Mrs. George L. Willard, Treasurer; Mrs. Greenman, Matron; Miss E. Doolittle, House Secretary and Accountant; Miss Kate Vandenberg, Teacher.

Presbyterian Church Home.

Organized January 23, 1871. Mrs. W. R. Bush, President; Mrs. H. Church, Vice-President; Miss Belle Cook, Secretary; Mrs. T. Knickerbacker, Treasurer.

Rensselaer County Medical Society.

Organized under act of 1809. Records burned in 1820. C. H. Burbeck, President; R. H. Ward, Vice President; Z. Rousseau, Secretary; J. L. Wentworth, Treasurer; W. T. Baynes, Librarian. Censors: R. H. Ward, Le Roy McLean, M. H. Burton, C. L. Hubbell, E. J. Fiske.

Rensselaer County Bible Society.

Organized 1815. Frederick P. Allen, President; J. Spencer Garnsey, Corresponding Secretary; R. H. Uline, Recording Secretary; E. W. Boughton, Treasurer; William H. Young, Depositary.

Rensselaer County Homeopathic Medical Society.

Organized October 6, 1859. Dr. C. G. Clark, President; Dr. F. L. Vincent, Vice President; Dr. C. S. Woodruff, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rensselaer County Sunday School Union.

Auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union. Established 1832. Lewis E. Gurley, President; James H. Kellogg, Corresponding Secretary; J. Spencer Garnsey, Treasurer; William A. Grippin, Secretary.

Rensselaer Park Association.

Organized June 4, 1867. Ai Pine, President; J. L. Pine, Vice President; George P. Ide, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Rowing Association.

Organized February 8, 1870. B. B. Newton, Captain; A. G. Baker, Lieutenant; H. G. Young, Secretary; H. C. Shaw, Treasurer.

Robert Emmet Association.

Organized January 1, 1868. James W. Donnelly, President; John H. Burns, Vice President; John F. Cahill, Recording Secretary; William J. Roche, Financial Secretary; Charles H. Hartney, Treasurer.

St. Augustine Association.

Organized February 1, 1841. Revised September 20, 1865. Chas. T. Gediney, President; William Jackson, Vice President; James H. Davis, Secretary; A. S. Bishop, Assistant Secretary; Charles Hegamin, Treasurer.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

Two communities. Founded August 29, 1861. Mother Gonzaga, Superioress. Mother Philomena, Superioress.

Society St. Vincent de Paul.

PARTICULAR COUNCIL.—Spiritual Director, Rev. P. Havermans; President, Jeremiah O'Sullivan; Vice President, Edward Kelly; Secretary, Michael F. McKiernan; Treasurer, Michael Riley.

This Council consists of the Spiritual Directors, Presidents and Vice Presidents, of all the conferences, organized and officered as follows:

ST. MARY'S.—Organized March 11, 1863. Spiritual Director, Rev. P. Havermans; President, Edward Kelly; Vice President, Martin Whalen; Secretary, Michael Burke; Treasurer, Thomas Galvin.

ST. JOSEPH'S.—Organized April 8th, 1866. Spiritual Director, Rev. Michael Driscoll; President, Peter Connolly; Vice President, William McClernand; Secretary, Charles Burke; Treasurer, John Fitzpatrick.

ST. PETER'S.—Organized January 1st, 1873. Spiritual Director, Rev. James Keveney; President, Michael F. McKiernan; Vice President, William Bennett; Secretary, Edward Delehanty; Treasurer, Michael Moran.

ST. FRANCIS'.—Organized April 5, 1874. Spiritual Director, Rev. Wm. J. Bourke; President, David Ryan; Vice President, Alex. Delaney; Secretary, John J. Corliss; Treasurer, Edward O'Neil.

ST. PATRICK'S.—Organized August 16th, 1874. Spiritual Director, Rev. John Jos. Swift; President, Jeremiah O'Sullivan; Vice President, George Moss; Secretary, Thos. J. O'Sullivan; Treasurer, Thos. Parle.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—Organized September 1st, 1874. Spiritual Director, Rev. John Fitzpatrick; President, Michael Fallon; Vice President, John Nugent; Secretary, Martin Donovan; Treasurer, Wm. Hartnett.

St. Jean Baptist National Society.

Organized August 21, 1870. Thimothe Chevalier, President; Jeremie Legare, First Vice President, Joseph M. Spenard, Second Vice President, Henrie Legare, Secretary; Louis Chatelle, Assistant Secretary; Leon Gay, Corresponding Secretary; Pierre Gosselin, Financial Secretary; Xavier Julien, Assistant Financial Secretary; Francis Lacroix, Treasurer; Clement Gervais, First Marshal; George Cherpentier, Assistant Marshal.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.

Incorporated under the present name, 1863. Sarah Agnes, Sister Superior; Sister Onesime Rosensteel, President; Sister Maria McKenney, Vice President; Sister Mary McKelleher, Secretary; Sister Sarah Agnes, Treasurer.

Sons of Scotia.

Organized April 14, 1868. David Greenhill, President; John Howat, Vice President; William Lindsay, Treasurer; Andrew Cunningham, Secretary; Thomas Hogg, Financial Secretary.

Tammany Club of Troy.

Organized October 7, 1873. John H. McGuinn, President; Edward Croker, Vice President; J. E. Donahue, Secretary; J. J. Hassett, Treasurer.

Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

Started December 8th, 1850; First regularly organized board, 1864. Bartholomew Kelley, President; Henry S. Cox, Vice President; Peter Gadory, Secretary; John Burke, Treasurer.

Troy Choral Association.

Organized 1875. E. Thompson Gale, President; James R. Prentice, Vice President; John W. Cannon, Recording Secretary; William E. Kisselburgh, Corresponding Secretary; G. Parish Ogden, Treasurer; W. H. P. Cutting, Librarian; Dr. T. J. Guy, Musical Director.

Troy Club.

Organized November 27, 1867. E. Thompson Gale, President; Uri Gilbert, Vice President; E. R. Vail, Treasurer; E. M. Green, Secretary.

Troy Marshall Infirmary.

Incorporated June 20, 1851. Thomas Coleman, President; J. W. Downing, First Vice President; J. W. Freeman, Second Vice President; R. H. Ward, M. D., Secretary; George A. Stone, Treasurer. Medical Board: H. B. White, R. H. Ward, C. L. Hubbell, W. S. Cooper. J. D. Lomax, Medical Superintendent; George Rice, Assistant Superintendent.

Troy Iron Moulders' Union.

Organized May 1, 1858. John J. Grace, President; Charles Burns, Vice President; Hiram Blanchard, Recording Secretary; John Dempsey, Corresponding Secretary; John O'Keefe, Financial Secretary; Patrick Fitzpatrick, Treasurer.

Troy Orphan Asylum.

Organized October 22, 1833; incorporated under act passed April 10, 1835. Silas K. Stow, President, *deceased;* C W. Tillinghast, Vice President, Harvey J. King, Secretary; Charles N. Lockwood, Treasurer.

Troy Typographical Union, No. 52.

Organized 1860; re-organized in 1864. C. C. Giles, President; John Bennett, Vice President; Lucius F. Briggs, Recording Secretary; Samuel Judd, Financial Secretary; Henry Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary; Cornelius Mackey, Treasurer; Timothy Kelly, Sergeant-at-arms.

Troy Savings Company.

Organized December 15, 1869 Uri Gilbert, President; A. A. Sampson, Secretary; J. P. Albertson, Treasurer.

Troy Scientific Association.

Organized October, 1870; incorporated December, 1874. R. H. Ward, President; Rev. A. B. Hervey, and Rev. William Irvin, Vice Presidents; C. E. Smith, Recording Secretary; F. Field, Treasurer.

Troy Young Men's Association.

Organized 1834; incorporated 1835. Latham C. Strong, President; C. E. Davenport, First Vice President; Henry T. Smith, Second Vice President; W. J. Kelly, Third Vice President; S. C. Rodgers, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel T. Dunn, Recording Secretary; P. F. Vanderheyden, Treasurer; De Witt Clinton, Librarian.

Troy Young Men's Catholic Literary Association.

Organized 1859. George Moss, President; David Morey, First Vice President; John J. Hassett, Second Vice President; M. H. Fitzpatrick, Corresponding Secretary; Michael F. Gaffney; Recording Secretary; Philip Connors, Treasurer.

Troy and West Troy Bridge Company.

Organized 1872. James Forsyth, President; John D. Spicer, Vice President; E. R. Vail, Secretary and Treasurer.

Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Troy Branch. Organized January, 1872. Mrs. Ezra W. Boughton, President; Miss E. Button, Corresponding Secretary; Miss C. A. Brush, Recording Secretary. Miss M. Van Schoonhoven, Treasurer.

Ulysses Boat Club.

Organized April 28, 1868. Charles G. Saxe, President; W. H. Orelup, Captain; E. D. W. Wood, Treasurer; C. H Tyler, Secretary.

United Daughters of Williams.

Organized February 25, 1842. Mrs. Isabella Van Loon, President; Mrs. Sarah Jones, Vice President; Mrs. Charlotte McDougall, Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Catharine Bingham, Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE.

Father Albino Temperance Society.

Chartered March 15, 1870. John J. Burns, President; Christopher Lyons, First Vice President; Philip Purcell. Second Vice President; Felix Brennan, Recording Secretary; William Murphy, Assistant Secretary; John Connery, Financial Secretary; David Hogan, Treasurer; John Lynch, Marshal; Morris Nelligan, Assistant Marshal.

The following is a list of other Temperance Societies in the city:
Albia Division No. 66, Sons of Temperance.
Father Matthew Temperance Society, No. 1.
Father Matthew Ladies' Temperance Society, No. 1.
Iron Works Division No. 52, Sons of Temperance.
Prospect Union Lodge No. 30, I. O. of G. S., and D. of S.
Trojan Division No. 23, Sons of Temperance.
Union Hope Lodge No. 20, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.
Young Men's Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 1 and No. 2.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENTS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION TO THE PRESENT TIME—1835 TO 1876.

John T. McCoun 1835
Thaddeus Bigelow 1836
Henry W. Strong 1837
George Gould 1838
I. J. Merritt 1839
James M. Stevenson 1840
Charles H. Réad 1841
J. L. Van Schoonhoven 1842
Joseph White 1843
Thomas Coleman 1844
John G. Britton 1845
William Hagen 1846
G. Robertson, Jr. 1847
Uri Gilbert 1848
Amos K. Hadley 1849
D. B. Cox 1850
G. B. Wallace 1851
William Gurley 1852
G. B. Warren 1853
William H. Young 1854
Lyman R. Avery 1855
W. O. Cunningham 1856
DeWitt Tuthill 1857
Charles L. Alden 1858
Benjamin H. Hall 1859
John M. Landon 1860
N. Davenport 1861
A. B. Fales 1862
John L. Flagg 1863
Chauncey O. Greene 1864
Charles A. Holmes 1865
Clarence Willard 1865
Fred. P. Allen 1866
W. E. Gilbert 1867
Benj. F. Follett 1868
J. Spencer Garnsey 1869
William D. Clegg 1870
William D. Clegg 1871
E. L. Fursman 1872
E. G. Gilbert 1873
Irving Hayner 1874
I. Grant Thompson 1875
L. C. Strong 1876

LIBRARIANS OF THE ASSOCIATION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1835 TO THE PRESENT TIME

William Hagen 1835
N. B. Milliman 1841
George H. Bull 1841
John R. Harris 1842
John H. White 1844
William Robertson 1845
Henry P. Filer 1846
T. B. Heimstreet 1864
F. H. Stevens 1865
D. W. Clinton 1875

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF NEW YORK.

Third Division.

Major-General JOSEPH B. CARR, commanding, Troy.

Col. Lee Chamberlain, Troy, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of staff; Col. W. H. Lawton, Troy, Inspector; Col. David M. Greene, Troy, Engineer; Col. F.T. Martin, Albany, Judge Advocate; Col. Matthew H. Burton, Troy, Surgeon; Col A. P. Corse, Troy, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. John A. McDonald, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Francis N. Mann, Jr, Quartermaster; Lieut Col. John Don, Troy, Com. of Subsistence; Major Isaac F. Handy, Major J. W. Tompkins, Capt. James Kemp, Troy, Aids de-Camp.

This Division comprises the Ninth Brigade, headquarters at Albany; Tenth Brigade, headquarters at Troy; Thirteenth Brigade, headquarters at Minaville; Battery A, Light Artillery, headquarters at Albany; Battery B, Light Artillery, headquarters at Troy; a company of cavalry, headquarters at Albany

Tenth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden, commanding, Troy. Lieut. Col. Jerome B. Parmenter, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Maj. George H. Otis, Inspector; Major John Tallmadge, Engineer; Major John M. Landon, Judge Advocate; Major Calvin E. Nichols, Surgeon; Capt. Rice C. Bull, Ordnance Officer; W. Leslie Sanders, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. C. M. Austin, Quartermaster; Capt. James G. Patton, Com. of Subsistence; Capt. Wm. M. Swartwout, Lieut. C. E. Bulkley, Aids-de-Camp.

The Second Battalion.

Wm. H. Munn, Lieut. Col.; Michael Timpane, Major; Frank Chamberlain, Adjutant; John Miller, Quartermaster; Claude Gould, Com. of Subsistence; R. E. Belding, Surgeon; Franklin Read, Inspector; William H. Rogers, Chaplain.

Co. A—John Thompson, Captain; Thomas J. Donnelly, First Lieutenant; James Doud, Second Lieutenant.

Co. B—John Duke, Captain; Thomas Gilcoyne, First Lieutenant; Patrick Vaughn, Second Lieutenant.

Co C—John Miller, Captain; Charles F. Hilke, First Lieutenant; Frank Moore, Second Lieutenant.

Co. D—Charles Roberts, Captain; Charles Derosher, First Lieutenant; Alphonse Read, Second Lieutenant.

Battery B.

A. H Green, Captain; William D. Taylor, First Lieutenant; J. W. Craver, Senior Second Lieutenant; Thos. W. Goring, Second Lieutenant.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Excelsior Guards.

James B. Howe, Captain; William Flannigan, First Lieutenant; David F. Clohessy, Second Lieutenant.

William B. Tibbits Corps.

Joseph Egolf, Commander; I. Seymour Scott, First Vice Commander; Timothy Quinn, Second Vice Commander; John Oathout, Third Vice President.

MacArthur Zouaves.

John F. Fleming, Captain; Samuel P. Eccles, First Lieutenant; John Hennessy, Second Lieutenant.

NECROLOGICAL LIST

OF PROMINENT CITIZENS, RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF TROY, FROM 1798 TO 1876. DATE OF DEATH AND AGES.

1798—September 4, Benjamin Carpenter, 30.

1799—January 9, Samuel Gale, M. D., 56. April 26, Mahlon Taylor, 52.

1800—June 27, Jesse Benham, 32.

1802—September 11, Benjamin Tibbits, Fort Miller, 37.

1803—June 8, Jesse Bacon, 39.

1805—November 21, Hendrick H. Gardenier, 78.

1806—February 2, John Bird, 37. February 8, Capt. Jeremiah Pierce, 61. April 25, Edward Cullen, 26.

1807—May 4, Robert Moffitt (Senior proprietor of Northern Budget), 33. August 5, Alfred H. Brown, drowned. November 15, Daniel Jones, 28.

1809—September 4, Jacob D. Van der Heyden, 50.

1811—Ebenezer Jones, 60.

1812—June 23, John H. Bird, 22,killed on board the frigate President by a shot from a British frigate.

1813—March 3, William Gale, druggist, 31. March 14, Col. Abraham Ten Eyck, 59. Jacob I. Vanderheyden, 35, epidemic. June 4, John Bordman, 55. December 26, Capt. Stephen Ashley, Sandy Hill.

1814—November 24, Capt. Moses Bears, 62.

1815—John M. Zander, 71. June 5, Moses Vail, 62. September 7, Lieut. Thomas Vail, late of 29th U. S. Infantry. December 14, Andrew Kellogg, of the firm of J. A. & N. Kellogg.

1816—December 2, George Van Beuren, 74. December 2, William Boggs, 48. December 8, William Henry, 35.

1817—August 26, Benjamin Gale, 51.

1818—February 1, Derick Y. Vanderheyden, 36, Island of St. Croix. February 5, Rev. Isaac Knowles, 75. September 31, Pele-

thiah Bliss, 33. October 5, Gen. David Van Ness, 73. November 18, Elizabeth Gale, wife of Samuel Gale, M. D.

1819—September 12, Capt. Russell Lord, 61, Boston.

1820—December 26, Silas Covell, 67. September 13, Obadiah Penniman, 44.

1821—September 13, Dr. Benjamin Woodward, 57. September, Oliver Lyon, former editor of the Budget, at Caldwell, 38. November 27, Asa Gardner, 51.

1822—March 9, Anthony Van Schaick, attorney at law, died on the island, 43. March 11, George C. Adriance, 48. July 21, Rev. Jonas Coe, S. T. D., 64. July 29, Mrs. Stephen Ashley, 69. August 9, Capt. Daniel Silliman, 53. August 11, Jacob Weeks, 70. December 29, Isaac Brinkerhoff, 61.

1823—February 5, Gardner Craft, 55. February 16, Henry Lorman, 79. February 21, George Webster, at Albany, 61. March 9, Col. Nathaniel Adams, 49. April 21, Col. Thomas Davis, 48. May 7, Charles Starbuck, 54. August 7, Obed Rice, attorney at law, 41. August 31, Capt. Daniel Hudson, 73. September 1, Dr. Eli Burritt, 51. September 10, John Hayward, 33. September, John Wright, 50. September 26, Daniel W. Platt, 22. November 12, Aaron Lane, 71. November 27, Samuel Vanderheyden, 24. December 25, Hon. Amasa Paine, 62.

1824—January 4, Gilbert Giles, 44. January 15, Henry Stockwell, 44. February 28, George Arnold, M. D., 37. Sept. 4, Eliakim Warren, 77. November 5, James Dole, 77.

1825—May 29, Dr. John Willard, 66, June 10, Luke H. Thrall, in New York, 41. June 19, Cornelius Adriance, 45. August 1, Edward White, 31. August 11, John Truesdell, 57.

1826—March 18, Richard Knowles, 47. April 8, Capt. Ebenezer Webb, 61. April 25, William Frazer, 74. September 18, Ephraim Morgan, 70. November 9, Randell Rice, 79.

1827—February 21, Judge James Mallory, 44. June 1, Hazard Kimberly, 51. September 7, Thomas Clark, 75.

1828—September 11, Theodore French, of French & Hart, 34

1829—January 26, Stephen Stearns, 67. April 19, Hon. Esaias Warren, 57.

1830—March 28, Hon. Samuel McCoun, 58. May 9, Daniel Merritt, in New York, 66.

1831—March 26, Col. Derick Lane, 74. December 7, Capt. Benjamin Mann, 93.

1833—February 28, Henry B. Dauchy, 37. April 30, Platt Titus, 58.

1834—August 13, Nathan Warren, 57. September 21, Townsend McCoun. September 24, James Ranken, 44. November 4, Benjamin Gilbert, 58.

1836—February 25, William S. Parker, 60.

1837—January 3, Dr. Moses Hale, 56. May 2, Capt. Joseph Card, 77. November 10, Col. Albert Pawling, 88.

1838—May 24, Nathan Bouton, 81.

1839—January 20, Ebenezer Platt, 64. July 21, Samuel Gale, 67.

1840—August 11, Benjamin Pierce, 78. November 22, Matthias Van der Heyden, 52.

1841—June 28, Hon. John D. Dickinson, 74.

1842—April 10, Ananias Platt, 80. May 10, Prof. Amos Eaton, 66. April 18, Garret G. Van Schaick, Albia, 83. July 11, Rev. David Butler, D. D., 80.

1843—June 12, William Bradley, 76. August 11, Ebenezer Wilson, 67. December 27, Richard P. Hart, 65.

1845—April 8, Daniel Sackett, 58.

1846—July 10, Ephraim Whitaker, 91. August 7, Stephen W. Dana, 60.

1847—May 9, Stephen Warren, 65.

1848—February 28, Hon. H. W. Strong, 38. June 27, Francis Yvonnett, at Galesburgh, Illinois, 82. September 16, Judge John P. Cushman, 64.

1849—July 19, George Tibbits, 87. November 12, Captain Brooks.

1850—May 7, LeGrand Cannon, 64. June 4, Frederick Bradley, 71. August 22, James M. Stevenson, Cambridge, 43.

1851—December 2, Henry Nazro, 65.

1852—January 1, Dr. Simeon Z. Henry, 60. January 9, Josiah Bouton, 50. February 7, John Paine, 59.

1853—April 4, Capt. Hiram H. Gillespie, 46. May 12, Capt. John Truesdell, 72. June 25, Hon. Henry Vail, 70. August 21, Joseph Daggett, 50. October 13, John Gary, Jr., 72. October 25, Waite Lowrey, 72.

1854—January 8, Roger Townsend Gale, 73. June 15, Amatus Robbins, M. D., 64. July 5, Hon. Samuel G. Huntington, 71. August 13, Griffith P. Griffith, Brooklyn, 65. November 25, Dr. Charles Heimstreet, 43. December 31, Major Amos Salisbury, New York, 82.

1855—January 16, William H. Van Schoonhoven, 45. December 9, Philip Heartt, 88.

1856—August 31, Enoch Davis, 43.

1857—June 4, John Barrows, 93. June 5, Benjamin Hatch, 51. July 4, William L. Marcy, 71. December 6, Peter Fonda, 63.

1858—February 12, Norman Tuttle, 72. February 16, Jesse Anthony, 66. February 27, James Vanderheyden, 78. March 26, Achille J. Rousseau, 62. December 2, Benjamin Marshall, 76. June 1, Judge John Woodworth, Albany, 90.

1859—January 13, Capt. Levi Smith, New York, 55. February 20, Capt. Joseph N. Brintnall, Brooklyn, 44. March 26, Jacob L. Lane, 65. June 20, Col. Thomas Bussey, 59. December 5, Amos Allen, 73. December 11, James A. Zander, 80.

1860—April 9, Hon. Job Pierson, 69. August 16, Hon. David Buel, Jr., 76. August 23, Nathan Dauchy, 88

1861—February 11, Henry D. Frear, 67. March 2, William Roberts, Jr., East Greenbush, 74. March 25, Orville Luther Holley, city surveyor, Albany, 69. April 28, John T. McCoun, 58. December 3, Jonathan Richardson, 78. December 6, Gurdon Grant, 72.

1862—March 5, Ezra Boughton, 79. May 24, William R. Yourt, 57. October 26, Samuel S. Dauchy, 42.

1863—March 1, David Taylor, 84. March 11, Elias Pattison, Fishkill, 75. March 17, Valentine Marvin, 65. June 15, Judge Jacob Holmes, 63. July 3, Arba Read, 45. September 13, Richard Bloss, M. D., 66. October 23, William Hall, 90. November 18, William C. Boardman, 68.

1864—February 13, Rev. Peter Bullions, D. D., 73. February 27, Ex-Senator Volney Richmond, 60. March 14, Alsop Weed, 78. July 23, John Kerr, 62. October 9, Hon. John D. Willard, 64. October 15, Nathaniel Starbuck, 87. September 9, John Ranken, Albia, 54.

1865—April 7, Jacob M. Vanderheyden, 71. April 10, George M. Selden, 69. July 20, Sylvester Norton, 81. September 9, James Van Schoonhoven, 84. October 26, James Young, 84. Hon. Archibald Bull, New York, 77.

1866—January 6, Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D., 72. February 18, William Hopkins, 54. February 21, John D. W. Calder, 64. April 9, Thomas Clowes, 75. April 15, Joseph Brintnall, 94. May 14, Ebenezer Bell, 90. June 25, Hon. Gardner Stow, 78. June 27, Capt. Robert D. Silliman, 76. July 3, Joseph Gary, 78. July 21,

Hon. James S. Thorn, city editor of the Times, 28. July 21, Abraham Fonda, associate editor of the Times, 50. December 17, William Earl, 86.

1867—January 20. Uriah Wallace, Brooklyn, 79. February 9, John Pattison, New York. May 14, William W. Whipple, 80. June 19, Abram Dyer, 67. June 24, Gen. George R. Davis, 80. October 11, Hon. David L. Seymour, 63. November 1, Hon. Isaac McConihe, L. L. D., 80. November 3, Nathaniel B. Starbuck, Island of St. Thomas, 50. December 9, Gardner W. Rand, 69.

1868—March 31, Albert Danker, 69. June 22, Thomas C. Brinsmade, M. D., 65. December 6, Hon. George Gould, 61. Dec. 10. Daniel Hall, 82. December 13, Philo P. Stewart, 70. December 16, George Dauchy, 69. December 24, Alexander Orr, 62.

1869—January 23, Jesse Van Zile, 60. February 6, Lorenzo D. Baker, 63. April 20, Hon. Robert A. Lottridge, 63. August 30, James Kemp, 79. September 17, Townsend M. Vail, 67. September 23, Franklin B. Hubbell, 45. Nov. 10, General John E. Wool, 86. December 17, Daniel Southwick, 85.

1870—February 10, Israel R. Catlin, 59. March 14, Elam Converse, 80. April 2, Abram Nash, 87. April 15, Mrs. Emma Willard, 83. September 26, Philander Wells, 77. October 7, Martin Russell, 71. Oct. 22, Wm. F. Sage, Waterford. December 18, Henry I. Seymour, 46.

1871—January 18, Henry Burden, 80. January 20, Hon. Jeremiah Romeyn, 63. April 6, Elias Johnson, Spuyten Duyvel, 65. April 26, Alfred B. Nash, 62. June 15, John B. Kellogg, 45. July 27, Elijah Galusha, 67. August 8, N. S. S. Beman, D. D , 86. October 21, Hugh Ranken, 56. November 4, Philander Ackley, 58. November 13, Thomas Sausse, 64.

1872—May 5, Ralph Hawley, 66. June 10, Garret Van Schaick Quackenbush, 71. June 23. Charles P. Hartt, 54. July 3, Charles Veazie, 78. July 12, Z. H. P. Hale, 74. August 8, George Vail, 88. October 31, John A. Griswold, 55. December 16, Joseph Wickes, 73. December 18, Jared G. Bacon, 67.

1873—January 20, Stephen Covell, 88. February 12, Charles C. Clark, one of the editors of the Press, Hudson, 32. February 26, Harvey Betts, 82. March 9, Simeon A. Cook, M. D., 72. May 22, John T. Davy, 69. July 27, Nathaniel Bosworth, 82. September 1, Starr Clark, 41. September 16, Philo Dauchy, 82. October 5, Stephen Viele, 66.

1874—January 2, Elias Ross, 77. March 4, Charles S. Heartt, 53. March 14, Edwin Brownell, 53. March 28, John T. Parker, 71. April, Henry Z. Hayner, New York, 72. April 30, Hon. Jonas Coe Heartt, 91. May 11, John L. Flagg, 39. May 26, Elias Dorlon, 72. June 6, Capt. John W Mackey, 80 November 15, Rev. Truman Seymour, 76. November 29, Pliny M. Corbin, 73. December 17, Luther McCoy, 72.

1875—January 11, Joseph W. Churchill, 77. January 13, Waters W. Whipple, 77. February 6, Titus Eddy, 71 March 4, George Tibbits, 50. March 9, Hannibal Green, 64. April 27, Hon. Jason C. Osgood, 72. April 27, Hanford N. Lockwood, 88. June 28, John A Ferriss, 64. July 19, C. L. Richards, 71. August 23, Hon. Jonathan Edwards, formerly mayor of the city, New Haven, Conn., 77. October 25, Benjamin F. Cragin, 62. November 1, Alonzo McConihe, 50. November 20, William H. Merriam, 43. December 8, Paul Albertson. December 14, Capt. James Ostrander, 55. December 27, Stephen C. Dermott, 62. Edward Eddy, tragedian, West Indies, 54.

1876—January 11, Silas K Stow, 73. March 25, Jared S. Weed, 68. April 17, Latham Cornell, 95.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION

Of the Hudson River since 1789.

Navigation Closed.	Navigation Opened.
	March 23, 1789.
February 3, 1790,	March 27, 1790.
December 8, 1790,	March 17, 1791.
December 8, 1791.	
December 12, 1792,	March 6, 1793.
December 26, 1793,	March 17, 1794.
January 12, 1795.	
January 23, 1796.	
November 28, 1796.	
November 26, 1797.	
November 23, 1798.	
January 6, 1800.	
January 3, 1801.	
February 3, 1802.	
December 16, 1802.	
January 12, 1804,	April 6, 1804.
December 13, 1804.	
January 9, 1806,	February 20, 1806.
December 11, 1806,	April 8, 1807.
January 4, 1808.	March 10, 1808.
December 9, 1808.	
January 19, 1810.	
December 14, 1810.	
December 20, 1811.	
December 21, 1812,	March 2, 1813.
December 22, 1813.	
December 10, 1814.	
December 2, 1815.	
December 16, 1816,	April 5, 1817.
December 7, 1817,	March 25, 1818.

Navigation Closed.	Navigation Opened.
December 14, 1818,	April 3, 1819.
December 13, 1819,	March 25, 1820.
November 13, 1820,	March 15, 1821.
December 13, 1821,	March 15, 1822.
December 24, 1822,	March 24, 1823.
December 16, 1823,	March 3, 1824.
January 5, 1825,	March 6, 1825.
December 13, 1825,	February 26, 1826
December 24, 1826,	March 20, 1827.
November 25, 1827,	February 8, 1828.
December 23, 1828,	April 1, 1829.
January 11, 1830,	March 15, 1830.
December 23, 1830,	March 15, 1831.
December 5, 1831,	March 25, 1832.
December 21, 1832,	March 21, 1833.
December 13, 1833,	February 24, 1834.
December 15, 1834,	March 25, 1835.
November 30, 1835,	April 4, 1836.
December 7, 1836,	March 28, 1837.
December 13, 1837,	March 19, 1838.
November 25, 1838,	March 21, 1839.
December 18, 1839,	February 21, 1840.
December 5, 1840,	March 24, 1841.
December 19, 1841,	February 4, 1842.
November 29, 1842,	April 13, 1843.
December 9, 1843,	March 14, 1844.
December 11, 1844,	February 24, 1845.
December 4, 1845,	March 15, 1846.
December 15, 1846,	April 6, 1847.
December 24, 1847,	March 22, 1848.
December 27, 1848,	March 19, 1849.
December 25, 1849,	March 9, 1850.
December 17, 1850,	February 25, 1851.
December 13, 1851,	March 28, 1852.
December 22, 1852,	March 21, 1853.
December 20, 1853,	March 11, 1854.
December 17, 1854,	March 19, 1855.
December 26, 1855,	April 4, 1856.
December 13, 1856,	February 8, 1857.

Navigation Closed.	Navigation Opened.
January 15, 1858,	March 18, 1858.
December 18, 1858,	March 11, 1859.
December 10, 1859,	March 2, 1860.
December 13, 1860,	March 4, 1861.
December 23, 1861,	April 3, 1862.
December 19, 1862,	April 7, 1863.
December 11, 1863,	March 11, 1864.
December 12, 1864,	March 17, 1865.
December 19, 1865,	March 20, 1866.
December 15, 1866,	March 29, 1867.
December 9, 1867,	March 20, 1868.
December 9, 1868,	March 15, 1869.
December 6, 1869,	Boat ran every month, 1870.
Boat ran every month,	March 9, 1871.
November 29, 1871,	April 3, 1872.
December 10, 1872,	April 11, 1873.
December 23, 1873,	March 19, 1874.
December 14, 1874,	April 13, 1875.
November 30, 1875,	April 4, 1876.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE CANALS

FROM 1824 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1824	April 30,	December 4.
1825	April 12,	December 5.
1826	April 20,	December 18.
1827	April 23,	December 18.
1828	March 27,	December 20.
1829	May 2,	December 17.
1830	April 20,	December 17.
1831	April 16,	December 1.
1832	April 25,	December 21.
1833	April 10,	December 12.
1834	April 17,	December 12.
1835	April 15,	November 30.
1836	April 25,	November 26.
1837	April 20,	December 9.
1838	April 12,	November 25.
1839	April 20,	December 16.
1840	April 20,	December 3.
1841	April 26,	November 29.
1842	April 20,	November 23.
1843	May 1,	December 1.
1844	April 18,	November 26.
1845	April 15,	November 29.
1846	April 16,	November 25.
1847	May 1,	December 21.
1848	May 1,	December 9.
1849	May 1,	December 5.
1850	April 22,	December 11.
1851	April 15,	December 5.
1852	April 20,	December 16.
1853	April 20,	December 20.
1854	May 1,	December 3.
1855	May 1,	December 10.
1856	May 5,	December 4.
1857	May 6,	December 15.
1858	April 28,	December 8.
1859	April 15,	December 12.
1860	April 25,	December 12.
1861	May 1,	December 10.
1862	May 1,	December 10.
1863	May 1,	December 8.
1864	April 30,	December 8.
1865	May 1,	December 12.
1866	May 1,	December 12.
1867	May 6,	December 8.
1868	April 23,	December 5.
1869	May 1,	December 1,
1870	May 1,	December 8,
1871	May 5,	November 28.
1872	May 13,	December 5.
1873	May 15,	November 25.
1874	May 5,	December 5.
1875	May 18,	December 10.
1876	May 4.	

LIST OF STEAMBOATS

ON THE HUDSON R.VER, PLYING BETWEEN TROY AND NEW YORK, FROM 1807 TO 1876

Built.	Name and No. Tons.
1807.	Clermont, to Albany.
1808.	North River, 165 tons, to Albany.
1809.	Car of Neptune, 295, "
1811.	Hope, 280; Perseverance, 280; Paragon, 331, to Albany.
1812.	Fire Fly, first steamboat running from Troy to Albany.
1813.	Richmond, 370.
1814.	Fulton, 327.
1815.	Olive Branch, 295.
1816.	Chancellor Livingston, 526.
1817.	Stoudinger.
1819.	Henry Eckford.
1823.	James Kent, 364.
1824.	Hudson, 170.
1825.	Sandusky, 289; Bristol; Constitution, 276; Constellation, 276; Chief Justice Marshall, 300; Saratoga, 250.
1826.	Sun, 280; Niagara; New London; New Philadelphia, 300; Swiftsure; Commerce.
1827.	Albany, 298; North America, 497; Victory, 290.
1828.	De Witt Clinton, 571.
1829.	Ohio, 412.
1830.	Novelty, 477.
1831.	John Jay.
1832.	Champlain, 471; Erie, 472.
1833.	Helen, (Burden's Segar Boat.)
1835.	Robert L. Stevens, 298; John Mason.
1836.	Rochester, 491; Jonas C. Heartt; Swallow, 426.
1837.	James Fairlie; Utica, 340; United States.
1838.	Diamond, 398; Illinois.
1839.	Balloon, 204; North America, 491.

1840. South America, 640; Troy, 724.
1841. Columbia, 391; Rainbow, 230.
1842. Curtis Peck.
1843. Empire, 936; Knickerbocker, 858.
1844. Trojan, 280.
1845. Belle, 430; Express, 288; Niagara, 730; Rip Van Winkle, 510; Hendrick Hudson, 1170; Oregon, 1050.
1846. Thomas Powell, 739.
1847. Alida, 900.
1848. Isaac Newton, 1400
1851. Reindeer, 1000.
1852. Golden Gate, 201.
1854. Hero, 575.
Francis Skiddy; Commodore.
1866. Sunnyside.
Connecticut; Vanderbilt.
1876. City of Troy, 1500.

STATEMENT

Of the Village and City Tax levied in Troy, from 1798 to 1875, inclusive.

Year.	Tax.	Year.	Tax.
1798	$128 50	1827	$10,000 00
1799	225 00	1828	16,000 00
1800	No tax levied.	1829	12,000 00
1801	577 50	1830	9,000 00
1802	350 00	1831	11,000 00
1803	No tax levied.	1832	15,000 00
1804	310 00	1833	15,000 00
1805	715 00	1834	22,000 80
1806	2,463 00	1835	25,000 00
1807	900 00	1836	29,148 00
1808	1,000 00	1837	35,000 00
1809	500 00	1838	35,000 00
1810	1,000 00	1839	35,000 00
1811	1,510 42	1840	35,000 00
1812	1,212 45	1841	44,698 50
1813	1,100 00	1842	86,100 00
1814	1,200 00	1843	110,256 00
1815	No tax levied.	1844	108,150 00
1816	4,500 00	1845	99,700 00
1817	5,200 00	1846	101,850 00
1818	3,000 00	1847	92,877 49
1819	3,500 00	1848	79,850 00
1820	2,750 00	1849	88,500 00
1821	4,750 00	1850	106,000 00
1822	3,000 00	1851	115,981 00
1823	5,500 00	1852	131,477 45
1824	6,000 00	1853	121,924 00
1825	7,000 00	1854	135,308 00
1826	7,000 00	1855	153,366 27

Year.	Tax.	Year.	Tax.
1856	$149,470 77	1866	$360,574 96
1857	152,164 77	1867	360,465 50
1858	155,028 18	1868	321,562 50
1859	147,648 00	1869	397,189 18
1860	142,507 90	1870	581,789 50
1861	143,856 65	1871	692,405 14
1862	144,413 69	1872	460,870 00
1863	156,915 60	1873	515,220 00
1864	433,609 75	1874	575,801 25
1865	408.907 13	1875	519,555 19

A TABLE

Of the valuation of Real and Personal Property of the city of Troy, from 1825 to 1875. inclusive.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.
1825	$1,362,481	$1,780,662	$3,143,143
1826	1,557,510	1,852,168	3,409,678
1827	1,653,353	1,765,084	3,418,437
1828	1,861,448	1,748,299	3,609,747
1829	1,867,471	1,687,158	3,554,629
1830	1,949,009	1,908,784	3,857,793
1831	2,021,702	2,103,055	4,124,757
1832	2,075,113	2,146,490	4,221,603
1833	2,279,526	2,169,360	4,448,886
1834	2,343,618	2,156,775	4,500,393
1835	2,551,047	2,328,194	4,879,241
1836	3,029,256	2,511,528	5,540,784
1837	2,974,334	2,246,244	5,220,578
1838	3,238,627	2,257,642	5,496,269
1839	3,317,477	2,214,916	5,532,393
1840	3,374,205	2,198,762	5,572,967
1841	3,570,283	3,024,912	6,595,195
1842	3,647,586	2,900,427	6,548.013
1843	3,526,549	2,960,248	6,486,797
1844	3,719,779	2,720,836	6,440,615
1845	3,837,997	2,938,326	6,776,323
1846	3,989,635	2,949,669	6,939,304
1847	4,201,942	3,160,352	7,362,294
1848	4,542,136	3,156,852	7,698,988
1849	4,627,704	3,170,830	7,798,534
1850	4,828,405	3,143,981	7,972,386
1851	8,347,861	4,263,926	12,611,787
1852	9,933,366	4,119,180	14,052,546
1853	10,103,090	4,822,455	14,925,545
1854	9,210,755	4,769,028	13,979,783

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total Valuation.
1855	$9,133853	$5,173,812	$14,307,665
1856	8,545,720	5,052,588	13,598,308
1857	8,207,270	5,089,859	13,297,129
1858	7,919,520	4,899,675	12,819,195
1859	7,937,575	4,915,715	12,853,290
1860	8,065,305	4,936,310	13,001,615
1861	8,162,500	4,917,180	13,079,680
1862	8,028,989	4,838,089	12,867,078
1863	8,736,302	5,237,333	13,973,635
1864	8,978,124	5,633,144	14,611,268
1865	9,171,505	3,195,283	12,366,788
1866	9,271,445	5,438,636	14,710,081
1867	9,513,037	3,567,163	13,082,200
1868	9,705,830	4,793,598	14,499,428
1869	10,535,585	5,649,591	16,184,176
1870	10,654,413	5,363,465	16,017,878
1871	10,855,303	5,045,104	15,900,407
1872	11,130,573	4,238,786	15,369,359
1873	11,285,263	3,878,660	15,163,923
1874	11,608,290	3,833,555	15,441,845
1875	11,734,360	3,836,000	15,579,355

A TABLE

Showing the rate of the City, State and County Taxes in the City of Troy, on $100 valuation, in each year, from 1825 to 1875, inclusive.

Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.
1825	$0 24	$0 23	$0 47
1826	21	20	41
1827	33	22	55
1828	47	26	73
1829	37	27	64
1830	25	34	59
1831	28	43	71
1832	38	33	71
1833	36	44	80
1834	52	33	85
1835	52	38	90
1836	47	33	80
1837	70	41	1 11
1838	66	39	1 05
1839	65	36	1 01
1840	65	35	1 00
1841	67	33	1 00
1842	1 30	42	1 72
1843	1 75	39	2 14
1844	1 75	41	2 16
1845	1 55	35	1 90
1846	1 53	33	1 86
1847	1 32	36	1 68
1848	1 10	50	1 60
1849	1 21	49	1 70
1850	1 38	51	1 89
1851	99	33	1 32
1852	1 16	42	1 58
1853	99	42	1 41

Year.	Rate of City Tax.	State and County Tax.	Total Rate.
1854	1 09	45	1 54
1855	1 18	61	1 79
1856	1 16	60	1 76
1857	1 18	60	1 78
1858	1 28	65	1 93
1859	1 20	59	1 79
1860	1 14	88	2 02
1861	1 15	79	1 94
1862	1 18	1 02	2 20
1863	1 19	1 45	2 64
1864	3 04	1 66	4 70
1865	3 40	1 93	5 33
1866	2 53	1 72	4 24
1867	2 60	1 86 5/10	4 46 5/10
1868	2 22	1 53 3/10	3 75 3/10
1869	3 68	1 55 7/10	5 23 7/10
1870	3 64	1 58	5 22
1871	4 43 3/10	1 40 7/10	5 84
1872	3 03 5/10	1 97	5 00 5/10
1873	3 43 3/10	1 74 4/10	5 17 7/10
1874	3 34 3/10	1 84	5 18 8/10
1875	3 35 9/10	1 74	5 09 9/10

TEMPERATURE.

1789--February 2, 6 A. M., 24 degrees below zero.

1802--Lowest 10 degrees above zero, highest 55½ degrees; not more than one and a quarter inches of snow fell during December and January; the ice at no time strong enough to bear teams.

Year.	DAY.	LOWEST.			HIGHEST.
		Sunrise.	12 M.	3 P. M.	
1830	February 7,	−17	4	7	
1831	January 21,	−13	−1	7	
1832	February 25,	−13	9	13	
1833	February 2,	−11	11	19	
1834	December 15,	−10	6	10	July 26, 94, noon.
1835	January 4,	−28	−10	−4	July 23, 102, 1 P. M.
1836	February 2,	−20	0	0	
1837	January 26,	−15	7	12	
1838	February 1,	−7	11	13	July 10, 91, noon.
1839	January 24,	−12	7	12	
1840	January 17,	−21	−1	8	July 17, 94, noon.
1841	January 4,	−12	4	8	July 24, 92, "
1842	December 24,	−5	4	8	July 1, 93, "
1843	February 17,	−15	12	18	
1844	January 28,	−12	0	3	
1845	December 13,	−9	2	8	July 13, 95, noon.
1846	February 19,	−12	9	20	
1847	February 24,	−9	22	18	
1848	January 11,	−12	4	6	
1849	January 12,	−11	1	6	
1850	December 31,	−10	2	6	
1851	December 27,	−9	5	6	
1852	January 22,	−8	11	11	
1853	January 26,	1	11	12	
1854	December 20,	−13	1	−5	
1855	February 6,	−13	−8	−10	

RECORD OF WARMEST DAYS

AT TROY, N. Y., FROM 1856 TO 1875.

BY JOHN W. HEIMSTREET.

	Highest Temperature.		Warmest Day, (Mean.)	
1856	June 29,	98.0	June 29,	91.37
	July 17,	99.0	July 17,	90.87
	August 11,	87.0	August 11,	80.25
1857	June 28,	84.0	June 28,	77.30
	July 13,	96.5	July 19,	87.62
	August 14,	94.0	August 14,	86.50
1858	June 27,	92.4	June 27,	85.46
	July 8,	95.5	July 10,	85.13
	August 11,	90.0	August 11,	77.00
1859	May 8,	91.5	May 26,	75.26
	June 29,	95.0	June 29,	83.20
	July 12,	94.0	July 12,	84.83
	August 10,	91.5	August 4,	78.03
	September 27,	85.5	September 27,	68.10
1860	May 5,	82.5	May 13,	68.53
	June 29,	97.3	June 29,	77.86
	July 14,	94.0	July 15,	77.33
	August 7,	96.3	August 7,	80.70
	September 7,	85.0	September 7,	72.96
1861	May 27,	77.3	May 26,	66.60
	June 10,	90.2	June 10,	79.36
	July 8,	92.0	July 9,	80.43
	August 3 and 4,	92 0	August 3,	82.20
	September 15,	80.5	September 15,	71.70
1862	May 17,	84.8	May 17,	72.16
	June 28,	86 3	June 28,	75.20
	July 6,	91.2	July 6,	84.16
	August 9,	94.4	August 9,	82.80
	September 7,	86.5	September 7,	76.20
1863	May 22,	89.2	May 22,	75.76
	June 15,	86 5	June 30,	74.36

	Highest Temperature.		Warmest Day, (Mean.)	
1863	July 2,	88.0	July 7,	78.90
	August 2,	92.5	August 3,	82.23
	September 17,	90.0	September 17,	80.33
1864	May 31,	89.5	May 31,	75.93
	June 26,	95.3	June 26,	85.76
	July 31,	96.0	July 18,	83.26
	August 1,	98.3	August 1,	85.26
	September 3 and 27,	81.5	September 3,	70.40
1865	May 17,	88.5	May 16,	71.50
	June 25,	91.2	June 17,	79.73
	July 28,	90.3	July 28,	78.40
	August 4,	91.5	August 3,	81.40
1866	June 25,	96.5	June 25,	84.10
	July 16,	98.0	July 16,	87.70
	August 2,	86.5	August 2,	75.53
1867	June 30,	90.5	June 30,	80.86
	July 24,	94.0	July 28,	83.00
1868	June 19,	88.0	June 20,	81.83
	July 14 and 15,	100.0	July 15,	90.26
	August 2 and 19,	89.0	August 2,	81.10
1869	June 4,	85.0	June 4,	76.03
	July 25,	89.5	July 25,	79.40
	August 20,	90.2	August 20,	81.16
1870	June 26,	96.0	June 25,	83.50
	July 24,	96.5	July 24,	85.10
	August 7,	93.0	August 7,	82.93
1871	June 3,	95.0	June 3,	81.50
	July 13,	92.3	July 13,	81.26
	August 16,	93.0	August 16,	81.70
1872	June 21,	94.3	June 21,	85.83
	July 1,	95.0	July 1,	87.43
	August 9,	92.5	August 9,	84.30
1873	June 19,	94.2	June 29,	84.60
	July 26,	95.8	July 26,	81.10
	August 1,	89.8	August 1,	78.60
1874	June 29,	95.0	June 29,	81.67
	July 15,	94.0	July 15,	84.17
	August 12,	88.2	August 12,	80.40
1875	June 24,	92.0	June 24,	83.87

1875--July 5,	90.0	July 5,	78.12
August 31,	88.0	August 16,	77.62

Beginning with May, 1859, and thereafter, the readings are those of standard self-registering instruments, and are therefore absolute extremes.

July, 1868, deserves more than a passing notice, as it has rarely or probably never been surpassed for intensity and long continuance of extreme heat. The mean temperature of the month was 79.39 degrees, or 5.79 degrees above the mean of thirty-one years, and the temperature rose to 100 degrees on two days, viz: the 14th and 15th. The lowest recorded during the twenty-four hours, on the same dates, were respectively 78.0 and 79.0 degrees. The thermometer also rose to 90 degrees and above on twelve days.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD OF RAIN FALL, AT TROY, N. Y. (IN INCHES.)

YEARS.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT	NOV.	DEC.	Total Fall of Rain and Snow.
1826----	2-42	1-64	2-56	1-77	-93	7-45	4-62	1-14	3-90	2-22	1-52	1-99	32-16
1827----	5-18	2-42	2-24	3-98	3-21	3-64	4-28	4-88	4-27	4-32	4-19	4-20	46-81
1828----	1-89	1-89	1-17	2-50	4-41	4-25	5-15	1-24	7-97	1-58	5-65	-21	37-91
1829----	4-68	3-19	2-49	4-92	3-26	3-48	3-23	1-61	2-92	2-78	3-77	2-01	38-34
1830----	-97	1-44	4-97	2-09	3-46	8-23	3-92	2-05	2-11	2-55	5-48	3-40	40-67
1831----	1-62	2-01	2-36	5-18	2-75	3-98	3-93	3-41	3-92	5-20	2-31	1-16	37-83
1832----	4-52	5-52	1-99	3-11	4-17	3-23	5-13	4-41	2-37	4-00	3-55	3-83	45-83
1833----	2-92	2-85	1-91	-87	7-86	3-12	4-08	3-50	3-50	8-40	3-67	1-55	44-49
1834----	-95	-33	1-82	2-52	3-04	2-87	3-24	1-53	1-99	4-02	-80	2-60	25-74
1835----	-25	1-30	-17	1-52	1-86	4-83	2-10	4-10	-95	1-96	2-11	1-00	22-55
1836----	4-93	2-70	1-25	1-60	2-38	4-69	1-93	1-57	1-61	4-40	2-45	4-07	33-58
1837----	1-78	2-08	2-31	2-26	4-74	4-65	5-50	2-46	1-55	2-47	1-77	1-77	33-34
1839----	1-00	-15	-58	1-24	-92	2-65	2-19	-92	2-59	1-70	1-12	3-26	18-32
1840----	1-90	2-85	3-08	3-52	-20	1-93	1-98	2-55	2-01	3-48	2-41	3-30	29-21
1841---	2-30	-92	1-75	1-50	1-69	2-00	1-29	3-30	4-10	-85	2-87	5-27	27-84
1842----	2-25	1-00	2-06	4-43	-90	3-17	2-40	3-35	2-90	1-95	1-20	3-95	29-56
1843----	1-80	1-90	3-45	2-90	-73	4-10	2-45	5-10	2-80	4-05	2-20	1-40	32-88
1844----	--81	1-95	1-15	-50	4-35	3-45	3-60	1-45	1-10	3-05	1-65	1-40	24-46
1845----	2-20	1-60	3-00	1-50	2-50	2-35	4-10	2-50	4-35	2-05	2-10	2-50	30-75
1846----	1-50	3-70	2-95	-25	2-37	4-41	6-02	1-38	3-50	2-83	5-59	2-98	37-48
1847----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1-49	4-27	3-64	1-76	4-17	15-33
1848----	2-27	1-81	1-99	-78	6-01	2-91	6-36	3-47	2-99	3-45	1-91	4-69	38-72
1849----	-82	-80	2-58	-90	4-60	5-06	1-15	4-87	1-26	6-98	2-53	2-18	33-73
1850----	2-65	1-87	-45	2-86	5-40	3-20	5-98	3-07	5-08	4-41	2-42	3-47	40-86
1851----	-67	3-86	-65	3-28	2-33	4-26	4-66	1-68	1-08	2-46	4-61	-29	29-83

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YEARS.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Total Fall of Rain and Snow.
1852----	2-54	1-11	2-73	4-29	2-41	1-86	3-19	2-48	1-35	3-04	4-09	2-80	31-89
1853----	1-12	3-53	2-20	3-55	6-36	1-75	3-74	3-71	6-10	3-17	3-33	1-60	39-16
1854----	2-46	2-50	2-49	5-83	1-87	3-05	2-58	1-09	2-28	2-49	2-30	2-08	31-02
1855----	2-37	1-46	-59	3-27	1-94	6-05	4-42	4-05	1-55	9-42	3-37	3-74	41-23
1856----	1-00	-23	1-22	2-31	5-15	3-44	1-74	11-09	4-00	1-16	2-75	2-70	36-79
1857----	2-50	1-78	1-05	6-36	3-70	4-63	3-51	3-64	2-22	3-31	1-94	3-87	38-51
1858----	2-00	1-63	-61	2-68	3-35	2-67	9-19	2-98	2-31	3-10	3-09	2-67	36-28
1859----	3-13	1-94	2-99	3-38	2-19	4-27	2-92	2-53	4-55	1-22	3-48	3-77	36-37
1860----	-41	1-61	2-35	1-38	2-46	3-54	4-34	8-46	4-39	2-24	3-64	2-30	37-12
1861----	3-47	2-60	3-68	6-28	3-82	1-64	4-95	4-59	3-14	3-20	2-72	1-65	41-74
1862----	5-33	2-07	3-77	1-83	-91	7-67	4-25	2-27	-84	3-72	4-32	1-54	38-52
1863----	4-92	2-51	4-04	1-38	5-55	2-04	7-66	7-24	1-62	2-32	5-02	4-10	48-40
1864----	1-61	-86	3-50	4-62	2-43	-62	1-06	5-69	2-72	2-68	3-68	3-92	33-39
1865----	2-27	1-96	4-84	2-87	5-97	1-98	3-62	-93	2-14	3-88	2-67	1-38	34-51
1866----	1-35	1-70	1-08	1-45	2-43	6-71	3-85	3-18	4-73	1-68	2-94	-66	31-76
1867----	2-42	1-91	2-26	3-20	5-75	3-24	3-41	7-29	1-50	3-20	1-64	1-24	37-06
1868----	3-33	-86	2-06	3-79	6-33	3-20	2-35	3-85	8-48	1-58	4-94	1-64	42-41
1869----	3-99	3-38	3-81	2-72	2-04	5-79	2-49	1-76	3-45	13-80	-58	4-24	48-05
1870----	4-47	5-08	3-59	2-42	1-44	5-65	5-01	5-56	3-01	2-87	1-82	1-06	41-98
1871----	1-60	1-64	3-85	2-40	3-05	4-81	7-24	8-92	1-78	2-37	2-24	1-80	41-70
1872----	-78	1-74	2-70	1-81	4-79	4-68	5-60	4-84	2-55	4-68	2-77	2-18	39-12
1873----	3-32	2-11	3-65	1-99	1-98	-99	5-97	2-27	4-78	5-57	3-75	3-03	39-41
1874----	3-96	3-76	1-86	5-37	2-27	7-22	6-23	-77	2-78	1-76	2-55	-84	39-37
1875----	2-21	1-65	3-46	2-79	2-15	3-67	4-40	4-78	2-42	5-44	2-25	1-20	36-42

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